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To The Citizens of Toronto
Past and Present

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J. E. Middleton

THE MUNICIPALITY OF TORONTO A HISTORY

IRVING H. CAMERON
307 SHERBORNE ST.
TORONTO

By
JESSE EDGAR MIDDLETON

With the Co-operation of a Group of Special Writers

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CHAPTER VIII.

TRADE UNIONS IN TORONTO

By JAMES McARTHUR CONNER

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IN CANADA, as in other countries, the trade union dates from the beginning of industrial history. During the early French period, when trapping animals for their furs was the principal industry, and the forests were being hewn down to make room for the development of agriculture, unionism did not exist. Even after agriculture had become the principal pursuit, when the shop was small and work was done by hand with simple tools, and the worker could virtually employ himself, there was no unionism amongst the workers.

"Unionism of workingmen always arises," said Prof. Richard T. Ely, "where there is a large and distinct laboring class gathered in industrial centres." In 1800 there was no such class, and there was no large city in Canada. The labor of the Canadas was performed by negroes and pani (Indian) slaves.

Such manufacturing as existed consisted in Grist Mills and small forges and tanneries. Clothing was spun and woven by members of the various households and garments were home-made. The mechanics consisted of carpenters, blacksmiths, shoemakers and tailors, and numbers of them worked in small stores of their own, with one or two employes at the most. The chief ambition of the employe was to look forward to the time when he would be an "independent producer."

Under these circumstances mechanics were bold and spirited, and determined that their influence should be exerted in affairs. This may account for the Tailors' Riot in Montreal in 1830, though it is doubtful if the men involved belonged to a trade organization.

The first trade union in Canada was formed by twenty-four English printers in York, now Toronto, in 1832. It was during the time when the "Grand General Union" of cotton spinners and the "National Association for the Protection of Labor" were flourishing in Great Britain.

These men met every Sunday afternoon in an old orchard near where the Allan Gardens is to-day. It was natural that the development of labor in the old land should be discussed and a desire to form some kind of organization should be felt. The occasion was made possible by the master printers making an effort to reduce the established rate of wages of the journeymen printers; the whole number of whom did not number thirty. The journeymen conferred among themselves as to the best method to avert the threatened danger, and formed an organization which they named "The York Typographical Society." The first meeting was held on the 12th day of October, 1832, at the York Hotel, and W. A. C. Myers was called to the chair and stated the object of the meeting. By-laws and a scale of wages were drawn up. It was determined that ten hours should constitute a day's work, for time hands, for which seven pence per hour, or five shillings and ten pence, should be paid. Shortly afterwards it was decided that piece hands should be paid one shilling and three pence per thousand ems (i.e., the thousand squares of type) set by them. To this the masters made objection, and finally $7.00 per week and 25 cents per thousand were paid. This scale obtained for many years.

In the preamble to the by-laws we read: "Owing to the many innovations which have been made upon the long-established usages of the professors of the art of printing, and those of a kind highly detrimental to their interests, it is deemed expedient by the journeymen printers of York that they should form themselves into a body similar to the societies in the other parts of the world, in order to obtain that honorable station and respectability that belongs to the profession."

Their declaration that "they should form themselves into a body, similar to the societies in other parts of the world," is the echo of the discussions and chats held in the orchard during the summer months of 1832. A few sections of the constitution may be of interest:

Section 1. This Society, having for its object the mutual interest of employer and employed, it is therefore binding on the said members to use their utmost endeavors to effect the same.

Section 4. That when a journeyman printer is allowed by a majority of members to join the Society, he shall, before he be considered a member of the Society, pay the initiation fee of five shillings, Halifax currency, and sign his name to the constitution.

Section 6. That no member of this society shall engage in any printing establishment in this town at prices beneath those stipulated by the society, viz: £1 15s per week.

Section 7. That each and every member of this society shall receive his stipulated salary as aforesaid weekly. In default thereof the said member shall leave the said office, and shall receive the sum of ten shillings per week for three weeks.

Section 8. That when any member shall work over the usual number of hours (ten) per day, he shall receive ten pence per hour for such extra service.

Section 9.—That the practice of having a number of apprentices in the different establishments must prove an injury to the journeymen; it is deemed necessary by this society that no member shall consent to work in any office where there are more than two employed.

The last clause in the constitution read: "In testimony whereof we have hereunto set our hands in the presence of each other."

At the first anniversary of this society, held on the 15th of October, 1833, in the Ontario House, master and men met at a banquet. Many toasts were given and William Lyon Mackenzie, who was the first Mayor of Toronto, and is more familiarly known as the head of the Parliamentary struggle for responsible government in 1837, was present. It is stated that Mr. Mackenzie delivered a "long and appropriate speech." He had been at many public dinners but he had not attended one under such feelings of mingled pleasure and satisfaction. When he first embarked in newspaper making there were only a few offices in the Province, but now they were increasing so fast, and conducted with such respectability, that he could not see where such pleasing prosperity would end. He confessed when he first heard of the formation of the society, he was induced to oppose, what in his opinion, were arbitrary means, but since he had investigated the principles of the constitution he could find nothing that savored of exclusive privileges—but, on the contrary, arrangements that would secure respectability to journeymen without interfering with the perogative of the employers. To the editorial corps this anniversary was a resting-place where the transient, unkindly feelings that sometimes arise out of party politics could be forgotten.

The printers in the discussion for responsible government took sides, and political feeling ran high. Finally the Mackenzie Rebellion of 1837 broke out, with all the intensity of a civil war. The result was that the society did not meet for over seven years. The last meeting was held on the 10th of October, 1836.

In 1843 the necessity for re-organizing became manifest. Mr. Peter Brown, from New York, had recently started in Toronto a printing office, of which his son George assumed the management, while he himself acted as editor of *The Banner,* a semi-religious paper published in the interest of the Free Church. Before their offices were opened they complained of printers being too well paid. They went to other proprietors and urged upon them the necessity of making a united effort to reduce the wages of the printers. This effort of the Browns to reduce the printers' wages began a quarrel that lasted for nearly thirty years—a fight in which George Brown met defeat.

Seeing that danger threatened them, the journeymen printers remembered the old "York Typographical Society." Singly they were powerless against the machinations of the Browns; but they had the natural right of organizing for mutual protection. The printers awoke from their years of slumber; their torpidity gave place to activity, and in the month of February, 1843, the York Typographical Society was re-organized as "The Toronto Typographical Society." By firmness and cohesion the journeymen averted the evil that menaced them, and the old wages were maintained.

The year 1850 in Upper Canada is memorable for the number of railway charters granted. With the opening up of the country, by the building of railroads, Toronto improved with the rest of the country, and population greatly increased. Then came the Crimean war, in 1853. Gold-fields had also been discovered in Australia and California. Toronto found itself with a scarcity of workers. The result was a boom in prices; rents became higher, fuel much dearer, and all home necessities advanced. The workers could not exist on the wages they were receiving, and we find workingmen's societies coming into existence to obtain sufficient money to meet the increase in prices. These efforts were looked upon by the press and public as the beginning of an insurrection of labor.

The bakers organized a union, with the object of getting their hours reduced to thirteen each day. They declared that "the system of strikes" was "to be deprecated," and that a set time of hours, instead of the old method of commencing work at 9 P.M. and working to next mid-day should be inaugurated. The state of their beds was also one of their grievances, one of the members stating that the bed convenient to the heat of the oven, owing to "the carelessness of the mistress or the negligence of slovenly servants, was frequently not looked at for a whole week."

The bricklayers struck and posted a notice on the walls of Toronto, warning "their brother tradesmen of other places from coming to Toronto." They were successful in getting wages increased to 11s. 3d. per day, while the masons received 10s. per day. The tailors asked for a twenty-five cent increase, which brought them up to 10s. per day. The carpenters and joiners struck for an increase and many of them went into the jobbing business on their own account. Their wages were finally fixed, for carpenters 10s and for joiners 8s. 9d. per day. The unorganized shoemakers, because of the scarcity of workers, got 9s., while the laborers received 6s. per day. Naturally enough, the printers desired to be placed on an equal footing with respect to an increase of wages as other artizans; they asked for an increase in wages and demanded 1s. 6d. per thousand ems, and 6d. extra for all work after seven o'clock, and the abolition of night work.

Hon. George Brown, now the proprietor of *The Globe,* showed himself a more bitter opponent to an increase of wages than he had to the old rates. He denounced the journeymen as conspirators, then called the master printers to a meeting in *The Globe* office, May 31st, 1854, and urged upon them the great good that would result if The Typographical Society were broken up.

The men were victorious in every office in the city, but Hon. George Brown's. He then declared that he would pay the men's rate, but that they must not belong to the society. Every man therefore left his establishment. He then had the printers arrested for conspiracy because they belonged to a society and they were fined in small sums of a penny each.

Other unions in Toronto that sprang into existence, were the Iron Moulders' in 1857, and the Journeymen Tailors' Operative Society, which was organized in January, 1852, to oppose the introduction of the Singer Machine Machine. The workmen saw only a machine doing the work of eight or nine men, and their means of livelihood at an end. They reasoned together and said: "If it will do nine men's work, then eight of us will be without work." They formed an organization "to prevent the machine from operating" and so successful were they in their organizations that the firm of Walker & Hutchinson had to take the machine out of their premises and send the girl operator back to New York. The society decided to celebrate the event and marched in procession, headed by the city band, through the principal streets of Toronto. They carried banners with mottoes, "Knowledge is Power," "Labor is the source of wealth" and "Industry, Integrity and Intelligence."

In the evening employers and men sat down to a dinner of cabbage and goose to celebrate the event, in the old St. Lawrence Hall. But the victory was not of long endurance for the following year sewing machines were introduced in a factory at Yorkville and no attempt was made to interfere with them.

The years of the Franco-Prussian war saw another period of prosperity in Canada. A few years before the British North America Act was passed by the British Parliament and Canada was a Federation.

Amongst the labor organizations in Toronto a movement for greater unity began to appear. In the discussion that followed it was felt that some method of co-operation among the different unions was necessary, and the initiative came from the Coopers' Union. The result was the formation of The Toronto Trades Assembly, with J. S. Williams as president.

The first delegation to appear before that assembly and ask for co-operation and assistance was the "Income Franchise Association," and their object was to procure the extension of the franchise to all persons who paid income tax. It was decided to carry on educational meetings to acquaint all with the purposes and principles of the labor unions. Mr. M. A. Foran, president of the Coopers' Union, undertook to deliver a public speech on labor in the St. Lawrence Hall, which had been granted for that purpose by the City Council, and it is on record that posters were placarded all over the City which cost labor the large sum in those days of $37.25. All this time the idea prevailed amongst the workmen that since the British North America Act had been passed by the Parliament in the Motherland, the labor laws enacted up till that time in Britain were applicable in Canada. But events that happened later put an end to that delusion.

In the same month that Toronto formed a central council, the wage earners of Hamilton formed "The Nine-Hour League," with the purpose of agitating for a nine-hour day or the Saturday half-holiday, as it was then termed. The secretary, a man by the name of James Ryan, wrote to the Toronto Assembly asking that support be given this movement. It happened that the members of The Typographical Union and the Bookbinders' Union had been advocating a wage increase, but when this proposal came along many of them were then willing to do without the increase if they could get the Saturday half-holiday. The Toronto Trades Assembly carried the following resolution:

"That the different trades direct their efforts to secure, with the utmost expedition, the adoption of the nine-hour system, and that this assembly pledges itself to aid to its utmost capacity all reasonable endeavors made by various trades for the accomplishment of this end."

In support of this movement, Richard Trevallick, one of the most powerful leaders in the United States, was brought to Toronto to speak. He was then president of the National Labor Union in that country.

The printers had sent to their employers a schedule of what they deemed sufficient remuneration for their work at that time. The piece hands, it was stated, would require an advance of 3½ cents per 1,000 ems for composition, which would give each man an increase in wages from $1.00 to $1.50 per week. The man employed on time work preferred a reduction of hours of labor to a cash compensation, and agreed to nine hours per day, which at 17 cents per hour would amount to $1.02 per week, or a lower average than the piece hands.

On referring their request to the employers some of them formed what was then termed "An Unholy Alliance" to crush the workmen, and one of their number among the proprietors was found "hawking a document to cajole the unwary into signing it." The document bound employers to stand by each other in their resistance to the union and was signed by the following: George Brown, *The Globe,* John Ross Robertson, J. B. Cook, I. R. Stinson, *Church Herald,* S. Rose, *Church Guardian,* W. M. Flint, Pure Gold, Copp, Clark & Co., Dudley & Burns, McLeish & Co., Bell & Co., Hunter Rose & Co., Russell, Hutchieson & Co., P. H. Stewart, George Patterson, Maurice Grand, Patrick Boyle.

Mr. James Beaty and Messrs. Thomas Hill & Son refused to sign the document. Mr. Beaty was the proprietor of *The Leader,* a daily paper published in Toronto in the seventies. He was also a member of Parliament for Toronto East, and a supporter of Sir John A. Macdonald. The Government was getting ready to appeal to the country and had just passed bills for the incorporation of the Canadian Pacific Railway and the approval of Parliament to a contract for the construction and maintenance of the line.

When the document was presented to Mr. Beaty to sign, every newspaper proprietor had signed it but himself. It was only a few months before election. In reading the old newspapers one can only come to the conclusion that James Beaty was a wise and shrewd politician. He refused to sign the document, granted to his own printers their demands, and opened the columns of his paper to the unions to let the wage-earners set forth their views.

The strike occurred on March 25th, 1872; on the 21st of the same month the Toronto Trades Assembly had called a special meeting to discuss the situation. They adopted this resolution, which appeared every day in the front page of *The Leader* during the strike.

"That this assembly, recognizing the attitude assumed by the master printers of Toronto in reference to a memorial presented by The Typographical Union requesting the adoption of the nine-hour system, and considering that the avowed object of the employers is to crush the principles of unionism, we appeal to all tradesmen in the Dominion of Canada to give all moral and financial support that may be required to frustrate the weak and foolish efforts by the master printers, with the honorable exception of Mr. James Beaty, M.P., of *The Leader.*

The result of the strike was that men flocked into the unions and struck for shorter hours. We find the bricklayers' union forming, with a membership of 102. J. W. Carter, subsequently secretary of the Sons of England, who had just come over from England and who was a painter, called the members of his craft to a meeting in Queen's Park, and a painters' union was formed.

Nine Hour Leagues were formed at Oshawa, Bowmanville, Dundas, St. Catharines, Sarnia, Ingersoll, Guelph and Montreal. A Trades Assembly was formed at Ottawa, with D. J. O'Donoghue as the active spirit.

The press suddenly remembered that Mr. Richard Trevallick had spoken on labor in Toronto, and the cry of dictation from the United States was raised. The trade unionists answered with a parade on April 15th, 1872, when they exhibited their strength. They formed at the Trades Assembly Hall, on King Street, and marched to Brock Avenue and along College to Queen's Park, 2,500 strong. In the park 10,000 people had gathered, and James Beaty M.P., spoke in support of the movement. The following was the order of the parade: Band of the 10th Royals, The American Flag, Iron Moulders' Union, The Knights of St. Crispin, Band of Christian Brothers' Academy, Cigarmakers' Union, Coopers' Union, Coachmakers' Union, Blacksmiths' and Machinists' Union, The Queen's Own Band, R. Hay & Co. employes, Bakers' Union, Varnishers' and Polishers' Union, Amalgamated Engineers' Union, Young Irishmen's Band, The Union Jack and the Stars and Stripes Entwined, The Typographical Union, The Bookbinders' Union, The Toronto Trades Assembly. The press reported that "the windows of the houses along the route were filled with ladies, who cheered the procession as it passed in a manner which evidently showed their sympathy."

The principal fight, however, centred around the Hon. George Brown, of *The Globe*. Brown was a fighter, and was bitter towards the unions. He determined on having a "show down." He obtained advice from Judge Robert A. Harrison on the legal status of the unions. The opinion was to this effect:

"That the law of Canada as regards labor combinations is the same as the Common Law of England, before the passing of the English Statutes, 5 Geo. IV., Cap. 95, 6 Geo. IV., Cap. 129, and 22 Vic., Cap. 23, none of which are in force in this country.

"None of the English protecting statutes (5 Geo. IV., Cap. 95; 6 Geo. IV., c. 95, Cap. 129 or 22 Vic., Cap. 34) being in force, I can only come to the conclusion that combinations of workmen in Canada for the following purposes are illegal:—

"1. To lessen or alter the hours of labor.
2. To obtain an advance in wages.
3. To fix the rate of wages.
4. To decrease the quantity of work.
5. To induce others to separate from their service before expiration of their time.
6. To quit work before the work is finished.
7. To refuse to enter into work or employment.
8. To persuade others not to enter into employment."

This ruling meant that the old English law of 1792 was applicable in Canada. Under this law indentured apprentice labor was permitted. That is; a father would put a boy to a trade and sign a document that the boy would remain with the employer for a certain number of years (usually five). If the boy did not take interest in the trade, and left, he was brought before the magistrate, fined, and ordered back to his master. The application of this law had been a source of trouble some twenty-five years before in Upper Canada.

The employers lost no time after Judge Harrison had given a legal interpretation in testing the law. Men were arrested in Hamilton, London, and some twenty-five printers and book-binders in Toronto, on a charge of conspiracy, but not before the Great Western Railroad and the Grand Trunk Railway had conceded the Nine Hour Day, and the Saturday half-holiday had become an accomplished fact.

The arrest of these men brought public sympathy. Sir John A. Macdonald immediately introduced "The Trade Union Bill," with a criminal law amendment making trade unions legal. In the following election, the nine-hour league and trade assemblies were behind Sir John. In Toronto an address was presented to him by the Toronto Trades Assembly. Sir John said in his reply that when he saw some of his fellowmen in Toronto had been arrested as criminals for attempting to better their condition, as he considered every free man had a right to do, he was determined that they should not be subjected to such treatment, that the Act should be repealed, and that the working classes should receive proper protection.

But the Trade Union Act of 1872 left the Unions in the same position as were the British workers in England. Under the law registration for the protection of union funds was impossible. In Ontario, under the Master and Servant Act, a breach of contract was a criminal offence. But with the formation of a Trade Union Congress, which carried on a persistent agitation, the cause was finally won in 1876. *

The depression of 1876-79 drove every labor organization out of existence in Toronto, except the Typographical Union. In 1881 the Typographical Union convention was held in Toronto, and the printers took occasion to reorganize the Toronto Trades Assembly, but under the name of the Toronto Trades and Labor Council. In 1883 the Knights of Labor sprang into existence and international unions were organized in Toronto. *The Mail* newspaper posted a notice "that anyone found belonging to the Knights of Labor would be dismissed"; while rioting took place as a result of the Toronto Street Railway officials demanding of its 275 employes that none should belong to the Knights of Labor. But the movement grew in spite of opposition, and in a short time there were over 100 local assemblies in Canada. The Knights of Labor, it should be stated, was the first workmen's organization in Canada to advocate public ownership.

The Knights of Labor and the Toronto Trades and Labor Council combined in holding the first Labor Day celebration in 1886. They were successful in making arrangements with the Toronto Exhibition Committee that the first Saturday at the Toronto Exhibition be Labor Day, and that fifty per cent. of the receipts of that day should be given to the Labor organizations taking part. The day was a great success. Labor organizations came from all over Canada to take part.

An agitation then took place to have the Dominion Parliament pass an Act setting apart the first Monday of September as a recognized legal holiday. Petitions were circulated to the Dominion Government, but it was not until the year 1896 that the request was granted. In that year Sir John Thompson (then Prime Minister of Canada) introduced a bill that officially established Labor Day. As it was only a few months from election the bill passed unanimously and without discussion.

The Trades and Labor Congress of Canada owes its inception to the forethought and the active initiative of the organized labor elements of Toronto, exercised through the Central Trades Assembly, in 1873, when they issued a call for a convention of representatives of the trade unions of the country. The appeal was well responded to throughout Ontario, and on the 23rd of

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* On March 10th, 1923, Judge Galt of Winnipeg delivered a judgment declaring the Brotherhood of Railway Engineers a "combination in restraint of trade," and thus denying its corporate standing. If it be true that a Trade Union is an illegal association, as the laws now stand, a campaign for the amendment of the laws by Parliament is in immediate prospect.

September of that year the first organized Labor Congress of Canada began its sessions in the Trades Assembly Hall in Toronto, there being forty-three delegates in attendance. These delegates represented trade organizations in Toronto, Hamilton, London, Ottawa, St. Catharines, Seaforth, Bowmanville and Cobourg, all in Ontario.

John W. Carter, for many years secretary of the Sons of England, was elected President, aad Dan J. O'Donoghue (father of the well-known labor lawyer, John G. O'Donoghue, K.C.,) was chosen vice-president.

That these "labor men" who had gathered together were fully seized of the needs of the time is shown by the nature and scope of the resolutions of the Congress on that occasion. Among these were motions in favor of a law against the employment of children of ten years in factories, mills and other manufacturing establishments where machinery was used; the enactment of a just and equitable lien law; arbitration in labor disputes; a Saturday half-holiday; a regular system of labor organization throughout the Dominion; a more stringent apprentice law; the appeal of the Criminal Law Amendment Act; the abrogation of the contract system in connection with the Dominion and Provincial prisons; a nine-hour working day, and the creation of a bureau of laws and statistics. Resolutions condemning over-time work and cheap labor (labor imported under control) were concurred in. A permanent organization was decided upon under the title of the "Canadian Labor Union," and the preamble of the constitution was follows:

"Whereas the workingmen of the Dominion of Canada, in common with the producers of the world, feel the necessity of co-operation and harmonious action to secure their mutual interests, just compensation for their toil, and such limitation of the hours of labor as may tend to promote their physical and intellectual well-being; and, believing that the causes which have operated in the past to the detriment of labor may nearly always be traced to the want of proper organization in the various branches of industry;

"Therefore, to unite the energies of all classes of labor in the Dominion of Canada for the purpose of guarding their rights we . . . do hereby enact and adopt the following constitution."

The City of Toronto was selected as the place of meeting in 1876. Owing mainly to the prevalence of "bad times" and consequent stagnation in all industrial pursuits, the Congress did not meet in Toronto in 1876, or for several years afterwards. Nevertheless the idea underlying its existence, and its necessity, was not dead—only resting—for in 1883 the Trades and Labor Council of Toronto assumed the responsibility of summoning a trades and labor congress, commencing on the 26th of December of that year. In a circular letter calling the Congress it was set forth that "with the view that no organization, however small in numbers, be unrepresented at the coming meeting, the following was adopted as the basis of representation in the Congress.

"All organizations (whether trades unions or assemblies of the Knights of Labor) of 100 members or a majority fractional part thereof, to be en titled to an additional delegate, and in no case shall any organization be entitled to more than three delegates. No proxies permitted.

"That the broadest scope may be allowed in the selection of questions for deliberation and action by the Congress, the Committee have not deemed it advisable to lay down a programme for guidance, believing that the exigencies of the time, coupled with past experience, in most cases dearly bought, will readily suggest the questions which should, and most likely will, receive the prompt and unmistakable consideration which their gravity demands."

The circular calling the Congress together was signed by Charles March, President of the Toronto Trades and Labor Council; John Aldridge, Chairman of the Legislative Committee, and D. J. O'Donoghue, Secretary.

That the call for the meeting of another Canadian Labor Congress in 1883 was opportune is best shown by the fact that no less than forty-nine credentialed delegates were in attendance. The principal subjects dealt with were: Chinese immigration, shortening the hours of labor, assisted European immigration, laws respecting factories, affecting seamen, property qualification in voting, manhood suffrage, the land question, the organization of trades councils, the extension of magistrates' powers, respecting employes' wages, the Insolvency Act, accumulative vote, land grants, tax exemption, government aid to colleges, the abolition of piece work, boards of arbitration in labor disputes, the organization of female labor, pauper immigration, the establishment of labor bureaux, the temperance question, the Torrens system of land transfer, employers' liability and factory inspection. The Congress adjourned on the 28th, until called to meet again by the Trades and Labor Council of Toronto.

Not until 1886 did the Council deem it judicious to act in accordance with the power conferred by the Congress of 1883. The Congress assembled on September 14th, and was notable as being the first at which any labor organization outside of Ontario was represented—the body honoring itself being the Knights of Labor Assembly No. 4003, of the City of Quebec, which was represented by R. H. Leahy.

The business of this Congress included consideration and action on such subjects as manhood suffrage, labor representation in Parliament and in the Legislature in the different Provinces, amendments to the municipal acts, property qualification for Alderman, the publication of assessment lists in cities and towns, the raising of exemption of income tax from $400 to $800, the better enforcement of the existing factory laws, the abolition of the Senate Branch of the Parliament of Canada. A resolution was passed declaring "That it was the duty of the Government to enact a law to regulate the hours of all workers in the employment of the State, and by all public bodies and companies obtaining contracts or concessions from Parliament, that eight hours be the maximum time of the working day in such cases." Other questions of immediate interest to the working people generally were discussed. At this meeting a permanent organization was effected under the name of the Trades and Labor Congress of the Dominion of Canada. The basis of representation was as follows: Trade unions and Knights of Labor Assemblies, composed of 200 members and under, one delegate; over 200 and under 400, two delegates; over 400, three delegates;

trades and labor councils, district assemblies and central labor unions, three delegates. Since that time the Congress has met every year at a place selected by the delegates at the convention, when legislative proposals concerning labor have been discussed.

Since 1896, when the Trades and Labor Congress refused to allow the Knights of Labor representation at its conventions, the Toronto District Labor Council has been composed of delegates from international unions affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, which represents between 25,000 and 30,000 wage earners in this city. The preamble of the Toronto District Labor Council's constitution is as follows:

"Disorganized labor has no protection—the weak are devoured by the strong. All wealth and all power centre in the hands of the few, and the many are their victims and their bondsmen; in studying the history of the past, the impartial thinker must be impressed with the truth of the above. In all countries, and at all times, capital has been used by those possessing it to monopolize particular branches of business, until the vast and various industrial pursuits of the world have been under the immediate control of a comparatively small portion of mankind.

"Year after year the capital of the country becomes more and more concentrated in the hands of the few, and in proportion as the wealth of the country becomes centralized, its power increases, and the laboring classes are impoverished. It therefore behooves us, as men who have to battle with the stern realities of life, to look this matter fairly in the face. There is no dodging the question. Let every man give it a fair and candid consideration, and then act according to his honest convictions. What position are we to hold in society? Are we to receive the proper equivalent for our labor, or must we be forced to bow the suppliant's knee to wealth, and earn by unprofitable toil, a life too void of solace—to confirm the very chains that bind us to our doom?

"In union there is strength, and in the system of Trade and Labor organizations, embracing every workman in the country—a system founded upon a basis as broad as the land in which we live—and in an intelligent use of the ballot, and in thorough organization lie our only hopes. Single handed we can accomplish nothing, but united, there is no wrong we cannot rectify.

"Let the craftsmen, and those of other vocations, who have not already moved in the matter, organize as quickly as possible and connect themselves with the Toronto District Labor Council. Be not deceived with the idea that the project cannot succeed. We are no theorists: this is no visionary plan, but one eminently practicable. There is no good reason why we should not receive the full product of our industry.

"To rescue our trades and other callings from the conditions into which they have fallen; to raise ourselves to that position in society to which we, as workmen, are justly entitled; to place ourselves on a foundation sufficiently strong to rescue us from further encroachments; and to elevate the moral, social and intellectual condition of all workmen, is a work the necessity of which has been fully demonstrated. We believe unity of action can be best accomplished by an organization composed of delegates elected by the various Trades and Labor organizations; therefore,

"Resolved, that we, representatives of the various Trades and Labor organizations in Toronto and district, in order to form a central organization, for the benefit of all laboring men, do adopt the following:

"Organization of Trade and Labor Unions is necessary to check the evil outgrowths of the prevailing system. But they must keep pace with the progress of the age and with the march of advanced ideas.

"While Trade and Labor Unions hitherto have struggled for higher wages, shorter hours of labor, and the general amelioration of the industrial masses, they have partially protected themselves as producers, but not as consumers.

We therefore subscribe to the following demands:

1. The public ownership of all public utilities; 2, thorough reform of the judiciary laws; 3, abolition of contract system in all public works; 4, the reduction of the hours of labor in proportion to the increasing facilities of production; 5, equal pay, civil and political rights for men and women, and the abolition of laws discriminating against women; 6, national prohibition of all contract prison labor; 7, national insurance of working people against accidents, lack of employment and want in old age; 8, abolition of war, and the introduction of international arbitration; 9, abolition of the Dominion Senate; 10, abolition of all exemptions on bank stocks and land not owned publicly; 11, abolition of parliamentary patronage; 12, abolition of cash deposits for Federal elections.

Provincial Issues

"1. Sanitary inspection of factories, mines, dwellings and all other establishments where labor is performed by competent and qualified inspectors: 2, abolition of contract prison labor; 3, prohibition of child labor under 16 years of age; 4, compulsory education at public expense in all public and collegiate schools; 5, liability of employers for injury to health, body or loss of life; 6, discontinuance of contract system on public works; 7, first lien for workingmen's wages; 8, the inauguration of a system of public works and improvements for the employment of the unemployed, the public credit to be utilized for that purpose; 9, payment of weekly wages in lawful money and abolition of truck, script and check pay; 10, a universal eight-hour day for all wage-earners.

Municipal Issues

1, Municipal ownership of gas and electric plants, telephones and all street railroads, all municipal franchises to be owned and operated by the municipality in the interest of the people; 2, eight-hour service for all municipal employes; 3, all municipal work to be performed directly by the municipality without intervention of contractors; 4, payment of wages weekly, and equal pay for women for equal work performed with men; 5, revision and simplification of the municipal code; 6, thorough revision and more just equalization of salaries of public officials; 7, the use of halls in all municipal buildings to be granted free of charge to the citizens for the discussion of public questions; 8, abolition of all property qualifications for educational, municipal,, provincial and federal candidates; 9, municipal loans to be supplied to working men for building purposes at lowest rate of interest; 10, that the City of Toronto be granted a provincial charter for its internal government; 11, labor disputes occurring with any corporation holding a franchise from the city to be settled by arbitration wherever mutually agreed upon."

In 1904 this Council appointed a committee to report on the advisability of erecting or purchasing à labor temple. The committee recommended the purchase of the Athenæum Club building, 167-9 Church Street, for $30,000, which was owned by Messrs. Charles Pearson, W. K. McNaught and Frederick Nicholls. The recommendation was adopted and $10,000 was subscribed by trade unionists within ninety days. and the Labor Temple Company was formed of representatives from different trade organizations that had bought shares. The following were elected to the first Board of Directors: President, D. A. Carey; Vice-president, Robert Glockling; Secretary-treasurer, James Simpson; Robert Hungerford, Thomas Walsh, John Huddleston, William Boland, P. McCann, J. Fannon, W. Thompson, James Wilson, M. Carmody, David Kennedy, John Armstrong and Alfred Raynor. On Wednesday evening, December 21st, 1904, the official opening of The Labor Temple took place, when 1,500 organized workers visited the building during the evening. Prof. Goldwin Smith, David Carey and James Simpson addressed the gathering. From the day the building was opened it has been a great success from every standpoint, and its financial position has always been sound. Less than $17,000 was invested in the property, which is to-day valued at over $80,000. The entire debt on the property has been liquidated from the profit. The Labor Temple is now recognized as the greatest "free speech" centre in Ontario. When restrictions have been placed and halls refused to advocates of unpopular causes, the Labor Temple has been thrown open, the directors believing that the best thing to prevent revolt is the public discussion of grievances.

In the Great War of 1914-18 for democracy, organized labor took its part and thousands crossed the Atlantic to fight on battle fields of Europe, while those at home stood valiantly behind the men behind the guns, and fought for better conditions for the soldiers, when they should return.

In the general upheaval of 1919 caused by the high cost of living, some 14,000 workers came out on strike advocating the right of collective bargaining, while a few weeks later the street railwaymen struck work, demanding better conditions. An interesting development of that period was the formation of a policemen's union, which affiliated with the Trades and Labor Congress and demanded better conditions. The Provincial Government appointed a commission to examine the grievances of the police, and while many of their complaints were remedied the commission recommended, with James T. Gunn, the labor representative, dissenting, that affiliation with organized labor be not permitted. In consequence the policemen's union returned its charter to the Trades and Labor Congress.

In conclusion let me say that there has been for a number of years an aggressive minority among the trade union organizations, believing in independent political action. This group has formed independent labor parties and Socialist parties with the object of electing labor representatives to the municipal, provincial and Dominion legislative bodies. Due in part to the methods of dividing the districts for voting, in part to the opposition in Toronto of the upper and middle classes, and in part to a conservative feeling among some labor men, candidates running on an independent labor or Socialist ticket have never been elected. The only exception was James Simpson, secretary-treasurer of the Labor Temple Company, who sat for six years as trustee on the Board of Education and one year as Controller in the City of Toronto.

CHAPTER IX.

INSTITUTIONS OF HIGHER LEARNING

Convocation Hall, University of Toronto

Hart House, University of Toronto

Bishop John Strachan so said when [illegible]
was said before in distinguishing University College from King's [illegible], [illegible]

CHAPTER IX.

INSTITUTIONS OF HIGHER LEARNING

THE University of Toronto is a Provincial institution. From its beginnings in King's College of 1843 it has been subject to supervision by Governments and to criticism by Oppositions. Public lands endowed it. Public funds must make up its deficits. It is reasonable that the government and organization of the University should be observed by the representatives of the people. So long as the observation is not taken through glasses of prejudice, so long as the politician or journalist speaks with understanding, criticism tends towards the betterment of the institution and its greater glory.

An attempt has been already made to sketch in outline the rise of King's College and its gradual transformation by Parliament into a non-sectarian University—some* said a Godless University! In that day Commissioners of Inquiry sat from time to time to assemble all complaints and all suggestions. In our day Commissioners of Inquiry are not wholly unknown. If one were to deal at length with the varied, and sometimes contrasting reports of such investigators over a period of eighty years, "I suppose that even the world itself would not contain the books that would be written." Moreover they would resemble in some measure Ezekiel's description of the Valley of Bones—"for lo, they were very many, and lo, they were very dry."

Perhaps a clearer view of the progressive steps in the organization of the University may be given by a naked chronology:

1826.—Rev. Dr. Strachan visited England, secured a Royal Charter for King's College, and was granted the privilege of exchanging unproductive land-reserves for other lands in the settled parts of the Province.

1828.—As a result of complaints concerning the frank Anglicanism of the charter, a British Parliamentary Committee recommended partial secularization, but still left supreme control in the hands of the Visitor, the Anglican Bishop of York, and required the President to be in Holy Orders. Owing to continued complaints Sir George Murray, Colonial Secretary, practically suspended the charter, though the King's College Council did not so interpret his action, and continued acquiring lands and making provision for erection of a suitable building.

1831.—Lord Goderich requested from the Council the surrender of the charter and the endowment lands. The Council refused to surrender either, but laid down a basis of a partial compromise, which was still unsatisfactory to the people of Upper Canada, whose opinion was voiced in the Legislative Assembly.

1836.—The Assembly and the Legislative Council agreed that the President might not be a clergyman, that the Visitors should be the Judges of the Court of Queen's Bench, that the members of Council and Staff might not be members of the Church of England. Preparations began for the erection of the College. The Methodists opened the Upper Canada Academy at Cobourg which in 1841 received a Royal charter as Victoria University.

1839.—Sir Charles Bagot authorized the beginning of academic work and the construction of King's College on the site of the east wing of the present Parliament Buildings.

1842.—April 23rd. The corner-stone was laid. Work was begun with the following staff: Rev. John McCaul, Rev. James Beaven, Hon. W. H. Draper, Richard Potter, H. E Croft, and W. C. Gwynne, taking respectively Classics, Belles Lettres, Divinity, Law, Mathematics, Chemistry and Anatomy. Classes began in the Parliament Buildings. Presbyterians opened Queen's College and Roman Catholics, Regiopolis College, Kingston.

Henry Holmes Croft

in presb

1843.—June 8th. Formal opening of the College. Twenty-six students signed the roll. In August William Hume Blake took the place of Hon. W. H. Draper as Professor of Law. In September a Faculty of Medicine was established with Drs. Gwynne, King and Beaumont as Professors. Hon. Robt. Baldwin's University Bill, proposing to secularize the institution entirely and affiliate with it the three outlying denominational Colleges, failed by the downfall of the Ministry.

1845 and 1846.—Two futile attempts were made by Hon. Mr. Draper to give the University a constitution founded on Baldwin's plan, but with important modifications.

1847.—Hon. John A. Macdonald introduced proposed legislation to grant King's College £3,000 a year, and each of the other three £1,500, the partial proceeds of the land reserves which were to be placed in the hands of Trustees. All over the sum of these grants was to go to general education. Dr. Strachan refused this settlement. The Government went out of office without passing the Bill.

1849.—Baldwin's Government passed legislation secularizing the University, affiliating the colleges, abolishing the faculty of Divinity at King's, and excluding clergymen from the Chancellorship.

1851.—Hon. Mr. Hincks's Bill erected University College into a separate corporation and King's ceased to be a teaching organization. The University of Toronto became an abstract corporation represented by the Senate and conferring degrees on students of the affiliated colleges. The "affiliation" was merely nominal. No students came from Victoria, Queen's, or Regiopolis. Annual grants were made by Government to these institutions of $5,000 each.

1851.—Dr. Strachan and his friends founded Trinity University, a distinctly Anglican institution.

[illegible] 1852.—St. Michael's College was founded by the Basilian Fathers.

1867.—Denominational colleges were notified that Government grants to them would cease. The friends of the various Churches interested came to the aid of the institutions and put them upon a sound financial foundation. Then arose a complaint that the denominational colleges were doing the bulk of the University work of the Province, and that University College got all the State support. Out of this arose the project for actual federation.

1884.—Conferences began between representatives of the Universities and Colleges.

1887.—The Federation Act was passed by the Legislature, but Victoria did not remove to Toronto until 1892.

1903.—Trinity accepted Federation.

To-day a student may take his Arts course in either University College, Victoria College, St. Michael's College, or Trinity College; he may take a Medical Course in the Medical College, an Engineering Course in the School of Practical Science, a Dental Course in the Royal College of Dental Surgeons, Divinity in Knox, Trinity, St. Michael's, Wycliffe or Victoria; Agriculture in the Ontario Agricultural College; Music in the Conservatory of Music; but all degrees except those in Divinity are conferred by the University of Toronto.

Queen's University did not remove to Toronto and accept complete Federation because of its heavy investment in Kingston, which it did not feel justified in abandoning. Victoria sold its Cobourg property to the Government and received a free site in Queen's Park. McMaster University remained outside the Federation because it was a Baptist institution and as such was debarred by the principles of the Baptist Communion from the acceptance of State aid of any sort, directly or indirectly.

which had been previo
in the association fell
out then the Hon. Wm
McMaster, a former
supporter of union, –
having been persuade
to make provision
in his Will for its
independence

The undergrowth of organization too often obscures the vision of any who desire to examine in detail the story of higher education in Ontario. Yet it is necessary to mention briefly the work of the Commission appointed in 1906, to consider and report on the state of the University. The Commissioners were Mr. J. W. Flavelle Bart. (now Sir Joseph), Dr. Goldwin Smith, Chief Justice Sir William Meredith, Mr. B. E. Walker (now Sir Edmund), Rev. H. J. Cody, Rev. D. Bruce Macdonald and A. H. U. Colquhoun. The last named was also Secretary. The report presented on April 4th, 1906, was the basis for the Legislative Act passed on May 14th, 1906. Its salient points are as follows:

The whole authority of the Crown was delegated to a Board of Governors appointed by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council. The office of President was assigned extensive powers and the holder was given, subject to the Board, supreme executive control of the University. The School of Practical Science hitherto directly controlled by the Minister of Education, was incorporated in the University as the Faculty of Applied Science. Faculty Councils were created. The financial support of the Medical Faculty was assigned chiefly to the State. In accordance with the instructions issued to the Commission, the fundamental basis of the federation of 1887 was left intact, thus avoiding disturbance of the arrangement which combined the original University and colleges. There was, subject to this, a general revision of the constitutional and executive functions. A proportion of the Provincial succession duties was assigned as income to the University in addition to the interest on its orginal endowment.

The first appointment under the new organization was that of Rev. Dr. Robert Falconer (now Sir Robert) as President, who has filled this great office with acceptance for seventeen years.

The University lands and Queen's Park were bought by the King's College Council with almost the first moneys received from the sale of Clergy Reserves. Dr. Strachan and his associates of the Council purchased the north half of the original Park Lots 11, 12 and 13, owned by the Boulton, Powell and Elmsley families, for $16,000, and also enough land for approaches from the south and the ea west. The present University Avenue was long known as College Avenue, and that portion of College Street from Yonge Street to the west boundary of the General Hospital was known merely as The Avenue. Gates at Queen Street and at Yonge Street maintained the privacy of the property, and one at the [illegible] Street near [illegible] at [illegible] [illegible] & [illegible]

[illegible]

The first King's College building cost $56,000, but the original plan was for something more pretentious. For a time the College classes were held in the Parliament Buildings and the new building was used as a students' residence. It was apparent that greater accommodation would be needed, so the Government made use of the new building as a branch lunatic asylum for women and in February, 1856, set aside 103 acres of land west of University Avenue for the uses of the secularized University of Toronto. An appropriation of £75,000 was made for buildings and £2,000 for a library and museum—owing to the insistence of William Hume Blake, the Chancellor, and the personal interest of the Governor-General, Sir Edmund Walker Head. Thus the present main building arose and in October, 1858, was completed. "This building," said Hon. Edward Blake, in later years, "was the sheet anchor of the institution in the storms that threatened to subvert it."

The "storms" arose out of the determination of the Baldwin Government to get rid of the denominational atmosphere. The first result was the foundation of Trinity College for Anglicans, who desired an admixture of Church dogma with *belles lettres*. Presbyterians journeyed to Queen's, Methodists to Victoria at Cobourg, and for a time University College was an educational orphan with nobody to love it and few to be even mildly interested in its welfare. Dr. Beaven, who had held the Chair of Divinity in King's, and became Professor of Moral and Mental Philosophy in the reconstituted University, declared publicly that he abominated the institution. In 1851 the students numbered 124. In 1859 and 1860 only 80 were registered. But surely, though gradually, men of University College, professors and graduates, acquired a true College spirit and their influence was felt throughout the Province. When the High School system of Ontario was organized in the early '70's, and the graduates of University College began to appear as instructors in scores of secondary schools, the matriculants for the College began to increase, particularly as the course of study was being revised to meet modern requirements.

Dr. McCaul retired from the Presidency in 1879, to be succeeded by Prof. (Sir) Daniel Wilson, an expert in History and Ethnology. The opinion that Classics was the backbone of a University Education did not change, but there was a growing belief that a body needed something besides a spine. In 1874 the first motion was made towards the provision of laboratory work in the Science course. A year later the Government of Ontario established the School of Practical Science as an independent institution, but in the University laboratories were equipped in Chemistry, Mineralogy, Geology, Biology and Physics. Sir Daniel Wilson was succeeded by Prof. 92 James Loudon in 1880. Dr. Maurice Hutton was named in the same year as Professor of Greek Literature and in 1882 there was a notable dramatic production in Greek of "Antigone," by Sophocles. Twelve years later—in 1894—the play was revived and presented before a general audience in a

* Not at all. The whole building was illuminated at that time by coal o lamps at night, and in making preparation for the Annual Conversaz on St. Valentine's Evening, 1890, a tray of these lighted lamps whi being carried from one part of the Building to another was dropped by misadventure and started the Conflagration. For a full, true and ticular account by Professor W. J. Loudon, Vol. V. pp. 162 sqq. of his "Studies of Student Life", 1928. Item cf. Librarian W. Stewart Wallace's "History of the University of Toron (1927) page 145 and photograph taken immediately after the Fire, opposite page 150.

City Theatre. At the instance of the Legislature women were admitted to University College in 1884. Nine women were registered in 1884-1885; 70 in 1890-1891, 155 in 1897-1898.

There was a serious fire on February 14th, 1890, caused by the use of * oil-lamps in a projecting lantern. The whole east wing was destroyed and the scientific museum collections, together with 33,000 volumes in the library, were lost. This disaster definitely ranged public opinion on the side of the University. The main building was restored at a cost of $228,000, although in the year before the expenditure of $130,000 on the Biological Building had wakened some criticism. Then followed in rapid succession the erection of the Library, the Gymnasium, the Chemical Building, and in 1903 the Medical Building. The noble Convocation Hall and the Physics building date from 1905, and by the generosity of Mr. and Mrs. E. C. Whitney, the men's residences, accommodating 150 students, were completed in 1908. Hart House, a students' club-house—perhaps the most remarkable and elaborate building of its kind in the academic world—was the recent gift of the Massey Family in memory of Mr. Hart A. Massey. Among the professors of University College who have witnessed the rise of the institution from its day of humility and friendlessness are Dr. Maurice Hutton, and Prof. G. M. Wrong, Prof. Alexander and Professor D. R. Keys, Mr. W. H. VanderSmissen, Professor Emeritus, Mr. John Squair, Professor Emeritus, Professor James Mavor, Mr. Alfred Baker, Professor Emeritus, Professor A. T. DeLury, Dean of Residence, Dr. R. R. Wright, Professor Emeritus, Dr. A. P. Coleman, and Dr. Chant—all scholars of uncommon distinction whose influence in this Dominion of Canada has been of the highest quality.

Past sixty years of age, his dream vanished—of a College teaching with the Humanities the fundamentals of the Christian faith—Dr. John Strachan bent all his energy to the establishment of an institution of Higher Learning which should meet his ideal of the true University. He went to England, secured a grant of money from the Society for the Propagation of Christian Knowledge, interested many devout benefactors of the Church of England, and returned full of faith and enthusiasm. In 1851 Trinity University was incorporated by Act of Parliament, a site of 20 acres on Queen Street was secured, and a suitable building was erected. It was opened on January 15th, 1852. "At 11 o'clock," said *The Globe,* "the service commenced in the temporary chapel upstairs, the Reverend, the Provost, reading the prayers, and the other Professors, Parry and Irving, reading the lessons. The Choir of St. James's Church and the Holy Trinity Church were in attendance."

First came the admission of students, some 30 in number, who signed the declaration of obedience. Then the theological students signed the Thirty-Nine Articles. All left the room and returned immediately in proper academic gowns. Then the Bishop delivered the address of circumstance which contained the following sentences: "Nothing is more likely to benefit students than to afford them an opportunity of living together in a society of which the regular attendance upon religious ordinances, the observance of correct and gentlemanly habits, and obedience to a wholesome restraint form prominent features. Thence we infer that without residence within the College the full benefit of collegiate life and education cannot be ob-

Alexander
Dr Neil Bethune

tained." Addresses followed, by Sir John Beverley Robinson, by the Archdeacon of York and by the Provost, the Rev. George Whitaker, M.A.

It was a great day for Bishop Strachan. He saw the work of his hand and brain at last come to fruition. The wish of his soul was expressed in the Latin inscription graven on a brass plate which had been placed in the foundation stone: "God grant a prosperous issue to the labor now begun. May He who is at once the Founder and the Foundation Stone of His Church be ever present with those who within these walls shall devote themselves to Christian learning and the liberal sciences." In very deed Bishop Strachan was the one man who built Trinity. The inscription over the Queen Street gates is the simple truth: "Academia Collegii Sacrosanctæ Trinitatis. Johannes Strachan, Fundator. MDCCCLI." (University of the Holy Trinity, John Strachan, Founder, 1851).

Provost Whitaker was Professor of Divinity, Rev. Edward St. John Parry, of Balliol College, Oxford, was Professor of Classical Literature; Rev. George Clerk Irving, B.A., of St. John's College, Cambridge, of the Mathematical Sciences. The Faculty of Law consisted of J. H. Hagarty, Q.C., Hon. J. H. Cameron, Q.C., and P. M. Vankoughnet, Q.C. The Upper Canada College of Medicine, founded by Dr. E. M. Hodder and Dr. James Bovell, affiliated with the University as a Medical Faculty. Besides Dr. Hodder and Dr. Bovell, the Professors were Dr. Henry Melville, Dr. N. Bethune, Dr. F. Badgley and Dr. W. Hallowell. Surely this was a noble beginning, although in 1856 the medical work was suspended, not being resumed until 1871. In 1877 Trinity Medical College was organized as a separate corporation and did remarkable work until Federation merged it in the general medical work of the University of Toronto.

Dr. Whitaker served as Provost for 28 years, being succeeded by Rev. C. W. E. Boddy, M.A. Under Provost Boddy the work of the institution was broadened. Three new Chairs were established, and by the generosity of private benefactors the building was enlarged and a gymnasium was added. Then followed Federation, but Trinity lost no iota subscript of its Personality. It continued as a Denominational College wedded to the Residence System. It continued to be distinctively Christian, after the Anglican teaching, and it contributed to the worthiness of the University of Toronto Senate as a deliberative, academic body.

Provost Boddy was called to the General Theological Seminary in New York in 1894 and in the year following was succeeded by Rev. Dr. E. A. Welch. He held office only for five years, becoming Rector of St. James's Cathedral. Then came Rev. T. Street Macklem, who served for 21 years and was succeeded by Rev. Dr. Charles Allen Seager. Always the Provost of Trinity has been a man of commanding eminence, alike as clergyman and educationist, and always some member or members of the staff have had a high reputation in scholastic circles. Professor Wm Jones and Professor William Clark are two examples.

The fine old property on Queen Street W. has been acquired by the City of Toronto, and on December 11th, 1922, the first sod of a new building in Queen's Park was turned by the Lord Bishop of the Diocese. But in buildings new or old the Trinity tradition will persist. The New building, in Hoskin Avenue, Univ. of Toronto, was dedicated and opened October, 1925.

Victoria College

Trinity College

To rise from humble origins to a place of power and distinction is a meritorious achievement in this country. Victoria College was born in travail and suffering and poverty. To-day it is in its lusty manhood, an institution highly regarded by the community as a whole, and deeply beloved by "the people called Methodists." The story of its foundation, in protest against an apparent attempt to colour all Higher Education with a Church of England tint, has been already told. A few details with respect to its rise and progress here follow.

The Upper Canadian Academy, by which the institution was first known, was not established to serve as a culture-bed for the benevolent germs of Methodism, but rather to permit ambitious young men to acquire an education apart from Dogma and Churchianity. There was no religious test for either students or professors, although the Principal was always a Methodist minister, and the atmosphere was distinctly Christian. The site at Cobourg was the gift of a Methodist layman. Individual subscribers of money and building materials made the erection of the first buildings possible. More than one earnest Denominationalist, clerical or lay, procured the money for his subscription by a definite course of self-denial. The Academy was opened on June 18th, 1836. Four months later a Royal Charter had been granted to it; the first one issued in the British Dominions to an educational institution not under the Church of England. At the instance of the Home Government the College ultimately obtained £4,100 of Clergy Reserve funds.

Owing to the scarcity of secondary schools it was necessary to provide a preparatory school in connection with the College and it remained in being until Confederation. The first Principal of the Academy was Rev. Matthew Ritchie, who served from 1836 to 1839, when he returned to England. Rev. Jesse Hurlburt succeeded for two years, and he was followed by Rev. Dr. Ryerson, who held office until his appointment as Superintendent of Education in 1844. For the next six years Rev. Alexander McNab was in charge, but he had defects of temperament which occasioned dissensions. He was succeeded by Rev. Dr. Samuel S. Nelles, the "Great Chancellor," who brought the College to a high point of efficiency. On his death in 1887 Rev. Dr. Nathanael Burwash was appointed. It was his genius and his patience which led the College into Federation, preserved its Personality in the transfer from Cobourg to Toronto, and set it on the way of expansion and progress. Rev. Dr. Richard Pinch Bowles is the present Chancellor.

The first classes were in Arts only. Divinity was not taught until 1871. The College was for many years in affiliation with Dr. Rolph's School of Medicine and with the École de Médicine et de Chirurgie, of Montreal, and in 1863 and 1867 respectively Faculties of Law for Ontario and Quebec were in being. These connections ceased, of course, at Federation in 1887.

Mr. Hugh Fraser Mackintosh contributes the following sketch of St. Michael's College:

"St. Michael's College has from its foundation been under the jurisdiction of the Basilian Congregation, first represented in Toronto by Father Molony, who came with Bishop de Charbonnel on September 21st, 1850.

One of the Bishop's first official acts was to invite the Basilians from Annonay, Department of Vivarais, France, where he had himself received his classical training, to open a house of their Community in Toronto, and to found a college. This invitation being accepted, a contingent of two Fathers, Soulerin and Malbos, and two ecclesiastics in minor order, Messrs. Vincent and Flannery, arrived in 1852, and being joined by their confrère, Father Molony, proceeded to put the Bishop's cherished project into immediate effect.

The college first opened its doors in a house on Queen Street, opposite the present Metropolitan Church, but soon removed to the north wing of St. Michael's Palace, which had been especially erected for the purpose. Here boys, some of whom subsequently rose to high office in the Church, and others to responsible positions in civil life, learned the elements of their classics and imbibed the rudiments of a thorough general education. Father Soulerin was President of the college, and Superior of the Community, and was ably assisted by the others named.

The quarters in the Palace were too contracted to serve the purpose of a college for any length of time, and more commodious premises soon became a necessity. At this juncture, Hon. John Elmsley came forward with an offer of a block of land on his estate on Clover Hill, and a liberal provision of money wherewith to begin building. This generous offer being gratefully accepted plans were speedily drawn up, and in September, 1855, the corner stone of the new building was laid with fitting ceremonies. In September, 1856, classes were first opened in this new structure, since when several additions have been made, keeping pace with the growth of the institution.

On being elected Superior General of the Congregation of St. Basil in 1865, Father Soulerin gave place as President to Father Charles Vincent, and returned to France, where he continued to govern the Community until his death in 1879.

Father Vincent presided over the College for twenty-one years, resigning owing to increasing age and declining strength in 1886. He continued to act as Provincial until 1890, when he retired altogether from active work. His successor as President of St. Michael's was Rev. Daniel Cushing, formerly Prefect of Studies in Assumption College, Sandwich, who remained in charge three years. In 1889 the presidency passed to Rev. John Reid Teefy, a name long and favorably known in University circles. Under his care the college advanced steadily, students increased, the building was enlarged, and the fullest advantage taken of the University connection. Father Teefy was a man of large mind, of ripe culture, and benevolent disposition. The affection and respect in which he was held by all classes was testified by the sorrow shown at his death.

In 1881 the College had been affiliated to the University of Toronto upon a basis similar to that of several Catholic colleges in England and Ireland with London University. All the teaching, or as much of it as the college authorities find convenient, may be done in the college, while all the examinations upon mental and moral science are upon the matters taught in the college. This arrangement has worked harmoniously, and to the advantage of both college and University. The college has representatives upon the Senate, or governing body of the University, and its students, while con-forming fully to the Catholic ideal of education, enjoy all the advantages of University life."

After various temporary residences, Knox College, established in 1844, occupied Elmsley House, between 1858 and 1875. In later years Central Presbyterian Church, Grosvenor Street, was built on the site. Recently the Church was demolished in the northward extension of Bay Street.

The building in the circle of Spadina Avenue was occupied by Knox in 1875 and remained the home of the institution until the period of the Great War. To-day it is the headquarters of the Provincial Health Dept. and the College is housed in a fine stone building facing St. George Street and running through to the University grounds.

In the early days of Knox an Arts course was provided, but it is now a Divinity School solely. Since 1880 it has had the power to confer degrees in Divinity. Its high reputation for thoroughness was won under the régime of Dr. William Caven, appointed Principal in 1873, who was in office for more than 30 years. Rev. Dr. Alfred Gandier succeeded.

In 1873 the Church Association was formed in Toronto to make head against the Party in the Church of England which tended towards over-elaboration in ritual. Among the lay leaders of the Association were Mr. Justice Draper, Sir C. S. Gzowski, Sir Daniel Wilson, and Hon. S. H. Blake, with Dean Bond and Canon Baldwin, afterwards Bishop of Huron, as the clerical leaders. In 1877 these founded in the schoolroom of St. James's Cathedral The Protestant Episcopal Divinity School, which was incorporated in 1879, and afterwards was known as Wycliffe College. It was housed for a time in a small building on the University grounds near College Street. The fine building on Hoskin Avenue to the north of Hart House was completed in 1891 and provides a residence for the Principal, a professor and fifty students. A Convocation hall and library were built in 1902. The College has been worthily supported by its friends and its graduates have taken a high place in the religious life of the country. Rev. James Paterson Sheraton was for many years the Principal; the course is one of three years. Rev. Dr. O'Meara is the present Principal.

In April, 1887, a Bill was passed by the Ontario Legislative Assembly uniting Toronto Baptist College and Woodstock College under the corporate name of McMaster University. In September of the same year, through the decease of the Hon. William McMaster, the Corporation of McMaster University came into possession of about $900,000 endowment for the purpose of Christian Education, as set forth in the will of Mr. McMaster, and in the charter. This was in addition to the amount which had been raised previously by the denomination towards the endowment of Woodstock College, and for the land and buildings in connection with the same, as well as in addition to the property in connection with the Toronto Baptist College, previously provided for by Mr. McMaster. In accordance with the Charter, the Board of Governors and the Senate entered upon their duties in November 1887.

At the Educational Conference held in Guelph, in March of the next year, it was decided by the representatives of the regular Baptist Churches of Ontario and Quebec that McMaster University should be organized and developed as a permanently independent institution in Toronto, and that Woodstock College should be maintained, with increased efficiency, in Woodstock.

At a meeting of the Senate and Board of Governors, held May 28th of the same year, it was decided that Woodstock College should be organized and maintained permanently in Woodstock as a Christian school of learning, to provide for boys and young men a thorough and practical general education. At the same meeting it was also decided that a Ladies' College should be established in Toronto, and opened for the reception of students in September, 1888. This latter was rendered practicable by the generosity of Mrs. William McMaster, who placed at the disposal of the Senate and Board of Governors, for this purpose, on conditions which these bodies readily accepted, the McMaster residence on Bloor Street East, and funds for the adaptation of the building to its new use. Mrs. McMaster's whole gift was of the cash value of $26,000. Thus we have McMaster University at No. 273 Bloor Street West, Moulton Ladies' College at No. 34 Bloor Street East, and Woodstock College, at Woodstock. Moulton Ladies' College perpetuates the family name of the founder.

In accordance with a resolution of the Senate, March 19th, 1889, the Arts work of the University was inaugurated at the beginning of the academic year of 1890-91. McMaster Hall, in which are lecture rooms, administration offices, and apartments for eighty-eight resident students, in an educational building of modern type, commodious, substantial in appearance, and complete in its appointments.

Castle Memorial Hall, which was dedicated in December, 1901, contains an assembly hall and library. The assembly hall has seating capacity for seven hundred and fifty people. The library contains a stack-room with a capacity of fifty thousand volumes, and also a reference reading room. The library is continually increasing in extent and usefulness; it now contains about twenty-five thousand volumes. At its founding Mrs. William McMaster was the chief contributor. The Hon. William McMaster and Mr. Thomas Lailey also made important gifts.

The Science Hall, completed in 1907, is a fire-proof building containing four floors, providing ample accommodation for the practical teaching of Physics, Chemistry, Biology, Geology, and Mineralogy. It contains twenty-four lecture rooms and laboratories, all well equipped, and in addition, six private rooms for professors. In the Science Hall a large room has been reserved and will be fitted up shortly as a University Museum.

Wallingford Hall, the new Women's residence, was presented to the University in 1919 by the Alumnæ Association, this action being made possible through the generosity of the late Mr. William Davies. It is located at 95 St. George Street, and is named Wallingford in honor of the birthplace of the donor. It was opened for use in the autumn of 1920.

The University has two faculties, that of Arts and that of Theology. The degrees obtainable are: Bachelor of Arts, Master of Arts, Doctor of Laws, Bachelor of Theology and Bachelor of Divinity. At present there are about 250 students enrolled for the various courses.

Offices of the Provincial Board of Health
Formerly Knox College

Royal Ontario Museum

In the Royal Ontario Museum of Archæology there is a small case containing the Museum fetish, a little, ancient Ushabti figure, which, through a long chain of accidental circumstances, was the beginning of the large collections now in the possession of the Province.

Beginning in the spring of 1902 with the idea of establishing a museum in Victoria College, collections were made, mainly in Egypt, shipped over to Toronto, and stored. Much help was received from the Egypt Exploration Fund and from private individuals who were interested in the possibility of starting a museum in Toronto. After nearly four years, it was decided that the proposed institution should become a museum of the whole University rather than of Victoria College; and a very small sum was voted for the purchase of antiquities. Later, a small grant was obtained from the Provincial Government, and was duplicated by the University, with the understanding that the institution should be a provincial museum governed by a Council appointed by the Provincial Government and the University.

In the meantime, great help had been received from private individuals in Toronto and in England. This aid was almost entirely in money; and collections began to pour in and were stored anywhere around the University where storage rooms could be found. A singular streak of good fortune followed the whole of the hunting, mad good luck playing the major part.

In this stage of the Museum, which led up to the opening, those who had the handling of affairs were particularly gratified that money had come in as a private trust without anything to show for it except the knowledge on the part of the donors that stored somewhere or other in the University were boxes containing objects for which their money had paid. Year after year they made their subscriptions without seeing any result whatever, or knowing whether their money had been spent wisely or not. Nothing could very well be more gratifying as a matter of private trust to those in whom the trust was placed.

The first wing of the building was started in 1910, when an agreement was reached to join the other museums of the University, Biology, Geology, Mineralogy, and Palæontology, into a loose federation with the Museum of Archæology, and to house them all for a time in the one building. By 1914 it was possible to open the building to the public, and there was a great deal of surprise at the size to which the collections had grown by this time.

At the time of opening, the Græco-Roman collection was of considerable importance, having an extremely good series of the objects of daily life belonging to the average citizen of the first to the fourth century, with a particular emphasis, perhaps, on ironwork, textiles and toys. This collection had been specially pushed because it was expected that it would reach all those interested in the study of Latin and in the study of the New Testament and religious knowledge. It was financed by Mr. Chester Massey, in memory of his brother, Walter.

The section next in importance was the Egyptian, which consisted of a remarkably good collection of necklaces and a very considerable number of general objects to illustrate the life of the Egyptian people.

The collection third in size was that of prehistoric life from the Palæolithic Age down to the introduction of iron. This collection was financed by Mr.

Z. A. Lash, and great good fortune followed it from the very beginning, so that some of the most striking exhibits that are known are included in it.

A remarkable series of cases showing the history of lace, the well-known Chick Collection, had been procured *en bloc*, through the generosity of Mrs. H. D. Warren. Probably next in importance came the classical collection, which consists of the fine Venus, some other marbles and a representative collection of vases and other objects.

The Chinese exhibit contained the Jane McMahon Collection of exquisite glass. The collection of Chinese ceramics, which was in the most constant state of growth, was financed by Sir Edmund Walker, who was also helping in many other departments. This was the beginning of the present monster collection of Chinese art. The Japanese collection was small but choice, and mainly the gift of Sir William Van Horne.

The embroideries were mainly Oriental and of considerable importance, and were the gift of Mrs. Massey Treble. An object of signal importance was the wonderful Gondar tapestry presented by Colonel George A. Sweny.

Of furniture at first there was but little, the one striking exhibit being the beautiful oak Elizabethan room presented by Mrs. Walter Clemes. There was also a splendid collection of chests, acquired through the interest and generosity of Mr. M. Langmuir. The collection of armour and arms was one of the most interesting collections, and had been financed by Sir Henry Pellatt. Mr. D. R. Wilkie had provided a small collection of classical helmets. The exhibit showing the history of glazed earthenware was the most serious collection in size and cost, and had been financed by Sir Edmund Osler.

To everybody's surprise, these collections filled the first and second floors of the Museum, roughly fifty thousand square feet.

The Museum was scarcely opened when the War began; but in spite of this, the rapid growth continued. Mrs. Warren's presentation of the great Chinese Lohan provided an object of extreme importance that was eventually to alter the whole future of the institution.

Growth became more and more rapid and larger quantities of material began to come in together. One thing that was of the most vital importance to the Museum was that Sir Edmund Walker, Mr. James B. O'Brian and Mr. Robert Bond backed the Director's credit at the bank for a very large sum, so that objects could be purchased when found and a donor obtained when possible. This credit was kept strained to its limit. By this means, the four hundred vases and the Tanagras of the Sturge Collection were obtained, and were eventually financed by Mr. Sigmund Samuel.

The T. Eaton Company became the patron of the furniture collection. The Robert Simpson Company presented the great collection of Chinese silks. An important collection of historical shoes was the gift of H. and C. Blachford, Limited. Rous and Mann, Limited were the donors of a series of Indian paintings, and the Salada Tea Company presented a charming collection of tea caddies.

In the same manner, Mr. A. E. Ames took over the great collection of coins that had been carried against the credit of the Museum; and many other articles were presented by individual donors in this way. Mr. Robert Mond kept a stream of ironwork and numerous other objects coming steadily from England, and former chief patrons continued with great generosity the collections that they had started and had not seen during the first few years.

Meantime, a number of collections already made were received, such as the wonderful R. S. Williams Collection of musical instruments; the S. H. Janes classical vases; the Eskimo material brought down by Mr. R. J. Flaherty in Sir William Mackenzie's expedition, and the enormous Indian collection of Mr. George Allison. Through Mr. Sam Harris, the Museum received the huge Walter Currie collection of material from Angola, West Africa; and further Angola material was presented in the Rolph Lesslie collection and the Martha Wightman collection. The costume exhibits were enriched by important gifts from the Canadian Women Designers' Club, of Toronto.

The finding in a hotel of a postcard of the Lohan brought Dr. George Crofts, of Tientsin, China, into touch with the Museum; and through his great knowledge and indefatigable energy, the great George Crofts collection of Chinese Art has developed, this being now the most important collection of the Museum. Generous support in the purchase of this collection has been given by Mrs. H. D. Warren, Mr. D. A. Dunlap, Sir Edmund Walker, Mr. James B. O'Brian, Mrs. W. J. Hanna and the Canadian General Electric Company.

To aid in this and other work, the Provincial Government began to make a grant for purchases, as the first grant had lapsed after three years and for several years no public moneys had been obtained at all. The interest and help of the Ministers of Education and the Prime Ministers have enabled the Museum to advance much more rapidly than it was possible to do before, and also to fill in gaps where it was not possible to interest a private patron in the development of the institution. The staff consists of:

C. T. Currelly, O. Medj., M.A., F.R.S.C., Director; Cornelia G. Harcum, Ph.D., Keeper of the Classical Collection; Ethlyn M. Greenaway, B.A., Secretary; and Langley Rawles, Draftsman.

Dr. Edward Fisher, organist of New St. Andrew's Church, was the founder of the Toronto Conservatory of Music; in association with Hon. G. W. Allan, who became the first President, and with other prominent business and professional men of the City. The aim was to provide a course of musical instruction based on the highest existing standards of pedagogy. The Conservatory was incorporated in 1886 and was opened in 1887 in a building at the corner of Yonge and Dundas Streets. During the first year the teaching staff did not exceed 20 in numbers, and there were about 200 pupils. Affiliation was secured in 1888 with Trinity University and in 1896 with Toronto University, and a course was laid down for those proceeding to the degree of Bachelor of Music.

On the death of Dr. Fisher in 1908 the Board appointed Dr. A. S. Vogt as Director. Dr. Vogt has associated with him now Dr. Healey Willan, the eminent composer and organist, as Assistant Director. The staff of teachers is 200 strong, and last year the pupils numbered 5,400—without reckoning those prepared at outside points for the Conservatory examinations. There are examination centres all the way to the Pacific Coast. At least 9,000 pupils in all have some relationship to the Conservatory in the course of a year. Sir Edmund Walker is President of the institution.

Soon after the establishment of the Conservatory, Dr. Frederick H. Torrington founded the Toronto College of Music, which was conducted on similar lines. After Dr. Torrington's death it was amalgamated with the Canadian Academy of Music on Walmer Road, established by Mr. Peter Kennedy. The Hambourg Conservatory was the foundation of Michael Hambourg, and his gifted sons Jan and Boris. The quality of musical instruction given in Toronto is exceptionally high. The best practice of the New England Conservatory at Boston and the Leipsic Conservatory has been followed, and in some cases improved upon.

How far the Mechanics' Institute may be considered an Educational establishment is a question open to discussion. There is no doubt that it was intended "to raise the lower classes" at a time when those classes were cheerfully neglected in all real educational schemes. The aim was to provide lectures, study-classes and a library in the belief that the artisans and mechanics would hasten to accept the real advantages offered. The very folk for whom the Institute was devised felt that they were being patronized and with a manly independence stayed away, especially when reasonable claims on the part of Labor for better wages and wider opportunities were steadily resisted. Too many of the educational, religious and industrial leaders in England and in the Colonies were more willing to be charitable than to be just, and that sort of charitable feeling wakens resentment rather than gratitude. In the 'forties every considerable town in Upper Canada had a Mechanics' Institute. Every one was a failure save in one particular—the public libraries thus established were freely used, though rather more by academic and professional persons than by the "mill-run" of Labor.

In 1857 an attempt was made to galvanize the dead by the establishment of a Board of Arts and Manufactures on Legislative authority, "to stimulate the ingenuity of the mechanic and artisan by means of prizes and distinctions." The Board consisted of the Minister of Agriculture, the Chief Superintendent of Education, the professors and lecturers on physical science in the various chartered colleges, the presidents of Boards of Trade, Mechanics' Institutes and Arts Associations. The Board was active for a few years in promoting exhibitions of various sorts but it ultimately died a natural death.

Universal Education in Common Schools, followed by the establishment of County High Schools (in 1871) reached the laboring classes without proclaiming their inferiority and thus made the Mechanics' Institute an antique. The one useful development of the Institute was the rise of the Public Library, supported by municipal taxation. The story of Alderman Hallam's efforts to launch the Toronto Public Library has already been told. Organized under Dr. James Bain, the Public Library became the legatee of the Toronto Mechanics' Institute—although it paid for its inheritance—and began a career of usefulness which its predecessor never even approached. The work was greatly broadened by the gift of Mr. Andrew Carnegie and the acceptance by the City Council of the terms of maintenance which Mr.

Carnegie laid down. On the death of Dr. Bain, Dr. George H. Locke was appointed chief Librarian and in fifteen years his executive ability and open mindedness have been fully revealed. The Library Board for many years has been one of the most progressive of Civic bodies. It consists of the Mayor, three named by the City Council, three by the Board of Education, and two by the Separate School Board. The policy of establishing ten branches in various parts of the City has been fully justified by the enormous increase in circulation. Nearly 2,000,000 books are issued annually for home reading, and these branches, designed on an artistic plan, and generally set in the midst of pleasant gardens, have become community centres of uncommon educational importance. The work among the children beginning with the Saturday morning activities of the "story lady" and continuing by the advice and direction of an efficient staff, has been crowned by the establishment in the rear of the main building on St. George Street of a Children's Library—the first of its kind in the British Empire. (There is sound psychology back of this work by the Library Board and the Chief Librarian. Teach children to read for pleasure, and ultimately they will read for love of learning.

The total number of books and pamphlets in the Toronto Public Library reaches 500,000. The value of the buildings and grounds, with a mere approximation of the value of the contents, makes a total of about $1,500,000. The treasures in the Reference Library cannot be measured in money-value. Many of them are unique. The cataloguing system is ideal and the student making use of the Library has the incomparable advantage of consultation with a staff of wide experience, good judgment and acute intelligence. Any one who has worked in the Toronto Public Library, whether for self-improvement or in literary or historical pursuits, can not fail to pay tribute to Dr. Locke, Miss Frances Staton, Miss Moir and the corps of competent assistants. There is in the Library the raw material for a deal of useful specialized historical study of high advantage to the national life of Canada. There might well be a closer co-ordination of the Library with the historical work of the Universities and Colleges.

One of the chief benefactors of the Library was the late Mr. John Ross Robertson. Early maps and plans of Canada, valuable manuscripts, the collection of Pope's water-color drawings of the game birds of Canada, and the very remarkable collection of prints and paintings, 3,715 in all, relating to early Canadian life, were all the gift of Mr. Robertson.

The Canadian Institute of Toronto was established in 1849 "for the encouragement and general advantage of the physical sciences, arts and manufactures" and was incorporated by Royal Charter in 1851. For three generations it has maintained its place as a Learned Society providing periodical lectures on scientific subjects and publishing its Proceedings. Its Library and museum are exceedingly useful.

The Provincial Museum of Ontario, established in the Normal School building, is the oldest distinctively Educational Museum in the world, having been founded in 1851. An Act of the Legislature of that year which provided for the erection of the building specifically stated that it was to be used as a Normal School, as an Educational Museum, a library, and for such

Educational offices as were required in connection with these departments. The Museum itself was restricted in its scope to historical, biological and archæological subjects. Since that date Educational museums have been organized in almost every country in the world and in all the States of America.

From 1853 to 1889 the museum contained miscellaneous collections of archæological and biological material with some paintings and sculpture, but no scientific method of classifying and arranging these collections had been attempted. In 1889, Dr. Boyle of Toronto, an archæologist of high standing, was appointed Director. Immediately following his taking charge the historical and archæological sections were enlarged and improved, the specimens therein being properly classified, labelled and arranged so as to be available for study by the public.

During the period of Dr. Boyle's Directorship the museum was greatly enriched by gifts of collections made by public-spirited citizens. Among the largest donations were those made by Messrs. J. S. Heath, Jos. Smelser, W. J. Wintemberg, G. A. Smith, F. W. Waugh, A. F. Hunter, Robt. Lougheed, Frank Eames, Archibald McKenzie, Mrs. John Graburn, Colonel Geo. E. Laidlaw, Dr. R. B. Orr, Dr. T. W. Beeman, Dr. T. A. Beeman, Dr. W. L. Addison, Colonel J. M. Delamere. Large acquisitions were also made by purchase. During this period the Entomological branch of the Biological section, under the management of Dr. W. A. Brodie, was organized and large collections were acquired and systematically arranged. The Zoological section was greatly enriched by the gift by Mr. C. W. Nash of his large collection of birds, mammals, reptiles and fishes. Important purchases were also made and the specimens in the section scientifically classified.

In 1911 Dr. R. B. Orr succeeded Dr. Boyle as archæologist and director, having associated with him Mr. C. W. Nash as biologist. Under their direction and management the Provincial Museum has greatly extended its usefulness.

The archæological section is of long standing, dating back to the first days of the museum. To the untiring efforts of the late Dr. David Boyle and Dr. R. B. Orr the people are indebted for one of the largest collections of Indian relics in the world. Their object has been to place in the museum a complete collection of Indian antiques so that the people of the province would have some knowledge of the manners and customs of its original inhabitants. The dress of the Indians is illustrated by models and the various implements used by them in war, hunting, ceremonials, etc., are shown in infinite variety. The collection of Indian artifacts alone, in this section, exceeds fifty thousand specimens, many of which are unique.

The mineral resources of the Province are well represented by a collection of over four thousand specimens of ores. The department of Ethnology is designed to illustrate by means of casts, sculptures, human relics, etc., the race types of mankind native to America. The collection in this branch is very large and the specimens well arranged enabling students of the science to pursue the study to great advantage.

The biological collections are large and include corals, annelida, crustacea, myriapoda, insecta, arachnoidea, and mollusca. Insects being of great

McMaster University (Baptist)

The Grange and the Ontario Art School

economic importance in this agricultural country much attention has been given to them and there is now a splendid collection in the museum; all Canadian orders and families being well represented. The public constantly avail themselves of the services of this section in order to have identified insects they have found and to get information about their life history. School teachers too are supplied with specimens and small collections illustrative of the various orders for use in instructing their classes.

There are about one hundred and thirty species of fish found in the inland waters of Ontario; specimens of nearly all these are in the museum. In many cases there are several specimens of a species arranged to show their appearance at different stages of development. The originals are preserved in fluid, but as in these the colours soon fade and the specimen becomes unrecognizable except by an expert, casts are made from the originals and coloured true to nature. Of these casts there is a good series. The batrachian collection is particularly good, only one or two of the Ontario forms being absent. Most species are shown in all stages from egg through the tadpole in various stages of development to adult. As in the fishes casts coloured from nature are made and form an attractive exhibit.

Only twenty-seven species of reptiles are known to occur in Ontario. These are all represented in the museum by about one hundred and fifty specimens showing all stages of development and variations in markings, etc. Of these casts have been made and coloured. Of the nine species of turtles found in Ontario there is a complete series of casts showing adults, eggs and young.

The collection of birds is large, very attractive and well arranged for the use of students. The three hundred and twenty-five known species of Ontario are represented by about fifteen hundred specimens, some very rare, the Passenger Pigeon and Wild Turkey being among them. In many species the variations in plumage owing to age, sex or locality are very wide. A series of specimens showing these variations is in most cases available to students, as is also information as to economic value, habits, etc.

Though the Art Gallery was incorporated in 1900, it was not until April, 1910, that the first section of a large and comprehensive plan was opened to the public.

By the bequest of Mrs. Goldwin Smith, the wife of Prof. Goldwin Smith, the house known as "The Grange," (the original Boulton mansion) and the grounds comprising some six acres came into the possession of the Gallery in 1912, and the house was immediately put in order, and a complete change of exhibits of small pictures, etchings, etc., was shown there each month during the Winter, until the first section of the Gallery was completed. This section, built from plans made by Messrs. Darling & Pearson, is only one-fifteenth of the scheme and in equipment and lighting is most complete. During the Winter six or seven important Exhibitions are held. The permanent collection, more than enough to fill the present Gallery, can only be shown during the Summer months until a further section is built.

The present building is entirely free from debt, and the maintenance is derived from the City of Toronto, and from Membership.

The use and need of a Gallery has been adequately demonstrated, and the steady increase in attendance speaks of the appreciation shown by the public. The Galleries are open every day, with the exception of Christmas Day and Dominion Day. The Director is Mr. E. R. Greig.

The Council is composed as follows: President, Sir Edmund Walker, C.V.O., Vice-President, Sir Edmund Osler.

Founders: Lady Eaton, Sir Joseph Flavelle, Bart., J. W. L. Forster, Sir William Mackenzie, H. C. Cox, Chester D. Massey, Sir Edmund Osler, Sir Henry Pellatt, Sir Edmund Walker, Mrs. H. D. Warren, E. R. Wood.

Elected Members: W. H. Brouse, D. A. Dunlap, W. S. Greening, Joseph Henderson, George A. Howell, C. W. Irwin, W. R. Johnston, R. A. Laidlaw, Vincent Massey, Prof. James Mavor, J. P. Murray, G. A. Morrow, Sigmund Samuel, Henry Sproatt, G. H. Wood.

Representatives of the City: Controller Joseph Gibbons, Alderman J. W. Benson, Alderman H. W. Hunt, Alderman Robert Luxton, Alderman W. A. Summerville.

Representatives of Art Societies: Royal Academy of Art, G. Horne Russell; Ontario Society of Artists, R. Holmes; Canadian Art Club, Homer Watson; Ontario Association of Architects, Wm. Rae; Society of Graphic Arts, Stanley F. Turner; Toronto Camera Club, J. Addison Reid.

CHAPTER X.

THE GROWTH OF SEPARATE SCHOOLS

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THAT education must be conducted under religious auspices is a fundamental doctrine of the Roman Catholic Church. Many Protestant Christian Communions also accept the principle, at least in theory. The Church learned long ago what modern schoolmen are beginning to learn; namely, that to train the mind without training the sense of moral responsibility to God is a foolish and even dangerous procedure. It is sharpening the cavalryman's sword without teaching him sword-exercise.

Surely the beginning of education is to establish the child in the principles of unselfishness and service, to give his will and judgment a series of standards and to kindle the lamps of idealism. The last century witnessed the rise of Democracy and with it of universal schooling, but there is grave doubt if universal education has been the result. Body and mind have been trained while often the soul has lain fallow.

In our time many young people seek knowledge solely because of its usefulness in the struggle for material wealth. The necessity for quick thinking in the intensity of modern competition has filled the high schools and colleges with worshippers of success. The love of knowledge for its own sake declines. The humanities are neglected, the principles of the Fine Arts are unknown and Technical Training has the call. "Teach us to make money" is the cry, rather than "teach us to live." The educator is required to produce intellectual machines of high efficiency rather than men and women of character.

This is no mere fanciful criticism of modern educational systems. It is the reasoned judgment of all the more eminent teachers of the day, whatever their religious beliefs. The recent Educational Congresses in Winnipeg, in Ottawa and in Toronto considered this grave fault in democratic school organization—the lack of definite ethical and religious teaching.

The Separate Schools are untouched by the discussion. They were established in Toronto in accordance with Catholic practice, and in opposition to the republican theory that the Government is the sole educational authority. The unity of Catholicity made it possible to provide a programme of religious instruction satisfactory to all shades of opinion within the Church. Protestant Communions have differed sharply as to a suitable religious programme for the Public Schools. The first system of Common Schools in Upper Canada made the English Bible a text-book. To-day it is possible for the children of all creeds to meet in Public School without the religious susceptibilities of any being endangered—but in parallel have grown up the Sunday Schools of the various denominations, partly to make good a deficiency in ethical instruction.

The Public Schools of Ontario and of Toronto have never merited the designation of "Godless schools," so often applied to them by Roman Catholic dignitaries—in the heat of controversy. Although there is no exposition of the Christian Creed, simple devotional exercises are used at opening and closing and generally speaking ethical considerations are stressed in discipline and in teaching. The regulations permit the instruction of children of various sects by their clergymen, when the privilege is sought. That classes of this sort have fallen into desuetude in many communities is due not to the indolence or incapacity of the clergy, but to their knowledge of the character of the teachers, and to their belief that the influence of the teachers is likely to be more powerful in directing the impulses and inhibitions of the child than the weekly "foolishness of preaching."

One of the earliest regulations of the Council of Public Instruction for Upper Canada says: "The principles of religion and morality should be inculcated upon all the pupils of the school . . . The teacher should exert his best endeavors both by example and precept to impress upon the minds of all children and youth committed to his care and instruction the principles of piety, justice and a sacred regard to truth; love to their country; humanity and universal benevolence; sobriety, industry, frugality, moderation, temperance, and those other virtues which are the ornament of society and on which a free constitution of government is founded; and it is the duty of each teacher to endeavor to lead his pupils, as their ages and capacities will admit, into a clear understanding of the tendency of the above-mentioned virtues, in order to preserve and perfect the blessings of law and liberty, as well as to promote their future happiness, and also to point out to them the evil tendency of the opposite vices."

Before the war of 1812 there was a considerable body of Roman Catholic people in the chief town of Upper Canada, and for the most part they were held in respect and honor. The Macdonell family of Glengarry had its representatives at York and its steady loyalty was known to all men. Thus there was no marked religious strife or sectional differences, and when the first church was erected in the Parish of St. Paul's, many citizens of Protestant faith contributed to the funds. In later times the free immigration from Ireland transplanted the differences between North and South to Canadian soil. The Church and the Orange Order had a parallel growth, and controversy was well-nigh constant. Yet it must be said that it never went to such lengths as it has gone in Ireland. Personal relations between citizens of contrasting creed were not always bitter. The amenities were not wholly forgotten.

For many years primary education of all sorts in York was not a State responsibility. Schools were established on a commercial basis. The children of those families which could afford to pay were able to secure some grounding in the primary subjects, but there was no aligned battle against illiteracy. The first Roman Catholic school teacher in York was John Harvey, who had a school on Jarvis Street, on the estate of Mr. S. P. Jarvis. This was in 1830. Joseph Seyers followed with a school on York Street between King and Richmond, and a Mr. Butler taught in a small building on the corner of Jordan and Melinda Streets before he studied for the priesthood and was appointed to serve in Peterborough. In 1841 Denis Heffernan opened a private school in his house on the north side of Richmond Street, east of Church Street. Mr. Heffernan was an accomplished classicist and mathematician, educated in Ireland. He birched frequently and with no little vigor, but his boys, who were both Protestant and Catholic, did him infinite credit.

Then through the energy of Hon. John Elmsley a two-storey frame school was built on Richmond Street directly in rear of the present Lombard Street Fire Hall. The first teacher was P. B. McLoughlin, and it is said that the first Catholic boy to attend the first definitely Catholic school in the community was John Mulvey. Soon Mr. McLoughlin was appointed master of the District School at Berkeley and Duke Streets, and was succeeded by Mr. Heffernan. In 1843 there were forty pupils in his charge, ranging from 7 to 16 years of age. Occasionally a few girls were instructed by Mrs. Heffernan in the room upstairs.

The schoolroom was furnished plainly, with long narrow desks and benches without backs. The fees were from 50c to $1 a month.

Mr. Heffernan was appointed in 1843 as mail-clerk on the steamer *City of Toronto,* plying between Toronto and Kingston, and his place in the school was taken by Mr. Timothy McCarthy, who in turn was succeeded by Mr. Taaffe, and Mr. O'Halloran.

Upper Canada was separated from the Diocese of Quebec in 1826 when Bishop Macdonell was appointed, with headquarters in Kingston. Father James Crowley was at York, in charge of St. Paul's, the first parish erected, but since the Bishop was a member of the Legislative Council of Upper Canada, he spent a good deal of time in the Capital. Father O'Grady, who succeeded Father Crowley, considered himself a politician, and formed an alliance with William Lyon Mackenzie—to the great distaste of the Bishop. In answer to an episcopal rebuke Father O'Grady became defiant and was deposed for insubordination. Bishop Macdonell, while not abating in any degree his energetic defence of Catholicity, and while engaging in controversy with Bishop Strachan and others, over the conversion of Hon. John Elmsley to the Roman faith, was respected and beloved by all classes of the community. In a pastoral address issued in 1838 he said: "I have found Protestants upon all occasions as ready to meet my wishes and second my efforts to promote the public good as the Catholics themselves, and it is with no small gratification that I here acknowledge having received from Orangemen unequivocal and substantial proofs of disinterested friendship and generosity of heart."

On July 20th, 1841, Solicitor-General Day introduced in Parliament a Bill "to make provision for the establishment and maintenance of Common Schools throughout the Province." There was strong suspicion throughout Upper Canada, particularly among churchmen, that secular instruction alone was contemplated. Accordingly petitions began to come in urging that the English Bible should be made a text-book in these schools. Some petitions were careful to say that the whole Bible should be used, not a series of "garbled extracts." Against this propaganda there was naturally some opposition on the part of members from Lower Canada and the Government found itself in embarrassment. A special committee was named to consider the whole question, and bring in the draft of a Bill. It happened that fourteen out of twenty-two of the members of the committee were from Lower Canada, though only five were French-Canadians. Out of the deliberations of this Committee came the first legislation providing for Separate Schools. The minority in any school section was given the right to signify dissent in writing, stating the names of the persons they had chosen to serve as trustees. The grant was to be divided between the two classes of schools in proportion to the number of their supporters.*

The Act was found to be unworkable in Lower Canada and unsatisfactory in Upper Canada. It was replaced in 1843 by a statute which provided an Education Office for Upper Canada and a Council of Public Instruction, but neither had more than advisory powers. The office had no definite authority over the municipal school boards, in the matter of textbooks, or in the choice of teachers. Its sole duty was to apportion the grant of £20,000 a year. As a result of this extreme decentralization, the Province had, in the words of Chancellor Burwash, "miserable school houses, haphazard school-books and poor teachers."

The Separate School clauses of the Act of 1843 provided that in all cases where the teacher of a Common School was a Catholic, the Protestant inhabitants were entitled to have a teacher of their own religious persuasion, upon the application of ten or more resident freeholders or householders of any school district. Similarly, if the teacher were a Protestant, the Catholic inhabitants could apply for a Separate School. Such schools would be entitled to their just share of the grant and would be subject to the visitations conditions, rules and obligations provided for Common Schools.

In September, 1844, Dr. Egerton Ryerson was appointed Superintendent of Schools, with permission to travel and observe educational conditions in other countries. He was away from the Province from November, 1844, to the early part of 1846. His famous report was the foundation of the Common School Act of 1846, which corrected the weaknesses of the former legislation, but merely re-enacted the existing clauses relating to Separate Schools.

When the Roman Catholic diocese of Toronto was constituted in 1842 Father Michael Power became the first Bishop. He was chairman of the Council of Public Instruction, or Board of Education, for Upper Canada, when the Normal School was building and signed the first Circular to the municipalities of the Province from the Education Office at Toronto relating to that institution. "The Board of Education earnestly hope that this subject will receive the favorable consideration of the several District Councils, and to their early as well as patriotic and benevolent attention we earnestly recommend it. It is the purpose of the Board to educate young men for Canada as well as in it." The signatures were: †Michael, Bishop of Toronto, Egerton Ryerson, H. J. Grasett, S. B. Harrison, Jos. C. Morrison, Hugh Scobie and J. S. Howard.

Bishop Power died in 1847 from a contagious disorder then prevalent and was succeeded by Bishop de Charbonnel, who carried out and expanded some of the plans made by his ardent and devoted predecessor. The Ladies of Loretto, who arrived about the time of Bishop Power's death, were provided for, and the new Bishop invited two other teaching orders to come to the City. On May 1st, 1851, five Christian Brothers were installed by Brother Patrick and in October of the same year four Sisters of St. Joseph arrived in Toronto from Philadelphia and began their good work among the poor.

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* The Committee was: Upper Canada, J. S. Cartwright, Malcolm Cameron, Duncombe, Merritt, Park, Thorburn, Hincks, Prince; Lower Canada: Neilson, Simpson, Moffatt, Quesnel, Allwin, Christie, Morin, Child, Parent, Robertson, Holmes, Foster, Berthelot, Viger.

The Brothers began work with two classes in St. Paul's Church and also opened St. Michael's school.

By legislation of 1847 Boards of Trustees in cities and towns were given the power to determine the character of the schools, as to whether they should be Denominational or Mixed, but the Board was no longer to be composed of equal numbers of Protestants and Catholics. Supporters of Separate Schools strongly objected to being put in such a position, and amendments were demanded.

During the Session of 1849, which terminated with the burning of the Parliament Buildings in Montreal over the Rebellion Losses Bill, a School Act was passed which seemed likely to restore some of the unsatisfactory conditions of 1843. The Ministry was hostile towards Dr. Ryerson and showed that hostility, not only by seeking to undo his work, but by reducing his salary from £520 to £420. This Act forbade the use of the Bible as a text-book, but withdrew the clauses permitting the establishment of Separate Schools. Fortunately second thoughts were best, and on the advice of Hon. Robert Baldwin, the Governor disallowed the statute.

In 1850 an amending Act was passed providing that Separate Schools might be established by Protestants, Catholics or colored people, that the trustees should be elected by the dissenting electors only, that a just proportion of the school fund should be appropriated to such schools, and that full returns should be made from year to year to the Department of Education. It was made the duty of the Common School Board to authorize the establishment of a Separate School on the application of twelve residents, but only if the teacher of the Common School was not a co-religionist.

In the latter part of 1850 the Roman Catholics applied for a second Separate School in the City of Toronto. The Board of School Trustees refused the application, declaring that the Act of 1850 did not require them to permit the establishment of more than one, since the City was a school district.

Application was made to the Courts for a *mandamus,* but the judgment supported the opinion of the Toronto Board. Upon this Bishop de Charbonnel wrote to Dr. Ryerson in June, 1851, "I see with full hope that the redress of the wording of the clause in behalf of the City Catholic Separate Schools is in your hand and heart." The case was one where the spirit of the legislation was defeated by the letter, and in consequence Dr. Ryerson drafted an amendment which was adopted during the Session of 1851. By this amendment the right to a Separate School in each ward of a town or city was made definite.

Up to this point the relations between the Chief Superintendent of Education and the ecclesiastical authorities of the Roman Catholic Church had been soundly based on mutual respect. But in February, 1852, Bishop de Charbonnel had made an episcopal visitation to Chatham, and there he found conditions that in his opinion required immediate reform. He wrote to Dr. Ryerson on March 7th to say that the negroes of Chatham were incomparably better treated than the Catholics. The Catholic school, although attended by 46 pupils, had received only £4 10s of Government money, and Catholic taxpayers had been assessed for the building of a Common School. He added that Goldsmith's "anti-Catholic History of England" was used in one of the mixed schools as a text-book. His Lordship concluded: "Am I not right to call our most deplorable system of education a regular disguised persecution?"

Dr. Ryerson in reply declared that Goldsmith's "very defective history" had not been sanctioned by the Council of Public Instruction and that the law expressly provided that a pupil should not be required to read from any book which should be objected to by his parents. The reason for the small contribution of public money to the Chatham School lay in the fact that it had not been long enough established for the adjustment to be made. The Superintendent pointed out that the law did not exempt the Catholic ratepayer from contributing to the erection of Common Schools, because there was no guarantee that a Separate School once established would be continued. Such a Catholic School ceased to exist legally as soon as the Public School Trustees employed a Catholic teacher in the Common School.

Bishop de Charbonnel in rejoinder protested against such conditions and was uncommonly forceful in utterance. He assailed the Common School system as "a chimera, a mixture, a school of pyrrhonism, of indifferentism, of infidelity, and consequently of all vices and crimes." His Lordship referred to the statement of Guizot that the best school of respect towards authority was the Catholic School, and mentioned the large number of primary schools in the city of Rome. His letter (of March 24th, 1852) ended "since we are under the blessed principles of religious liberty and equal civil right, we must have and we will have the full management of our schools, as well as Protestants in Lower Canada, or the world of the 19th Century will know that here, as elsewhere, Catholics, against the constitution of the country, against its best and most sacred interests, are persecuted by the most cruel and hypocritical persecution."

Dr. Ryerson, replying, was very dignified, very vigorous and uncommonly long, but he was by no means dull. Of his power in controversy take this instance: he reminded the Bishop that in Rome where respect for authority was so thoroughly taught, there had been a revolution and that authority was then maintained only by the bayonets of France and Austria. The Superintendent regretted that His Lordship had departed from the example of Bishop Power and had "introduced from the Continent of Europe a new class of ideas and feelings among the Roman Catholics of Upper Canada." He defended the Common Schools from the imputation of the Bishop and reminded him that the Trustees throughout Upper Canada were at that time employing 390 Roman Catholic teachers.

On the 1st of May the Bishop returned to the charge with a complaint that Dr. Ryerson had addressed to him "personalities and insinuations," which he repelled as unworthy of the writer or the recipient of the letter. He continued: "My previous intercourse with you and the Council of Public Instruction has been polite and Christian, and sometimes tolerant to an extent that I have been required to justify. My last letter was energetic only after eighteen months of observation and patient representations against a school system which my conscience as a Catholic Bishop rejects with all my might. . . a system which is for us Catholics a disguised persecution unanimously and strenuously condemned by other bishops as well as myself." His Grace made the claim at the end of the letter that Our Lord had confided the mission of instruction to no others than the apostles and their successors to the end of time. He quoted also certain Canons of the Provincial Councils of Baltimore favoring the more complete control by the clergy of the education of Catholic youth.

A week after this letter was written Bishop de Charbonnel attended the Plenary Council of Baltimore at which appeared practically all the Bishops of the Roman Catholic Church in America. The thirteenth Canon passed by that Council exhorted all Bishops to have a Catholic School in every parish and declared that the teachers should be paid from parochial funds, It reaffirmed the decision of previous Provincial Councils, and thus in a measure gave endorsation to the position the Bishop of Toronto had taken.

There was a material difference, however, between the situation in the United States and in Canada. There was no possibility in most of the States of avoiding the tax impost for the maintenance of National Schools. In Canada the marked difference between the people of Upper and Lower Canada had made concession and mutual give-and-take a necessity if any national system of education was contemplated.

While Canada was administered as a Crown Colony men of English or Scottish origin had established and organized the national and international commerce of the country. The shareholders of the Northwest Fur Company were mainly Scots, and the financial founders of Montreal and Quebec had English-speaking forebears, either from amongst the Loyalists of New England or from across the sea. There never was a time when this group of leaders was not a minority in Lower Canada. But it was a minority so influential, that, when possible, Government deferred to its opinion and sought to meet its wishes. In the matter of primary education the Lower Canada minority, being mainly Protestant, insisted upon Separate Schools and secured just treatment in this respect.

In Upper Canada the minority was Roman Catholic. Clergy and laity insisted that concessions to the Protestants of Lower Canada should be balanced by equal concessions in the English-speaking Province. The logic seemed to be sound. The appeal to British fair play was impressive, and in the main fruitful.

Upper Canadians who were opposed to separate schools contended that the two Provinces were not in a parallel situation. That they were justified in this claim, and still are justified in it, is shown by a quotation from a speech by Mr. Leo Pelland before L'Association Catholique de la

Jeunesse Canadienne-Française meeting in convention at Three Rivers in 1913. Mr. Pelland said: "Despite real and occasional exceptions the system of public instruction in the Province of Quebec places the school outside the supervision and control of the State. In the sister Province, Education is under the Civil power, recognized by law as the supreme directing authority."

In the *Histoire du Canada* published by The Christian Brothers, and used in their teaching, the following paragraphs summarize the movement that prevented the establishment of a State system of public schools in the Province of Quebec: "Dorion proposed to apply exclusively in primary teaching the revenue from the Jesuit estates. This amendment was lost. The ultra-Liberals desired to establish a system of mixed schools, under the pretext that separate schools could exist only to the detriment of common schools, and that they gave too much influence to the Catholic clergy. Despite the efforts of Brown, Dorion, Papin and the advanced democrats favorable to mixed schools, their anti-religious sentiments did not prevail. Papin went so far as to pretend that education provided by the State in a country where many conflicting sects were found should be intellectual and moral without being religious."

Thus the elementary school satisfactory to the majority in the Province of Quebec is frankly a Catholic institution. The aim of the leaders of Upper Canada in the '50's was to develop a system of non-sectarian common schools after the Irish or American model, and not to create distinctively Protestant institutions. Those advocating this plan had no desire to be unfair to any creed, a fact which is proved by the engagement of Roman Catholic teachers in the Common Schools of Upper Canada.

Ardent Anglican ecclesiastics were no better pleased with this conception than the Roman Catholics. With ardor and enthusiasm they battled against Dr. Ryerson and all who gave him any measure of support. It was inevitable that controversies should arise, that concessions should be claimed and resisted. National schools and Church schools were based on opposing theories which never could be completely harmonized.

Dr. Ryerson in answering Bishop de Charbonnel was disposed to pay but little attention to the Baltimore Council, since it was mainly composed of "foreign ecclesiastics," and answered the charge of injustice in the distribution of school moneys as follows: "The Board of School Trustees in the City of Toronto have caused a very careful inquiry to be made into the census returns and tax rolls of the city in order to ascertain the comparative amount of taxes paid by Roman Catholics and Protestants. The result of that inquiry is that while one-fourth of the entire population of the city is returned as Roman Catholics, a fraction less than one-twelfth of the taxes is paid by them." The Board's declaration here referred to was as follows: "The total net amount of school tax for last year at 2½d. in the pound was £1,800. The net proportion contributed by the Roman Catholic inhabitants was £156 10s."

The end of the controversy between the Bishop and the Chief Superintendent was what might have been expected. On May 22nd, 1852, Bishop de Charbonnel wrote as follows: "Reverend Doctor: The conclusion of our correspondence must be that our opinions on separate schools are quite different. But I hope that by making use of all constitutional means in order to obtain our right, I will not upset the Government of Canada nor its institutions. I have the honor to be, Rev. Doctor, Your obedient, humble, servant." Dr. Ryerson's final word was that the course now pursued by the Bishop had arisen from the adoption on his part of a new policy and the avowal of new sentiments and objects.

That the Superintendent was not embittered by criticism or turned aside from his duty of administering the law as he found it is made evident by certain correspondence of 1853 with reference to the proposed establishment of a separate school in St. David's Ward, Toronto. The application had been refused by the Trustees because already there was a Catholic teacher on the Public Schol staff in that Ward. Hon. John Elmsley wrote to Dr. Ryerson: "There are now nearly three hundred children of Catholic parentage in St. David's Ward. There are six teachers in the Ward employed by the Board, only one of whom is a Catholic. Can it be possible that the Legislature contemplated that so many pupils should be deprived of the benefit of a separate school upon such a ground?"

In reply Dr. Ryerson said that the law clearly assumed the existence of only one teacher in a school. "I do not think," he said, "that the employment of one Roman Catholic among several teachers of a common school in St. David's Ward precludes the Roman Catholic heads of families whom you represent from having a separate school if they desire it."

The reference of Bishop de Charbonnel to the taking of all constitutional measures to obtain justice after the Catholic conception of that word foreshadowed political action. "Catholic Institutes" were established in many constituencies during 1853 and 1854 to forward the interests of candidates favorable to separate schools, and naturally the other party organized in opposition. There was great bitterness, as always when a religious question is at issue.

In brief the demands of the Roman Catholics were these: 1. The placing of Separate Schools under the supervision of one official not hostile towards the System; 2. The right to have one trustee for each city ward and one Separate School Board; 3. That a school might be established on the demand of three heads of families; 4. That Separate Schools should have a share of all school taxes and municipal school funds in proportion to the Catholic population; 5. That Catholics should be freed from contributing to Common School buildings or libraries.

Legislation under the name of The Supplementary School Act was passed by Parliament in 1853 containing a separate school clause that was a distinct improvement on previous laws, but did not go all the way mapped out by the Roman Catholic leaders. It provided that supporters of separate schools were to be exempted from common school rates; that the Legislative grant was to be distributed according to average attendance; that separate school trustees were to have access to the assessment rolls, and were to be a corporation with powers to impose and collect school rates from separate school supporters; that supporters of separate schools would be debarred from voting at the election of Common School Boards.

The old requirement that the teacher of a Common School must be of differing creed from the minority before a separate school could be demanded was abandoned. Dr. Ryerson in reporting upon this legislation declared that no further concessions could be made without endangering the whole national school system and violating individual and municipal rights. He added: "After the passing of the Act the Roman Catholic ecclesiastics and the press under their control expressed their satisfaction with, and eulogised the separate school section of it. But some of them soon recommended an agitation on new issues."

Like most public men of his time Dr. Egerton Ryerson was an indefatigable letter-writer. The printed documents relating to the establishment of the Ontario School System and the evolution of the Separate Schools contain innumerable pages of his correspondence—with Bishop de Charbonnel, with Hon. John Elmsley, with Hon. Francis Hincks, with Hon. John A. Macdonald, with School Trustees in all parts of the Province. The mere physical labor of writing these interminable letters is not to be considered lightly. Yet their production was incidental to the work of organizing and administering a Department of Government directly affecting practically the entire population, and not too well understood. It was incidental to long journeys on official business at home and abroad, to the reading of endless Reports, to the preparation and delivery of important addresses.

Dr. Ryerson was a diligent man. Of that there can be no doubt. He was a man singularly definite in his thought and clear in his expression. Even in his longest letters he never became garrulous. In argument he showed a genius for sticking to the point. He could be forcible without offence. He could rebuke an opponent with courtesy. He had the gift of self-control. On one occasion before an election when he was attacked with savage persistence, he refrained from answering until the polling was over, lest he might be charged with interference in a political conflict. He measured his words. He buttressed his judgments with corroboration.

Once in a while, though not often, Dr. Ryerson let loose his satirical humor. In a letter to Hon. John A. Macdonald dated April 2nd, 1855, he referred to Mr. Angus Dallas, woodenware and toy merchant of Toronto, who had written against the school system "in the hope of inducing the religious people of Canada to prevent the board of school trustees in the city of Toronto from taxing his property to support free schools—institutions which filled Mr. Dallas's imagination with terror, and tinge the pages of his pamphlet throughout with the hue of sombre melancholy." Occasional flashes of this sort give good proof that the Chief Superintendent of Schools was not a dull man. He had spirit and temper, but he rode himself with a curb-bit, and for that cause appears too often in his papers as a bloodless, implacable reasoning-machine.

Here was his situation. There was a lively demand throughout Upper Canada for a State system of schools, which was crystallized in the legislation of 1841. For many years the Assembly of Upper Canada before the Union had given successive proofs of opposition to the policy of endowing any Church with public money or public lands. There was no reasonable doubt concerning the feelings of the majority on this question. When ecclesiastics of various Churches suggested that the schools to be established should be controlled by the "recognized denominations" and that public money should be distributed to them in proportion to population or to the number of children of school age, Dr. Ryerson resisted. He was opposed to any plan whereby the municipality as a whole should tax the people on behalf of a Church or serve as a collector. At the same time he admitted the right of the parent to prescribe the sort of religious instruction the child should have, and to object to any conditions which might imperil or controvert the child's religious feelings. In consequence the Superintendent was attacked with heartiness by Roman Catholics, by Anglicans, by moderates and by Orangemen, by Liberals and by Conservatives. Even his service to the Methodist Church, as a minister, as the Editor of *The Christian Guardian,* and as Chancellor of Victoria College, did not prevent eminent Methodists from railing upon him as Superintendent of Education. Through it all he pursued his way, having a clear notion of his duty, an encyclopædic knowledge of the law and the educational custom of other countries, and a dynamic confidence in the importance of the work he was doing. The Government recognized the value of his services by maintaining him in office. The most eminent citizens of all classes appreciated his singlemindedness and his sense of justice, and even his opponents admired him as a chivalrous and "bonnie fechter."

Mr. James G. Moylan, Editor of *The Canadian Freeman* retired from that position in 1873. In his valedictory article he said of Dr. Ryerson: "He is essentially a man of one idea, and he is a very determined, resolute and personally courageous man. . . . As to politics, he has really none, but in free thought, in educating the masses, he does believe. From the various Educational Systems of Constitutional England, despotic Prussia, republican America, Holland, Ireland and Scotland, with the assistance of his own powerful intellect he has perfected a plan, which according to non-Catholic ideas is an improvement on all of them, maintaining their best, rejecting their worst features. He has been assailed by various Denominations and classes of our citizens, by dissatisfied freeholders, by childless ratepayers, by representatives of churches, by Grit and Conservative newspapers, by politicians and by administrations holding opposite views, and yet he has managed to stand his ground, and not only this, but to enforce his educational opinions on the great majority of the people of this Province.

"At one time he is reported by a Tory Governor as 'a dangerous man,' and a certain Toronto journal has pursued him with fierce malignity for years; all kinds of politicians have at different periods attacked him in the bitterest way, and yet Egerton Ryerson has triumphed and is at this day the great and successful vindicator of free, universal education. This is the man whom Governments do not care to interfere with, and who cannot be crushed; who, in spite of his seventy years is still as fresh and vigorous as ever and as ready in defence of his ideas to smite his enemies 'hip and thigh' either through a public journal or in a pamphlet of 365 pages.

"We have written column upon column against him for the past fifteen years. We have tried with all our might to pull him down and yet he is a man for whose talents, resolution and dogged perseverance we have the highest respect, and for whose courtesy and gentlemanly bearing towards our co-religionists we offer our acknowledgments."

Such a tribute from an avowed and constant enemy is unhappily unique in the annals of public disputation in Canada.

There is little advantage in summarizing other controversies between the keen-minded, incisive, Roman Catholic leaders and the Chief Superintendent of Education for Upper Canada. They all ended in the same manner. Each was of the same opinion still. It is probable that no supporter of Public Schools was convinced by the cogent and powerful reasoning of Bishops and Vicars General. Clearly also the Roman Catholic authorities dissented from the argument of Dr. Ryerson and firmly resisted its convincing power. It is unfortunate that each side was betrayed into extreme statements, the one concerning the immoral tendency of the public school, the other against the good faith of the advocates of separate schools, for resentment was born of such utterances and the lines of cleavage were made deeper and broader. Upper Canada would not have Church-ruled schools. Lower Canada would not have State-ruled schools. Neither could impose its will upon the other.

But Lower Canada influence was continually exercised in Parliament to secure for the Upper Canada minority all that it desired with reference to Separate Schools. In 1854 Bishop de Charbonnel, in company with the Bishop of Kingston and the Bishop of Bytown (Ottawa) printed a table showing the apparent differences between the separate schools of Upper Canada and Lower Canada and prepared a draft bill which was circulated amongst members of the Legislature. Dr. Ryerson replied to this table intimating that it was unfairly compiled and declared that the draft bill was designed to destroy completely the public school system. Events showed that his apprehensions were not justified, for when, after years of struggle, the main demands of this draft were finally crystallized in the legislation of 1863, the public schools continued to flourish and increase.

This Act was a vested right of Catholics when Confederation came and it was confirmed by the British North America Act. In 1855 there were seven Roman Catholic Separate Schools in Toronto. Three were in existence when the Christian Brothers came in 1851. Three were established in 1852, and St. Patrick's School was organized in 1853 in a brick building on the east side of St. Patrick's market.

Only one dispute arose out of the legislation of 1863. Two years afterwards a Government inspector was refused admission to a Roman Catholic separate school in Kingston. In 1871 Archbishop Lynch wrote to Dr. Ryerson: "To our great amazement we find that our separate schools are visited by the Inspector of common schools. We take this occasion to protest against this intrusion, as it is contrary to the spirit of the law establishing separate schools; and we will be obliged to give notice to the Trustees not to receive those visits; not that we are afraid of them, but we do not want their interference."

Dr. Ryerson pointed out in reply that section 26 of the Act specifically provided for such inspection and added: "Every Government ought to possess and exercise the right to inspect at its discretion the doings of every school or institution aided out of the public revenues of the country." His Grace the Archbishop in a courteous note withdrew his objection. Since

1882 it has been usual for the Government to assign this duty to a Roman Catholic inspector.

In 1878 certain loose charges were made in the newspapers with respect to the financial administration of the Toronto Separate Schools. The imputation was that surplus moneys of the Board had been applied by the Archbishop and clergy to other than educational purposes. A meeting of prominent Catholics was called by the Archbishop on August 7th at St. Michael's Palace when His Grace declared that the charges were false. He said that from the organization of the Separate School Board in 1853 the Episcopal Corporation had advanced money for school purposes, had built schools, purchased school buildings and had helped to pay for fuel when the funds at the disposal of the Board were insufficient. At the very first meeting of the Board the Trustees had passed a resolution refusing to take any personal responsibility for the debts of the Board.

In 1854 the salaries of the teachers were £15 each to the Brothers, £12 10s each to the Ladies of Loretto, and £10 each to the Sisters of St. Joseph; the Brothers lived in the upper storey of the building on Richmond Street and conducted a school on the ground floor. The early accommodation for the Sisters also was very poor. Sacrifices had been made all around. Year by year the Episcopal Corporation had taken up the deficits until in 1874 the unpaid advances had reached $2,400, for which no interest had ever been charged. In addition the funds of the Board had been supplemented by gifts from the various parishes aggregating $3,000.

It appeared that one reason for the complaints was found in the fact that $700 had been appropriated for repairs to the house of the Sisters of St. Mary. In view of the fact that all the Sisters together had received only $200 for a year's teaching, the appropriation was considered just and reasonable. On motion of Mr. John O'Donoghue and Mr. Eugene O'Keefe the following resolution was passed:

"That this meeting, having heard the explanations of His Grace the Archbishop and of His Lordship Bishop Jamot, and the references made to the several yearly financial reports of the Separate School Board, extending from the establishment of the Roman Catholic Separate Schools in 1853 to January 1st, 1874. . . . therefore feels assured and satisfied that the rumors and reports of misappropriation of Separate School funds put in circulation by certain newspapers and misinformed persons are wholly groundless, and have no foundation whatever in fact."

At the time of Confederation 161 Roman Catholic Separate Schools were found in Ontario, with 18,924 pupils, and 210 teachers. The official records of 1920 showed 559 schools, 74,833 pupils and 1,586 teachers. The legislative grant increased during the same period from $9,993 to $90,047; the municipal grants or assessments from $26,781 to $1,257,992.

The present value of Separate School buildings and furniture in Toronto is $1,055,000; the city's share of the legislative grant is $6,006.83. The municipal assessment for Separate Schools is $242,937.23.

In the earlier days of the Province there was no great enthusiasm for education amongst the Roman Catholic laity. While the ecclesiastics were striving for guarantees, legal and official, many Catholics looked on only with a languid interest. This condition perhaps justified the opinion of Dr. Ryerson that in time Separate Schools would die out, and that all classes and creeds would be able ultimately to make use of the Common Schools, without endangering their souls' health. The Superintendent had successfully carried out his ideal in the organization of the Normal Schools, where students secure religious instruction from their own pastors at certain fixed times. The Ottawa Normal School had a Catholic as Principal and no Protestant student complained.

Perhaps if the Department had been the governing and administering body in charge of all the Public Schools, a *modus vivendi* might have been effected. But local Boards of Trustees sometimes took an attitude that was less than judicial, and Catholic authorities believed that separation was the only remedy.

It is surely true that the success of the Common Schools wakened the spirit of emulation among supporters of the Separate Schools. The continuing interest of the clergy became contagious, and in our time all important laymen of the Catholic Church are strongly in favor of making the Separate Schools educationally efficient.

In 1906 there was a judgment of the Privy Council affirming the opinion of Mr. Justice MacMahon, of the Ontario High Court, to the effect that the law touching the qualification of teachers applied equally to Public and Separate Schools; therefore that members of ecclesiastical teaching orders were not exempt from its operation. That judgment, which seemed to reveal a hardship, in the opinion of some, was distinctly beneficial. Brothers and nuns devoting their lives to teaching easily qualified, and the lay teachers in Separate Schools no longer felt that there was discrimination against them. To-day the Separate Schools of Toronto are soundly based on the pride and enthusiasm of their supporters. The era of indifferentism has passed. The inspectors report steady improvement in equipment, in organization, in teaching, and those reports are justified in the increasing success of Separate School pupils at the High School Entrance examinations.

Out of this modern Catholic enthusiasm for Separate Schools has arisen a new controversy. On the one side the claim is made that Catholics should have their own High Schools; that religious education should not cease with the elementary schools. Supporters of this view point to the unquestioned fact that the period of adolescence is the danger-point of life and declare that youths and maidens taking advanced studies should do so under the fostering care of their Church. They may quote from Dr. Ryerson's argument in favor of denominational colleges: "Such institutions cannot be established within an hour's walk of every man's door. Youth, in order to attend them, must, as a general rule, leave their homes and be taken from the daily oversight and instruction of their parents and pastors. During this period of their education the duties of parental and pastoral care and instruction must be suspended or provision must be made for it in connection with such institutions. Youth attending colleges and collegiate seminaries are at an age when they are most exposed to temptation—most need the best counsels of religion and morals—are pursuing studies which most involve the principles of human action, and the duties and relations of common life.

. . . Hence what is supplied by the parent and pastor at home ought as far as possible to be provided in connection with each college abroad."

A brief statement of the Catholic side of the argument has been secured from the Very Reverend Dean Hand, long closely associated with the Separate School Board of Toronto. He says: "There is a deep-rooted conviction in the minds of the Catholics of Toronto that the Province of Ontario has not kept faith with the fathers of Confederation. The pact by which the Provinces of Canada were brought together into one Dominion made provision for the preservation and development of denominational education in Ontario. The same rights and privileges by the Act of Confederation were guaranteed to the Catholics of Ontario as to the Protestants of Quebec. Ontario by its High School and Assessment Acts has dwarfed and starved the Catholic Separate School System. It has made it impossible for the Separate School legally to qualify its pupils for matriculation to the University and has deprived the Catholic Schools of support from the taxes of corporations and public utilities. In Quebec there is a complete Separate Protestant School System consisting of primary, secondary and Normal Schools supported by the Protestant ratepayers and a proportionate share of taxes of corporations and public utilities. The Catholics of Ontario do not ask for any more rights or privileges than the minority in Quebec, but they will not be satisfied with less."

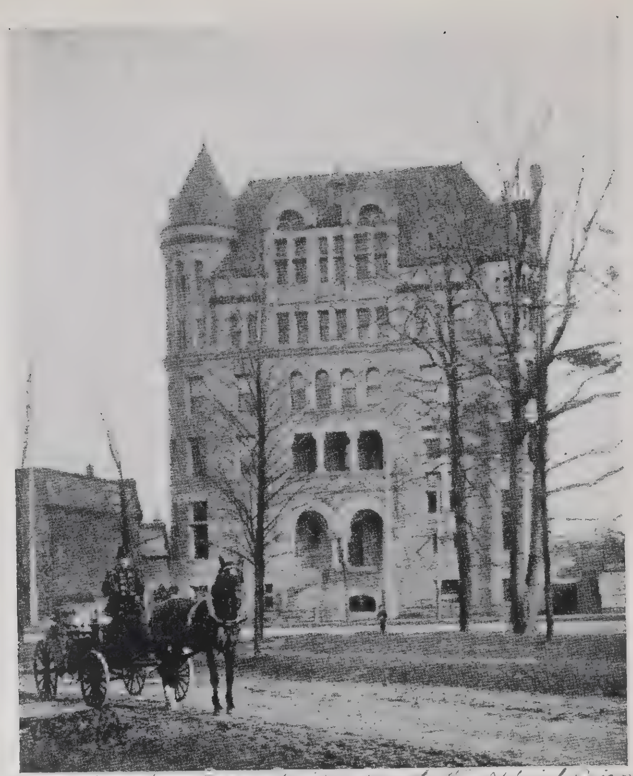
The opposite view is that Section 93 of the British North America Act specifically declares that the educational privileges extended to the minority are those "by law" established previous to Confederation; that there was no High School system in Ontario of any sort until 1871, three years after Confederation, and therefore that no claim for Separate High Schools can lie. (In answer to this Catholics say that, before Confederation, Separate Schools as then established, prepared pupils for teachers' certificates and taught secondary school subjects.) Opponents of Separate High Schools also declare that corporations which are predominantly Catholic now inscribe themselves as Separate School supporters, and that the school taxes of "mixed" companies may be applied by the Directors, as they choose, to the schools favored by the majority of the shareholders. It is said with respect to the comparison between Ontario and Quebec that the cases are not analogous. Seminaries and minor colleges in Quebec are Catholic institutions. High Schools in Ontario are not Protestant institutions, and there can be no offence to a Catholic who attends them.

There is the basis here for a long and involved controversy. It need not be an embittered one if Catholics realize that the people of Ontario as a rule are anxious to be fair, and if Protestants realize that Catholics are justified in claiming what they consider to be their right. The Courts are open to all.

CHAPTER XI.

THE MEDICAL PROFESSION OF TORONTO

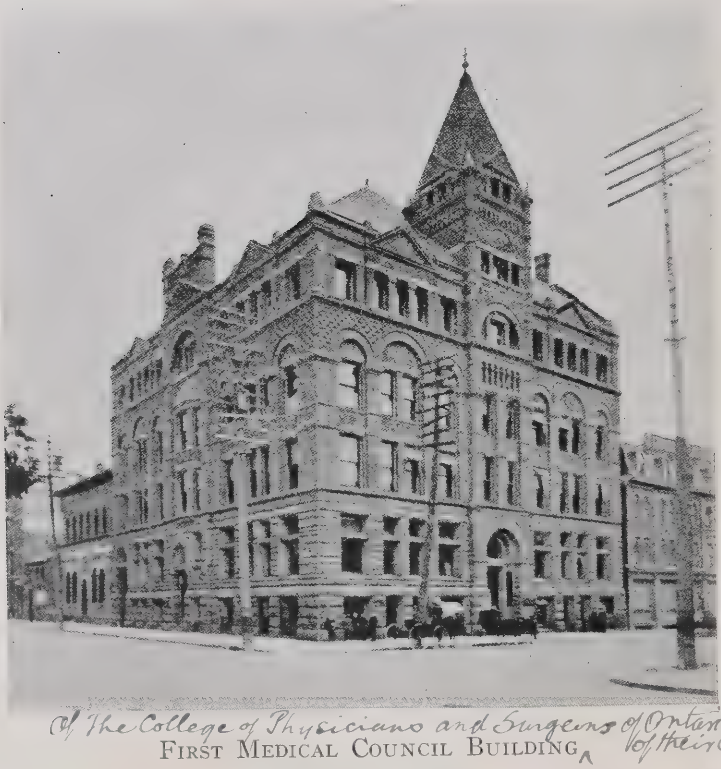
BY H. B. ANDERSON, M.D., TRIN.



in College St. on the South side, opposite the Applied Science & Hygiene Buildings of [illegible]

ATHLETIC CLUB BUILDING

Military Headquarters in the Great War



Of The College of Physicians and Surgeons of Ontario.

FIRST MEDICAL COUNCIL BUILDING of their Own.

Richmond and Bay Sts.

Now (1923) for some years a Law Offices Bldg. [illegible] — the Coll. of Physicns & Surgeons having moved to the [illegible] (No. 170) [illegible] est Quarters.

* One of the meanings attributed to the Indian word toronto is [illegible], the other is "a meeting place" or "trading post". "Ontario" means [illegible]

CHAPTER XI.

THE MEDICAL PROFESSION OF TORONTO

By H. B. ANDERSON, M.D., Trin.

> "Where the blue hills of old Toronto (Ontario) shed
> Their evening shadows o'er Ontario's bed."
> (Thomas Moore, 1804).

IN TRACING the history of the Medical Profession of Toronto,* some knowledge of political, military, social and economic conditions shortly before and after Upper Canada was constituted a separate province affords a necessary orientation. During the French régime no attempts were made at colonization of the wide territory afterwards known as Upper Canada; the interests of the French were centred in exploration, the fur trade, missions to the Indians and in protecting and developing these enterprises. Although they established military and trading posts at Cataraqui, Niagara and other points along the Great Lakes, the territory remained practically a dense wilderness, the hunting grounds of a sparse population of Indians—survivors of the previous century's war and massacre—until the termination of the War of the American Revolution.

After the Peace Treaty in 1783, the enforced migration from the United States of the United Empire Loyalists brought some ten thousand exiles, who had risked and lost all for their attachment to king and country, to seek new homes in a British wilderness, and this marked the first real settlement of the province. A grateful country rewarded the sacrifices of the Loyalists by generous grants of land * and many privileges, to encourage their efforts in establishing another New England north of the Lakes.

The circumstances surrounding their coming—the sudden influx of a class cemented by the rigors of war, the harshness of the victors and the hardships of the pioneer; the extent to which the lands of the province fell into their possession and the control of everything which they naturally acquired, were unfortunately, perhaps inevitably, the source of many difficulties and much dissension in the later history of the province as population increased by immigration of more diverse elements from the mother Country. According to Sabine, their American historian, the Loyalists included a large representation of the official classes and the professions of law and divinity, the latter mostly of the Episcopal Church. The remarkable circumstance that so few doctors accompanied these exiles, is accounted for by Sabine on grounds reflecting no discredit upon the medical profession. "The physicians who adhered to the Crown were numerous and the proportion of Whigs was probably less in the profession of medicine than either that of law or theology. But unlike the latter callings most of the physicians remained in the country and quietly pursued their business. There seems to have been an understanding that though pulpits should be closed and litigation suspended, the sick should not be deprived of their regular and freely chosen medical attendants . . . their persons and property were generally respected in the towns and villages where little or no regard was paid to the bodies and estates of the gentlemen of the robe and surplice." It is of interest to note in passing that of the fifty-six signers of the Declaration of Independence, four were physicians.

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* The extent of these grants is shown by the following extract from Lord Durham's report: "In Upper Canada, 3,200,000 acres have been granted to U. E. Loyalists, being refugees from the United States, who settled in the province before 1787, and their children; 730,000 to militia men; 450,000 to discharged soldiers and sailors; 225,000 acres to magistrates and barristers; 136,000 acres to Executive Councillors, and their families; 50,000 acres to legislative councillors and their families; 36,900 acres to clergymen, as private property; 264,000 to persons contracting to make surveys; 92,526 acres to officers of the army and navy; 500,000 for the endowment of schools; 48,520 acres to Colonel Talbot; 12,000 acres to heirs of General Brock and 12,000 acres to Dr. Mountain, a former Bishop of Quebec; making altogether with the clergy reserves, nearly half of all the surveyed land of the province." The clergy reserves were upwards of 3,000,000 acres, making a total of 8,756,946 acres out of some 17,000,000 acres surveyed in the province.

A few medical officers of disbanded Loyalist regiments settled in the Lower Provinces, especially in New Brunswick, and some of these removed to Upper Canada at a later date. To Canadians the best known of these American Colonial regiments was the old "Queen's Rangers" commanded by Lieut.-Col. John Graves Simcoe. At the close of the war it went out of commission, but on being appointed first Governor of Upper Canada, Simcoe received authority from the Crown to organize a military force for service in the Province. He named this regiment the "Queen's Rangers," in honor of his old command, and the important service it rendered in the settlement of York and the opening up of Yonge Street, before it was finally disbanded in 1802, is recorded in the early history of the Province.

The medical needs of the small settlements at first collected about the military posts and along the frontier of the St. Lawrence and the Great Lakes, were of necessity supplied by the medical officers of the garrisons. As population increased and settlements spread, the dearth of properly qualified practitioners, especially at a distance from the garrisons, led to the springing up of many quacks and irregulars, without education or training, who menaced the lives of those obliged by dire necessity to consult them. To meet the situation, therefore, an Act, known as the Quebec Ordinance, had been passed in 1788, which provided under severe penalty, including fine and imprisonment, that no person should practise medicine without a license from the Governor or Commander-in-Chief of the Province, upon certificate of examination and qualification by an examining board appointed by them for that purpose. University graduates in medicine and warranted army and navy surgeons were excluded from the necessity of examination. This attempt at control, however, did not have the desired effect, and a further legislative enactment occupied the attention of the first session of the Parliament of Upper Canada at Newark (Niagara-on-the-Lake) in 1795. This Act provided for the appointment of a Medical Board by the Governor of the Province, to be composed of the Surgeon to his Majesty's hospital, with the Surgeons of his Majesty's regiment doing duty in the province, and all other authorized surgeons and practitioners, or any two of them, of whom the surgeon to his Majesty's hospital must be one, to examine and approve candidates for license to practise. This Act likewise proved unsatisfactory and was repealed in 1806.

That more effectual control was considered necessary is evident from an editorial in *The York Gazette,* October 8th, 1808: "The opinion we maintain of such a public want, arises from the conviction we feel and the knowledge we possess, that the health, nay, frequently the existence of a fellow creature, is lost, being too often sacrificed to the pretentions or cannibal ignorance of empirics, quacks and impostors. It is an incontestable fact that we are all created patients, but few of us are born physicians, and that education and studious practice, as well as a just judgment of diagnostics and the efficient operative qualities of prescriptions, form the necessary parts of fortunate and conspicuous practitioners." The deplorable condition of affairs continued and later engaged the interest and trenchant pen of the redoubtable Bishop Strachan and other public men, and finally resulted in legislation establishing the Medical Board of Upper Canada in 1818.*

The population of Upper Canada when York was chosen as the capital, was about 12,000, composed almost wholly of United Empire Loyalists, disbanded soldiers, the garrisons and official personnel. During Simcoe's four years as Governor, the number increased to about 30,000. With all the advantages of its situation and fine harbor, the infancy of "Muddy York" gave little promise of the beautiful "Queen City" into which it was destined to grow.

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* The act of 1818 provided for the creation of an examining board to consist of five or more persons legally authorized to practise physic, surgery and midwifery: any three to be a quorum; on the certificate of two or more of the Board, the Governor-General or Administrator of the province might license to practise. It was further enacted that the Board should meet in the town of York twice yearly. Later quarterly meetings were provided for. The first candidate to be granted a licence was John Gilchrist, a graduate of Yale, who had come to Upper Canada in 1818; settling at Cobourg. The creation of the Upper Canada Medical Board was the beginning of any effective control of medical practice in the province. The Upper Canada Medical Board began its duties Jan. 4, 1819. The Board continued to hold regular examinations and grant licenses until 1839, when an act of the provincial parliament was passed, constituting "The College of Physicians and Surgeons of Upper Canada," with full powers to examine and grant license to practise and otherwise control medical affairs in the province. This act was claimed to infringe the rights of the Royal College of Surgeons and after a heated controversy, it was disallowed by the Imperial Parliament. The College of Physicians and Surgeons of Upper Canada held its last meeting in 1841 and by proclamation of the Governor-General, Lord Sydenham, the control of the examination and licensing of practitioners reverted to the Medical Board of Upper Canada and continued under its control until 1865. The board appointed by Lord Sydenham consisted of Christopher Widmer, Wm. C. Gwynne, Robert Hornby, Walter Telfer and Henry Sullivan. In the exercise of their powers to examine candidates for license and otherwise to direct and control the medical affairs of the province, the Medical Board was subjected to many bitter attacks and much criticism on the part of the profession during the period from 1833 until it finally went out of existence in 1865. In that year the parliament of Canada passed "An Act to regulate the qualifications of practitioners of Medicine and Surgery in Upper Canada," constituting the General Council of Medical Education and Registration of Upper Canada, and this body began its duties Jan. 1st, 1866, and after Confederation, under authority granted in 1869 by "The Ontario Medical Act" the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Ontario was created. In order to maintain uniformity of examinations and control, provision was made for the admission not only of regular practitioners but also of eclectic and homeopathic practitioners who had been in practice before 1850. The latter were each to have a fixed representation in the Council, as the executive body of the College was called. This was brought about by agreement between the homeopaths, eclectics and regular practitioners, to the repeal of Acts passed in 1859, 1861 and 1866, under which respectively, they had obtained legislation empowering them to examine and grant license to practise in the province. The representation of the eclectics ceased without special enactment about 1875. The College of Physicians and Surgeons of Ontario is the corporate name of the duly qualified medical practitioners of the province. It is not a teaching body, its duties being limited to general regulation of the affairs of the profession and the examination and granting of licences to practise. The Universities have representation on the Council of the College but their degrees do not qualify their graduates to practise until they have passed the examinations of the Medical Council.

William Warren Baldwin was the first civilian doctor to settle here. He was a graduate of Edinburgh University and had practised for a year or so in the old land before coming to Canada. The field of his professional work in York for a man of his energy and capacity, was obviously too restricted.

As there was an insufficient number of lawyers at this time to carry on the work of the Courts, Governor Hunter * in 1803, designated Wm. Warren Baldwin and three others as fit and proper persons to practise the law. "Having sprung Minerva-like at once into being in full professional maturity, these gentlemen were afterwards sometimes alluded to by less favored brethren of the robe as the 'heaven-descended barristers'." The various important duties which Dr. Baldwin undertook, however, give clear evidence of his energy, ability and versatility—characteristcs which he had in common with others of the early doctors of York. He was one of the founders, later a bencher, and for many years treasurer of the Law Society of Upper Canada. An interesting incident is related of his receiving an urgent call on one occasion to attend a lady when he was pleading a case before Mr. Justice Willis. The latter adjourned the Court and on the doctor's return inquired for the patient. On being assured of her successful *accouchement,* the less pressing judicial proceedings were resumed, thus establishing an early Canadian precedent for the pre-eminence of medicine over the law.

Dr. James Macaulay, the progenitor of some of the most prominent families in the later history of the Province, was induced to come to Upper Canada by his friend, Colonel Simcoe, as Physician to his household. After his arrival in 1792 he was appointed Surgeon to the new "Queen's Rangers," and when the regiment was disbanded in 1802, he was made Deputy-Inspector-General of the hospitals of the Province. His own name, that of his wife, and other members of his family, are commemorated in the streets (Teraulay, Hayter, James, Buchanan, Alice, Edward, Elizabeth), of the district early known as Macaulay Town Village—later St. John's Ward. On the establishment of the Upper Canada Medical Board, he was elected Chairman and continued to act in this capacity until his death in 1822. He was a member of the building committee of St. James's Parish Church when a "plain, barn-like structure of framed timber" was erected in 1805 on the site of the present Cathedral. His sterling worth and effective labors are rewarded by the esteem in which his memory is still held by the medical profession and citizens of Toronto.

Dr. John Gamble, an Irishman, born 1755, graduated at Edinburgh and arriving in New York in 1779, was Dr. Macauley's assistant surgeon. For a time he was attached to the old "Queen's Rangers" during the Revolutionary War, at the close of which he went to St. John, New Brunswick, where he practised for ten years. In 1793 Governor Simcoe appointed him Assistant Surgeon to the new "Queen's Rangers" at Newark. When the regiment was disbanded he removed to Kingston, where he had a large practice until his death in 1811. One daughter married the Hon. Wm. Allan, and another Sir James Buchanan Macaulay, afterwards not Chief Justice C.P. of Upper Canada. Neither Dr. Macaulay nor Dr. Gamble engaged in private practice at York, though in their official capacity, no doubt they were called upon at times to minister to the sick of the community.

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* Peter Hunter, Lieut.-Governor of Upper Canada and General Officer Commanding His Majesty's forces in both Upper and Lower Canada, died August 21st, 1805, at Quebec, aged 57 years. A tablet in his memory was placed in the Cathedral by John Hunter, M.D., London, England. (Personal communications from the Very Reverend Richmond Shreve, Dean of the Cathedral). The Dr. Hunter here referred to was not the great John Hunter, as Canniff states, but a distinguished physician to the Royal household of a later period.

Intimately associated with the ruling classes of the day and connected by marriage with many of the most prominent families in Upper Canada, Drs. Macaulay, Gamble and Baldwin exerted a wide and salutary influence, socially and professionally, on the medical interests of York and the Province in general.

William Lee, a military surgeon attached to the Indian department, came to York in 1807. He ministered to the Indians, making visits through the forests as far as Penetanguishene. He was relieved of his strenuous duties in 1815 and shortly afterwards was appointed Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod to the Legislative Council, though he continued to show his interest in his profession by serving as Secretary to the Upper Canada Medical Board for some years.

Available records do not mention the names of any other doctors practising in York before 1812, but when it is remembered that it requires a community of from five hundred to a thousand to maintain the services of a physician, it is evident that the needs of the restricted field were already fairly well supplied. When Dr. Strachan removed from Cornwall to York during the first year of the war the town was "only a quiet little parish offering sufficient but no severe labor to the incumbent," and according to Bishop Bethune the population in 1819 was less than 1,200.

There was a new-comer to York in 1812 in the person of Dr. Grant Powell, son of Hon. Mr. Justice Wm. Dummer Powell. He received his medical training at Guy's Hospital, subsequently practised for three years in New York, and for five years in Montreal, where he was familiarly known as "the little doctor with the gold spectacles." He was not enamored of practice in "Muddy York," but it is well known that he not only took a keen interest in medical affairs but was one of the first members of the Upper Canada Medical Board. He was also Clerk of the Legislative Assembly, Principal of the Court of Probate and later, Judge of the Home District and Clerk of the Legislative Council, holding the latter post until his death in 1838. His son, Wm. Dummer Powell, died in early manhood, his widow married Dr. William Clarke of Guelph, the father of the late Lieutenant-Governor of Ontario, Hon. Lionel Clarke.

Incidentally it is of interest to recall the visit of Dr. Wm. Beaumont, aftewards celebrated as a physiologist, who arrived at York April 27th, 1813, not to minister to the inhabitants, but as Surgeon to the American forces attacking the town. The fortuitous gunshot injury to the stomach of the French-Canadian hunter, Alexis St. Martin, at Michilimackinac, producing a fistulous opening through which the gastric juice could be collected, afforded Beaumont an opportunity for prolonged observation and study of the secretion, which established his name as a pioneer in the field of the experimental physiology of digestion. He wrote a graphic account of the attack on York and the subsequent treatment of the wounded.

* In 1814 Wm. Dunlop, then a youth of nineteen, attached to the 89th (Irish) regiment, was at York for a time and described the place as "a dirty, straggling village of about sixty houses, the church—the only one—being converted into a general hospital during the war." This was evidently the first hospital at York. Dr. Dunlop afterwards went to India with his regiment, but returned to Canada in 1826, and was invited to enter the service of the Canada Company as "Warden of the Forest." He was one of the founders of Guelph and a pioneer of the Lake Huron District. As an official of the Canada Company, he was a frequent visitor in York during the 'thirties. He was a warm friend and supporter of John Galt, author and philosopher, who as manager of the Canada Company, did much to settle the western part of the Province and who was ill-requited for his labors. Herculean in size, witty, kind-hearted and eccentric, Dunlop was a notable figure, familiarly known as "The Tiger." He had considerable literary ability, being a contributor to Fraser's, Blackwood's and other magazines and the author of several books. He served as member for the Huron District in the Provincial Legislature. Some extracts from his extraordinary last will and testament sufficiently indicate his peculiarities: "I, William Dunlop, of Gairbraid in the Township of Colborne, County and District of Huron, Western Canada, Esquire, being in sound health of body, and my mind just as usual, which my friends who flatter me say is no great shakes at the best of times, do make this my last will and testament as follows, revoking of course all former wills:

with John Galt

nd may have been
2 Author of the.
tish) Canadian
atSong which appear-
d in Blackwood's
Septr. 1829

from his Indian
experiences. an
the number of tigers
which fell to his

"I leave the property of Gairbraid and all other landed property I may die possessed of, to my sisters, Ellen Boyle Story, and Elizabeth Boyle Dunlop, the former because she is married to a minister whom (God help him!) she henpecks: the latter, because she is married to nobody, nor is she likely to be, for she is an old maid and not market-rife . . . I leave my silver tankard to the oldest son of old John, as the representative of the family; I would have left it to old John himself, but he would melt it down to make temperance medals, and that would be a sacrilege: however, I leave my big horn snuff-box to him, he can only make temperance hornspoons of that.

"I leave my sister Jenny my Bible, the property formerly of my great-great-grandmother, Bethia Hamilton of Woodhall, and when she knows as much of the spirit of it as she does of the letter, she will be another guise Christian than she is.

"I also leave my late brother's watch to my brother Sandy, exhorting him at the same time to give up whiggery, radicalism, and all other sins that do most easily beset him.

"I leave my brother Alan, my big silver snuff box, as I am informed he is rather a decent Christian, with a swag belly and a jolly face.

"I leave Parson Chevasse (Maggie's husband) the snuff-box I got from the Sarnia Militia, as a small token of my gratitude for the service he has done the family in taking a sister that no man of taste would have taken.

* Col. F. S. L. Ford, C.M.G., M.O., M.P. No II. in Toronto, presented to the Academy of Med
ure a portrait of Dr. Wm. Dunlop, painted about

"I leave John Caddle a silver tea-pot, to the end that he may drink tea therefrom to comfort him under the affliction of a slatternly wife.

"I leave my books to my brother Andrew, because he has been so long a jungley-wallah, that he may learn to read with them.

"I give my silver cup with a sovereign in it to my sister, Janet Graham Dunlop, because she is an old maid and pious, and therefore will necessarily take to horning, and also my gran'ma's snuff-mull, as it looks decent to see an old woman taking snuff."

He died in 1848 and the citizens of Goderich erected a monument to the memory of "a man of surpassing talent, knowledge and benevolence." at [illegible]

Dr. William Keating, an Irish graduate, practised in York for a short time about 1816. Drs. Powell and Keating apparently made way for the distinguished doctor who was first to devote his entire time to practice in York, whose name is associated with every medical enterprise, and whose energy, ability and foresight made him a dominating influence from the time of his advent until his death in 1858—Hon. Christopher Widmer, F.R.C.S., (Eng.) M.L.C.

Widmer had gained a wide experience as Surgeon to the 89th Light Dragoons during the Peninsular War. He came to Canada about the close of the War of 1812 and began private practice in 1816. He had received an excellent professional training in London. He was a martinet, forceful in language as well as in bearing; bluff, but nevertheless an able, farseeing, diplomatic man and a born leader. He initiated the movement in 1817 for establishing the York General Hospital, * was Chairman of the Upper Canada Medical Board from 1823 until his death in 1858, was early interested in matters of medical education, receiving students as apprentices, a chief mover in the establishment of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Upper Canada (1839) and one of the founders of the medical department of King's College, (1843) besides taking an active interest in the affairs of York generally. For a time he was a member of the Legislative Assembly and was one of the founders of St. Andrew's Masonic Lodge. He has justly been called the "Father of Surgery" in Upper Canada and up until 1830 practically controlled the practice of York.

Dr. Robert Charles Horne, a military surgeon, came to York about 1816 from Kingston, where he had married a daughter of Dr. Gamble. He did not take up private practice, but became King's Printer and editor of the Official Gazette. (1817-1821). After retiring from these appointments, he entered the service of the Bank of Upper Canada, but remained identified with the profession as member of the Upper Canada Medical Board from 1823 to 1831, and at a later date was elected treasurer of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Upper Canada. His house was burned by order of the rebel leaders during the Rebellion of 1837, the family barely escaping.

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* Scadding, Henry—Toronto of Old. After the war of 1812 the Loyal and Patriotic Society of Upper Canada had medals of gold and silver struck in London to be conferred for distinguished service. Difficulty having arisen in deciding who should be the recipients, the medals were defaced by the hammer of a blacksmith, Paul Bishop, to the number of 61 in gold and 548 in silver thus realizing a little more than £393. In 1819 this amount with one-half of the remaining funds of the society to the amount of £2000 went toward the erection of the York General Hospital, in King St West, Toronto, at the N.W. Corner of John St.

In 1828 Dr. Peter Deihl was associated with Widmer in practice and later became a member of the Medical Board. He married a daughter of Dr. James Macaulay. p. 612

From the foregoing historical summary it will be seen that the military surgeons played an important part in laying the foundations of the medical profession in this Province. Most of them had been educated in the great schools of Edinburgh, London and Dublin, * and many of them had studied in Paris as well. They were men of education and culture, many with an excellent practical training obtained in service during the Napoleonic wars, and they possessed the general knowledge of the world afforded by their military experiences. It is true that after 1825 civilian doctors from the Motherland and Canadians educated either in American schools, under the system of apprenticeship or at McGill, began rapidly to increase in numbers; nevertheless the control and direction of medical affairs for many years remained largely in the hands of the military element. Family ties, church and political sympathies, all inclined the early doctors of York toward the party afterwards known as the Family Compact, the exercise of whose authority was challenged as the population of the Province rapidly increased after the War of 1812.

The estrangement of the American colonies from the Motherland had an important bearing upon the subsequent evolution of the Medical Profession of the United States and Canada respectively, which should not be overlooked. After the Revolution the tendency upon the part of American graduates was to go to Paris and at a later period to Vienna or Berlin rather than to the British schools for further study. For this reason continental influences exercised a more powerful effect in moulding the ethics, education and practice of the American than of the Canadian profession, for medicine in Canada had its origin and received its impetus from the medical centres of the Motherland—especially London, Edinburgh and Dublin.

The foregoing remarks will suggest the natural causes of a cleavage in the ranks of the medical profession corresponding to that of the population in general, in the stormy days before and after the Rebellion of 1837. Dissension, as frequently has been the case, was due to political and ecclesiastical more than to purely professional influences and these unfortunately have often overshadowed medical interests even to the present.

Dr. John Rolph became an outstanding figure among the malcontents. ? Sat'. He was the son of Dr. Thos. Rolph, who came to Canada from Gloucestershire about 1810, settling in Norfolk County, where he acquired a large tract of land. Rolph He first arrived in York in 1812 as a youth of nineteen, and during the war acted as Paymaster to the forces. At the close of the war he returned to England and took up the study of law and medicine concurrently, the former at the Inner Temple, the latter at Guy's Hospital under Sir Astley Cooper. He returned to Upper Canada and began the practice of both professions in Norfolk County, though he did not pass the Upper

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* Of 260 doctors whose biographies appear in Canniff's History of the Medical Profession of Upper Canada from 1783 to 1850, 71 were graduates of Scottish Universities, 43 of English, 28 of Irish and 40 of American. Thirty-nine had their training wholly or in part under the old system of apprenticeship, 10 were graduates of McGill, 11 of the Rolph School and a few of King's College.

in Little Jarvis St o Jarvis St, Yorkville
on its North side, first lot immediately East
of Yonge St — was the Toronto School of Medicine
on the South side of Queen St. West — first west of Knox
Church, ~~with~~ which Jesse Ketchum built.

Canada Medical Board until 1828. At first his interest centred in law and politics. In the former he rose rapidly until he was recognized as a leader at the bar; was a Bencher of the Law Society of Upper Canada and his political advancement was marked by his selection as Reform member for Middlesex in 1824. In 1828, being dissatisfied with a judgment of the Hon. Mr. Justice Sherwood, he threw off his gown, and in company with Dr. William Warren Baldwin and his son, Hon. Robert, left the Court. At this time it is stated he thought of entering the Church but finally decided to devote his energies to medicine. He practised for a short time at Dundas, and at St. Thomas with Dr. Duncombe with his brother George but removed to Toronto in 1831. The year after Rolph's removal to York is notable in the medical history of the town from the fact that it was visited by an epidemic of cholera, the infection following the stream of immigration from Quebec to Montreal, Kingston and finally to York. Dr. Strachan, who rendered notable service to the stricken population, states that the epidemic raged from June to October, during which period one-fourth of the inhabitants suffered from the disease, of whom one-third died. Shortly after Rolph's arrival he was appointed a member of the Medical Board of Upper Canada, and when York was incorporated as the City of Toronto in 1834, he was elected an alderman. The Reformers had gained a majority in the Council, and as the aldermen at that time selected one of their own number as Mayor, it was expected that Rolph would have received the honour of being chosen as first Chief Magistrate. As the result of a caucus, however, William Lyon Mackenzie was selected and Rolph resigned from the City Council.

One need not dwell on his entanglement in the political dissensions culminating in the Rebellion of 1837, his hurried flight, facilitated by two of his students, Henry Hoover Wright and James Richardson, who joined him in practice in Rochester N.Y. for a short time afterwards ere distinguished as professors and practitioners in Toronto. He practised for six years in Rochester, when he was pardoned and returned to Toronto in 1843. The remainder of Dr. Rolph's career is so intimately associated with medical education that it will be dealt with in the section dealing with the medical schools. He died at Mitchell in October, 1870, at the advanced age of 83 years, generally regarded as the outstanding figure in his profession, and the most brilliant teacher among the many distinguished men of his time.

By 1840 the number of medical men had increased so greatly that it is impossible to sketch the lives of many who attained places of distinction as teachers and practitioners, though their careers are well worthy of it. Their names, however, may be mentioned incidentally in connection with movements in which they took a prominent part.

Among the few others who may be specially recalled is Bovell, the scholarly mystic, clinician and scientist, who eventually relinquished the practice of medicine and entered the Church, ending his days as a Clergyman in the Barbadoes, and to whom Sir William Osler, the great Canadian physician, acknowledges his debt of gratitude for early inspiration and instruction.

Many outstanding doctors, unfortunately for the profession, have been disinclined to accept official positions, consequently their names may not appear in an historical sketch, though in the discharge of their professional duties in hospitals and private practice, they were representative of a class beloved by their patients and respected by their colleagues. It may truly be said that they exemplified our best traditions.

Toronto clinicians early grasped the importance of bedside teaching in the hospitals as a means of imparting practical knowledge to students entering the medical profession, in which respect our schools for many years were far in advance of those in the United States. To them and their successors whom they trained is due in no small measure the esteem and confidence in which the medical profession of the Province is held.

One obtains a good idea of the prominent doctors in Toronto in 1839 by the names appended to a schedule of fees adopted at a meeting at the Toronto General Hospital, February 14, of that year. Three grades of medical fees were recognized; highest, intermediate and lowest, in accordance with the circumstances of the patient. For a medical opinion or visit within the city limits in day time the fee was 5 shillings; night visits, £1. For a visit in the country, in addition to the fee for opinion, there was a tariff of 5 shillings per mile reckoned from the market square. A consultation visit was £1; a letter of advice £1 5s. For bleeding or extraction of a tooth in addition to the ordinary fee for a visit, there was a charge of 2s 6d.

The following doctors bound themselves in honor strictly to adhere to the schedule adopted; John King, John Shortt, C. Widmer, Robert Hornby, Wm. C. Gwynne, George Herrick, Thomas F. Rankin, Walter Telfer, Alex. Burnside, James McIlmurray, Lucius O'Brien, William Rees, John E. Tims, William Lang, Thomas Duggan, W. Tullidge.

It is interesting to note that so far as the general practitioners' fees are concerned they have not advanced far beyond those in the schedule.

A "Protest" in the Upper Canada Medical Journal, 1851, recalls one of the controversies of those days and is further interesting as a directory of the leading practitioners of Toronto at that time.

"Toronto, May 7th, 1851.

"We, whose signatures appear below, adopt this means of expressing our entire dissent from the principle sought to be introduced into the proposed Bill for Incorporating the Medical Profession in Upper Canada; namely, that British Graduates and Members of British Colleges shall be excluded from the right of practising in this Province, unless they undergo an examination in addition to that by which they have obtained their British credentials; and we are confident that we shall carry the voice of a very large majority of the profession with us.

C. Widmer, F.R.C.S., London.
John King, M.D.
Lucius O'Brien, M.D.
W. R. Beaumont, F.R.C.S., London.
Walter Telfer
Patrick Trenor
Toronto E. M. Hodder, M.C., M.R.C.S., England.
Chas. W. Buchanan, M.D., M.R.C.S., England.
Wm. Hallowell, M.D., M.R.C.S., Edinburgh
Ed. Clarke, M.R.C.S., Eng.
S. Robinson, M.R.C.S., England
George Herrick, M.D., A.B.
J. Bovell, M.D., M.R.C.P., England.
Henry Melville, M.D.
Thos. M. Derry, M.D.
John Scott, M.D., M.R.C.S., Eng.
Francis Badgley, M.D.
Francis F. Primrose
James Hackett
J. McIlmurray, M.R.C.S., Eng.
Jas. H. Richardson, M.D., M.R.C.S., Eng.
A. M. Clarke, Surg. E.I.C.S.
W. C. Chewett, M.D.
Alex. Burnside, M.D.
R. J. Westropp, A.M.
Jas. J. Hayes, M.D.
C. S. Eastwood, M.D.
John Cronyn.
S. J. Stratford, M.R.C.S., Eng.

An original and apparently successful method of treating cholera is associated with the name of Hodder. During the epidemic of 1848 in three severe cases he had recourse to intravenous injections of warm milk. Two of the patients recovered and as the third was moribund when he entered the hospital it is impossible to say that the remedy might not have been successful if used earlier. It is unfortunate that Hodder's treatment of cholera was not followed up at that time or tried out in other fevers, as intravenous therapy, using various fluids, has now become recognized procedure. Its use at this early date, however, entitles him to the credit of being the pioneer in an important field.

Walter B. Geikie, a cousin of Sir Archibald, the Geologist, who succeeded Hodder as dean of Trinity, was a man of great ability and energy, an able teacher and administrator, and to his efforts were largely due the high position which Trinity maintained as a teaching body until the time of amalgamation with the Toronto School in 1903. He was a man of strong convictions and a keen controversialist whose influence on medical education in the province made a deep and lasting impression.

W. T. Aikins, for many years dean of the Toronto School of Medicine, was an outstanding surgeon of his time, perhaps the most widely known in the Province. As a teacher his name is revered by his students for the originality and practical character which distinguished his work and instruction.

The necessity for providing facilities for the training of students of medicine was in the minds of those who obtained the charter for King's College. Many of the young men of the Province entering the profession of medicine went to Fairfield, Geneva, Dartmouth, Jefferson, and some to McGill after its establishment in 1824. Widmer, John Rolph, King and other prominent doctors received students as apprentices for the whole or part of their training. Rolph's wonderful capacity as a teacher was early recognized and on his removal to Toronto in 1832 he was urged to establish a medical school, towards the maintenance of which Sir John Colborne encouraged him with the promise of public support.

Rolph's first School in U.C. opened at St Thos in partnership with Dr Charles Duncombe For the Dr Duncombe see Canniff's page 3[illegible] 24 sqq. — It opened in a Drug Shop and was short-lived and insignificant

[illegible] 25 [illegible] 1831.

In 1834 Dr. David Lithgow, a recently arrived graduate of Edinburgh University, announced the opening of a school for the teaching of anatomy, surgery and medicine, but nothing came of this premature enterprise. The delay in the establishment of King's College and Rolph's flight from Canada, postponed for a time the movement for a medical school, though the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Upper Canada strongly urged the necessity for action. Widmer especially was active in formulating plans for a medical department in King's College and due largely to his efforts a teaching faculty in medicine was organized when the institution opened in 1843, with King as Professor of Medicine, Beaumont of Surgery, Herrick of Midwifery, Nicol of Materia Medica and Sullivan of Anatomy. The same year Rolph returned from Rochester and opened a school in opposition to the newly-created medical faculty of King's College, and between these institutions there developed a very keen rivalry. He was ably supported in his efforts by Dr. Joseph Workman, who afterwards acquired so distinguished a place as an Alienist among the medical men of Toronto. and Superintendent of The Asylum.

[illegible] the brothers Dr John [illegible] in [illegible] Gore District in 1816 See Canniff's History [illegible] Profession in Upper Canada 1783 & 1850, page 588, sqq. [illegible] were Lawyers as well.

In 1850 the Upper Canada School of Medicine was established by Hodder, Bovell, Badgley, Bethune, Hallowell and Melville, and soon after they offered to constitute it the medical department of Trinity University. There were, therefore, three medical schools in Toronto in 1850, (1) the medical department of the University of Toronto; (2), the Toronto School of Medicine, commonly known as the Rolph School, and, (3), the Upper Canada School of Medicine, later the medical department of Trinity.

This multiplicity of schools naturally did not lessen the rivalry of the various factions and the unhappy case of the medical student of that time is indicated in an extract from an editorial in *The Medical Chronicle* of Montreal, in 1855: "Be he ever so brilliant his fate may be doomed when it is whispered that he did not attend 'our' school, and his examinations cannot be begun without first discovering whose classes he followed. Rolph men sitting in judgment on the Trinity youths and the Trinity men on the Rolph youths. The ex-professors of Toronto University struggling against both parties, or joining either one as the diversion seemeth most delightful." That we have not overdrawn the subject we quote from the correspondent: "No candidate is examined by his own teachers, but by some of the other members present, who are chiefly connected with rival institutions." The editorials in *The Medical Chronicle*, however, indicate that there existed a strong rivalry, not only between McGill and the Toronto schools, but also between the Medical Boards of Upper and Lower Canada.

[illegible] being [illegible] in the G. D. R[illegible] [illegible]

In 1853 Rolph became a member of the administration of Sir Francis Hincks and it was largely due to his influence that the medical department of the University of Toronto was disestablished along with the other *teaching* departments in 1854, and all the medical schools of the Province became affiliated with the University. The Toronto School of Medicine (Rolph's school) became the medical department of Victoria University in 1855 with a strong faculty, including Rolph (surgery); Workman, (midwifery-emeritus); Aikins, (anatomy); Barrett, (materia medica and physiology); Rowell, (demonstrator of anatomy). The Trinity School went out of existence in 1856 and the same year the charter of the Toronto School of Medicine was revived by a number of doctors who re-organized the institution in affiliation with the University of Toronto, and it was opened with Hodder as dean in 1857, with H. H. Wright & later Uzziel Ogden, and all the names mentioned in lines 5 and 4 just above.

An interesting diversion occurred in 1866, when the École de Médicine et de Chirurgie of Montreal, was constituted a medical department in Quebec of Victoria University and continued in this relationship until Victoria entered federation. In 1868 the Medical Faculty of Victoria was constituted as follows: Rolph, (medicine and pathology); Geikie, (midwifery); Berryman, (materia medica, therapeutics and medical jurisprudence); Reid, (institutes of medicine); Sangster, (chemistry and botany); Canniff, (surgery and surgical anatomy); Barrett, (demonstrator of anatomy); King and C. Widmer Rolph, (clinical medicine and surgery); May, (curator of the museum). Victoria College continued as a strong institution until 1870 when another disagreement arose, Rolph and Geikie resigned from the staff and the faculty was eventually broken up as a teaching body in 1875. Meanwhile it had built the New Medical building at [illegible] [illegible] (now [illegible] [illegible]) and Sir Gerrard St (later [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] Toronto School of Medicine and until the revival of the University Medical Faculty and the erection of the New building on the [illegible] on the [illegible] Saddle — now standing in [illegible] between the University Library on the [illegible] and on the [illegible] North and [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] which looks on the [illegible] in connexion with the New [illegible] Building

The Trinity faculty was re-established in 1871, Hodder leaving the Toronto School to become Dean of the new institution, and he was joined by Geikie, Bethune, Beaumont, Hallowell, Fulton, Temple, Johnston, Covernton, Wm. Kennedy and McLarty. In 1871 the name of Wm. Osler appears in the list of students passing the primary examinations of Trinity University; an undergraduate of Trinity, he had spent a year in the Toronto School of Medicine and then had gone to McGill, where he graduated in 1872. In 1878 Trinity obtained a charter as an independent teaching body, maintaining, however, a close association with Trinity University but affiliated with other Canadian Universities.

Arthur Jukes Johnson

These were the mem [illegible]

Other members of the former Victoria faculty joined the Toronto School of Medicine, including W. T. Aikins, Uzziel Ogden, H. H. Wright and Jas. H. Richardson. ? Univ. Toronto.

During the succeeding years there was a continual agitation on the part of the Toronto School of Medicine to draw closer to the University of Toronto and to become re-established as its medical department, and this was eventually brought about by the federation in 1887. Trinity continued to oppose the granting of State aid for medical education and maintained a strong independent existence until 1903.

M.A., M.D. Med. Officer & 2nd Surg. Master [illegible]

The Women's Medical College was organized by Michael Barrett, who was Dean from 1884 to 1887. When the federation of Trinity University with the University of Toronto was brought about in 1903, there was naturally an amalgamation of all the medical schools, constituting the present thus Medical Faculty of the University.

It is somewhat bewildering at the present time to trace the fortunes of the various schools and their university connections between 1850 and 1875, at which time the Trinity School and the Toronto School emerged as the only survivors of the keen struggle for existence in an overcrowded field.

The kaleidoscopic changes and controversies of that period, often acrimonious, arouse in retrospect a feeling of regret that so much of the energy and ability of undoubtedly able men on both sides was dissipated in disputes that were factious or personal rather than based on educational principles or divergent aims. That Rolph, Hodder, Workman, Bethune, Bovell, Beaumont, Fulton, Geikie, H. H. Wright, W. T. Aikins, Richardson, Temple, Grasett, Cameron and others, were men of outstanding professional ability and able teachers, is too well established by the esteem in which their teaching is held by hundreds of loyal students to require emphasis. At no time in our history has a more distinguished body of men devoted its energies to the interest of medical education and the general good of the profession.

The movements toward federation of the universities, however, continued to gain strength and a growing appreciation of the difficulty of adequately supporting the scientific requirements of modern medical training by private means and a desire to pave the way for an era of expansion, reconstruction and reorganization, to meet the requirements of a great city and medical centre led to the amalgamation of Trinity Medical College and the Women's Medical College with the medical department of the University of Toronto, which was finally consummated in 1903. This school thus became one of the largest and most important on the continent. The greatly increased advantages in modern hospital buildings, laboratories, equipment and financial support, naturally should be productive of increasingly better results in the coming years.

The political and sectarian strife which exercised such an important influence on the establishment of the Universities and medical schools, each of which was surrounded by its own group of adherents, militated against the professional unity necessary for the development of medical societies in the early days of Toronto.

The Medico-Chirurgical Society was organized in 1834 with Widmer as President and Stephenson as Secretary, and apparently maintained a precarious existence until 1862, when Hodder was President. All duly qualified medical practitioners of Upper Canada were eligible for membership on payment of an annual subscription of £1 5s. On the disallowance of the charter of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Upper Canada in 1841 the library which that body had begun to collect, was placed in the custody of the Medico-Chirurgical Society, the Secretary, Dr. George Grasett, making an inventory and giving a receipt for it in order that it might be reclaimed if desired. No minutes of the Society's meetings are at present available.

For a time there was a medical society in connection with the Mechanics' James Institute, of which Thorburn Sr was President in 1868 and Tempest, Secretary. Wm The Toronto Medical Society was organized in 1878 with the following officers: President, Joseph Workman; Vice-presidents, Wm. Canniff and C. W. Coverton; Recording Secretary, J. E. Graham; Corresponding Secretary, I. H. Cameron; Treasurer, L. McFarlane. Councillors, George Wright, John Fulton, J. H. Burns. (James Hepburn)

The following extract from the President's inaugural address refers to the fate of previous organizations: "It has very long been to me a matter of deep regret, if not of mortifying astonishment, that in a city so large and wealthy as Toronto, and embracing in its energetic and intelligent population, an array of medical practitioners and professors, possessing qualifications not surpassed by those of any similar body in Canada, or perhaps on this continent, should yet be unable to pride itself on the existence of a thriving and useful medical society. It is very true 'and pity 'tis, 'tis true', that in days long past, as well as in days less remote, ineffectual efforts were made by a few zealous gentlemen of the profession to organize and perpetuate societies similar to that which we now venture to launch into existence. I had the privilege of being a pecuniary subscriber for several years to the oldest one. Though it lived but a few years, it died literally and unequivocally from old age, for it numbered in its membership but a very meagre percentage of young men. Of the last defunct conception I know almost nothing. We have, however, been informed by Dr. Riddell that it died of starvation, and we are bound to accept as canonical the dictum of the coroner." This Society continued active until 1907.

The Toronto Pathological Society was organized in 1888 with J. E. Graham as president. Its purpose was to emphasize the importance and promote the study of pathology. Its meetings in the east wing of the Biological

Building were of great practical interest, fully justifying the aims of its promoters.

The Toronto Clinical Society was organized in 1893 with Dr. J. A. Temple as first President. Its membership was limited to sixty and its purpose was to emphasize clinical work rather than didactic discussions. Its meetings were well attended, the programmes of much practical interest and the social aspects of a medical society were featured. The meeting place was St. George's Hall.

The establishment of a medical library in Toronto to meet the requirements of the profession had become apparent and in 1887 measures with that end in view were taken on the initiative of J. E. Graham. A meeting was held at his residence and a committee was appointed to formulate plans, resulting shortly afterwards in the organization of the Ontario Medical Library Association. Graham was elected President; J. H. Burns, Vice-president; Wishart, Secretary; Powell, Curator and R. A. Pyne, Librarian. There was a liberal response for funds and the collection and purchase of books and journals was proceeded with. The library was at first housed in the building of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, corner of Bay and Richmond Streets. The intention at first was to make it a provincial organization and for a time the Ontario Medical Association made an annual grant of $100 towards its maintenance. The first book accessioned in the library was an autograph volume of Dr. Oliver Wendell Holmes.

The Library Association had a struggling early existence, but never lacked warm and generous friends. Among these one of its staunchest supporters was Dr. William Osler, who subscribed $500 to establish the Bovell collection in memory of his revered preceptor. With the lapse of time it became evident that a forward movement was essential and in 1903 a canvass of the profession for necessary funds resulted in the collection of $7,500, which amount was generously duplicated by the Massey estate. This enabled the association to acquire fine new premises at 9 Queen's Park.

A period of greater unity and progress in the medical profession had happily come about and a movement was begun toward amalgamating the various medical societies of the city. Dr. William Osler addressed a meeting of the Library Association in 1898 strongly advocating a fusion of existing societies with the library as a nucleus and having a suitable habitation in a central locality which he suggested be called The Medical Chambers. In 1907 the amalgamation of the various societies was finally brought about, the new organization being called the Academy of Medicine, Toronto. The Toronto Medical Society, The Pathological Society, The Clinical Society and the Ontario Medical Library Association all, by unanimous vote, merged their interests in the new corporation. The Provisional Council was composed of the officers and trustees of the Library and the presidents and secretaries of the other Societies entering into the formation of the Academy. The first president was J. F. W. Ross, and the first council, or governing body consisted of J. F. W. Ross, A. McPhedran, R. A. Reeve, N. A. Powell, H. J. Hamilton, D. J. G. Wishart, W. F. Bryans, H. B. Anderson, H. A. Bruce, A. A. MacDonald, J. T. Fotheringham, H. T. Machell, R. D. Rudolf, J. A. Amyot, W. J. McCollum, E. Stanley Ryerson, F. A. Clarkson, W. H. Pepler, and H. A. Beatty. The following have been presidents since its organization: J. F. W. Ross, N. A. Powell, A. McPhedran, A. A. MacDonald, R. A. Reeve, H. J. Hamilton, H. B. Anderson, W. H. B. Aikins, D. J. Gibb Wishart, H. A. Bruce, John Ferguson, A. Primrose, E. E. King, J. H. Elliott, R. T. Noble and W. H. Harris.

In 1912 the Academy leased its present premises at 13 Queen's Park from the University. It has rapidly increased its membership, being now over 600; has extended its influence and become an organization in keeping with the importance of the profession and the growth of Toronto as a great medical centre. It has a library of over 15,000 volumes and has over two hundred medical journals on its files, being the second largest medical library in the Dominion, and is growing rapidly, between two and three thousand volumes being accessioned yearly. It has a fine collection of medical prints and paintings, among the latter a copy by James of Sargeant's painting of Sir William Osler. During the past year the Academy has erected an addition at a cost of $25,000 subscribed by the Fellows, providing a large library room and a fine auditorium—Osler Hall—dedicated to the memory of a benefactor, the late Sir William Osler. The Academy rendered valuable service during the Great War, when 247 of the Fellows served overseas besides a large number at home.

The Æsculapian Club is a unique and very successful medical organization of a social character and with a limited membership. Its members dine together once monthly during the winter, after which there is an address by a prominent professional or public man on any topic other than medical. All controversial subjects are taboo. There are no election contests and the treasury is emptied at the end of each year by voting the surplus to some worthy object.

It will thus be seen that the past quarter of a century has been one of consolidation and expansion along all lines of medical activity, resulting in a solidarity of the profession never before attained, and with resulting increase of the corporate influence of a body which holds such an important place in the common weal.

The progress of medical journalism has been hampered by the same causes which produced difficulties for the medical schools and medical societies, accentuated by the competition in the limited Canadian field of older and better supported British and American journals. The rivalry of schools, factions or private interests, more than the requirements of the profession, have been too often in evidence, resulting in a supply often exceeding the demand; so that economic limitations have prevented accomplishments in keeping with the ambitions of the promoters of medical journalistic enterprises. Another unavoidable difficulty has been the lack of material of a high order available in a new country before effective organization of hospitals, schools and medical societies had been accomplished. The medical journals, however, deserve credit for valuable service in the interests of the profession, and in providing mediums for the publication of Canadian medical literature. In recent years there has been a notable improvement in the quality of our medical publications. As with many Canadian enterprises, there has been a tendency to contrast our accomplishments with those of our American

The original Metio
-ological Bd'g remo
from site of the pre
Physics Build

TIMOTHY EATON MEMORIAL CHURCH, TORONTO

UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO ~~(MAIN BUILDING)~~ and University College

* until the building of Simcoe Hall in 1924 when the business of the University was trans[illegible]

REFERENCE LIBRARY

At the N.W. Cor. of College & St. George Sts. Enlarged in 1930-31 [illegible]

* See "[illegible] of the University of Toronto" Centenary (1927) volume (p.184) by W. Stewart Wallace M.A. Lib[illegible]

neighbors—a century older in material development and with over tenfold population. A smaller number of better-supported journals is a consummation devoutly to be wished in the interests of the medical profession and happily, at present, the tendency appears to be in this direction.

The Upper Canada Journal of Medical, Surgical and Physical Science, established in 1853 with an editorial staff consisting of Hodder, Bovell, King, O'Brien and Melville, was the first medical journal published in the Province. It ceased publication after three years. The Dominion Medical Journal appeared in 1868 with Llewellyn Brock of Guelph as editor. Later, John Fulton became editor, assisted by Uzziel Ogden and C. Widmer Rolph. In 1870 it adopted the name of "The Canada Lancet," previously attached to a Montreal publication (1863-1871). The Canada Lancet was ably edited and conducted by Dr. Fulton and claimed to have 1,300 out of the 1,500 doctors in the province as subscribers—a larger number than all other medical journals—Canadian and foreign—coming into the Province at that time. The early volumes contain many able editorials dealing with the newly organized College of Physicians and Surgeons of Ontario, and the medical school controversies. It was looked upon as the exponent of the Trinity point of view.

The Canadian Journal of Medical Science was establshed in 1876 under the editorship of Uzziel Ogden and Richard Zimmerman and I.H. Cameron as a Collaborato. It was credited with representing the opinions of the Toronto School of Medicine. In 1886 it was merged with and continued as the Canadian Practitioner, the above-named gentlemen continuing as consulting editors and A. H. Wright, I. H. Cameron and R. B. Nevitt as editors. The Dominion Medical Monthly was established in 1890 by Dr. Beattie Nesbitt and was merged in 1892 with the Ontario Medical Journal, which was subsidized at first to the extent of $600 yearly, as the organ of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Ontario. This financial support met with opposition and was discontinued after a few years. The Medical Review was started by Dr. W. H. B. Aikins in 1896 and merged with The Canadian Practitioner in 1898 under the editorial control of A. H. Wright, W. H. B. Aikins and E. E. King. It is now an exponent of independent medical opinion.

The Canadian Journal of Medicine and Surgery was established by J. J. Cassidy and W. A. Young, in 1897, as an independent journal. Recently the Canadian Lancet and Dominion Medical Monthly have been incorporated with and continued as "National Hygiene and Public Welfare," under the control of W. A. Young.

The Medical Quarterly was issued by the University of Toronto Medical Faculty in 1895-1896 and in 1913 another venture was made in the publication of the University of Toronto Medical Bulletin, which suspended after a brief existence. During the past year, however, the latter has re-appeared in pamphlet form.

The Ontario Medical Association arranged with the Macmillan Co. in 1916 for the publication of the Quarterly Journal of Medicine, which, however, only continued for a short time. The Canadian Health Journal appeared in Toronto and Ottawa in 1870 and the Sanitary Journal at Toronto 1880-1883. The Public Health Journal, at present published in Toronto monthly, Gordon Bates, editor, was established by D. M. Anderson in 1909 as the official organ of the Canadian Public Health Association, which was organized largely by his efforts. The Homeopathic Messenger was issued irregularly during 1896-1897 by the homeopathic practitioners in connection with Grace Hospital, Toronto.

The Montreal Medical Journal was established in 1888 in continuation of the Canada Medical and Surgical Journal, which had been in existence from 1872 until that period. In 1907 it came under the control of the Canadian Medical Association, since which time it has appeared under the name of the Canadian Medical Association Journal. It is the official organ of the Canadian Medical Association and affiliated provincial medical societies.

The Ontario Journal of Neuro-Psychiatry, published and issued by the department of the Provincial Secretary of Ontario, appeared during the past year. The provincial secretary's department previously issued a Journal of Nervous and Mental Diseases, which lasted for only a short period.

The Hospital World, the official organ of the various hospital associations and the only journal representing this branch in Canada, has recently been started by W. A. Young.

A recent discovery by a young Toronto physician and graduate of the University, Dr. F. G. Banting, is an accomplishment of epoch-making importance, and generally regarded as the most important contribution to practical medicine in many years. By an entirely original and cleverly conceived method he has succeeded in isolating the active principle of the pancreas, which has to do with the assimilation of carbohydrates (starches and sugars) in the animal economy. This extract, called Insulin, has been proven to have a marked influence on the blood sugar of man and animals and to be the most active means yet discovered for controlling the symptoms of diabetes, and especially those of the most serious nature. The scientific and clinical investigations necessary to establish the value of insulin are being proceeded with and it is believed that before long this important discovery will be placed at the disposal of the general practitioner. In his investigations Dr. Banting has had the collaboration of so distinguished a scientist as Professor J. R. R. McLeod and other members of the physiological and clinical staffs of the University. The work of Dr. Banting and his associates has attracted world-wide interest. The thoroughness in scientific and clinical detail with which these investigations have been carried out and the striking results recorded, have established the value of the remedy in an unusually short time, and incidentally have gained for Dr. Banting a place in the front rank of medical scientists.

In concluding this short sketch of the medical profession of Toronto it may be that too much prominence has been accorded those whose names are associated with the establishment and development of medical legislation, education, societies and journals, overlooking the services rendered by the great body of general practitioners who have quietly and unostentatiously pursued their calling and brought into the homes of the people the ever increasing benefits of the art and science of medicine.

From the early days of York with its few doctors ministering to the needs of the settlers until a great modern city has replaced the frontier village, the citizens have been served by as capable, high-minded, patriotic and public-spirited a body of practitioners as could be found in any country. Whatever place the medical profession holds in the confidence or esteem of the community is largely in appreciation of their efforts. There are at present over 1,000 qualified doctors in Toronto, a number almost as great as the total population of York when the Medical Board of Upper Canada held its first meeting in 1819. The medical profession of Toronto and the Province of Ontario has reason to be proud of its origin, its traditions, and its influence in the development of our national life. In peace as in war, in municipal, provincial and national politics, in literature, science and other departments of citizenship, its contributions have not been less worthy than those of any other callng. In appraising what has been accomplished, it is well to remember that it is not all of yesterday, but represents over a century's effort on the part of men who lacked neither in ability, energy, foresight or national feeling and the results of whose labors are worthy of our sincere appreciation. The present representatives of the medical profession have lost neither faith nor courage in conducting its affairs, keeping pace with the varying stages of our growth in population, wealth and material development.

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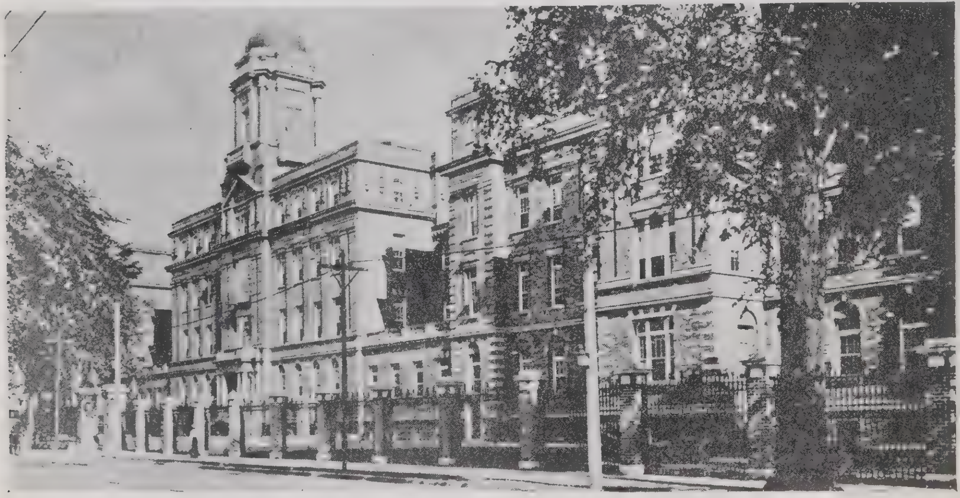
CHAPTER XII.

THE HOSPITALS OF TORONTO

BY JOHN N. E. BROWN, M.B.



Victoria Hospital for Sick Children
Western Hospital, Bathurst Street
Part of General Hospital, College Street

CHAPTER XII.

THE HOSPITALS OF TORONTO

By JOHN N. E. BROWN, M.B.

and [illegible] No. Two, Toronto Military.

DR. WILLIAM DUNLOP, principal medical officer in the Niagara campaign in the War of 1812, in his Recollections, writes: "I was despatched to York—now Toronto—to take charge of my own men, who were in general hospital in that garrison. Toronto, then a dirty, straggling village, contained about sixty houses. The church—the only one —was converted into a general hospital . . . and there I remained till December, 1814." The fight had taken place at Queenston, and as there was insufficient room at the Butler's Barracks' Hospital there for all the patients, some fifty of them had been transferred to York. On April 27th, 1813, the Americans captured York. Before vacating, the British blew up their magazine, killing a number of the enemy. Not a few of their men had been injured in a previous explosion. The wounded were looked after by the medical officer of the American naval attacking force, the celebrated William Beaumont, who made the remarkable observations of digestions through a study of Alexis St. Martin, a patient suffering from gastric fistula. In his Life and Letters he says: "The most distressing scenes occurred in the hospital, due to the cries of the wounded and the agonies of the dying." Under date of April 28th, he added: "Just got time to suspend capital operations while I take a little refreshment to sustain life—for the first time since four o'clock yesterday. Dressed, rising to fifty patients from simple conditions to the worst of compound fractures. More than one-half of the last description."

In 1817 the necessity of a civilian hospital became apparent to the people of York; and in 1818 the Government set aside several properties in the vicinity to be used for hospital purposes, some 380 acres in all. The trustees bought six additional acres. A good deal of this property has been sold from time to time for maintenance purposes, but the Trust still holds a goodly portion of it.

The first money available for a hospital purpose was provided by the Loyal and Patriotic Society, organized at York in 1812. In addition to its general relief work, the Society ordered medals for militia men who had given services of merit. Owing to the great number of candidates and the difficulty of deciding who should receive them, the medals were never presented. They were converted into bullion and along with other funds of the Society left over at the close of the war, were devoted to charity. About two thousand pounds of the funds were presented to York General Hospital. Dies of the bronze medals may be seen in the Toronto General Hospital.

Construction work commenced in 1820 on the site now occupied by the Arlington Hotel at King and John Streets. The first trustees were Honorable Chief Justice Powell, Hon. James Bâby and Rev. Dr. John Strachan In 1822 the following were added: William Claus, George Markland, John H.

Dunn, Samuel Smith, John Beverley Robinson, and William Allan. In 1826 Claus and Smith retired. Hospital building proceeded but slowly. In 1824 a fire destroyed the Parliament Buildings. The Government thereupon took over the unfinished hospital building, put it rapidly in shape, and for four years used it for legislative purposes. From 1828 to 1856 it served as a hospital. It then reverted to the Government and remained in use for government offices until 1862, when it was demolished. This hospital originally accommodated one hundred patients of all classes of cases; later, two additional buildings were erected for fever patients. The first Superintendent was Dr. Edward Clark. Other officials were a steward, a matron and ten nurses.

In April, 1832, we find the medical board of York Hospital informing the public that "the institution is now in successful operation and affords daily opportunities of observing diseases and their treatment." The students for whom this announcement was made, in this same year, held a meeting and formed "The York Students' Medical Society for the general purpose of general improvement and knowledge of the various branches of medical science." On August 31st a Dispensary for out-patients was established. Drs. W. W. Baldwin, Morrison and Tims were the first doctors on its staff. Through lack of funds it ceased operation within one year.

In October, 1836, "one James Mitchell, a pupil of Dr. Rolph, appeared for examination. He passed a severe questioning with credit and received a certificate." It is believed that Mitchell was the first doctor graduated in Toronto.^ From press records of a meeting of Toronto doctors in 1836 it appears that marked dissatisfaction prevailed concerning the administration of the hospital. A protest was forwarded to the Lieutenant-Governor asking for redress. Complaint was made that the poor were prejudiced against such institutions, and to remove this stigma it was suggested that certain days in the week should be chosen for important operations that were non-urgent, that records should be kept of patients admitted, and of their ailments with results of treatment; and that visitors should be allowed consistent with the comfort of patients, to visit in the wards. The memorial also complained "that over the hospital a veil of obscurity impends which it is highly advantageous to have removed . . .no report . . . no invitations to medical men to attend . . . the passing bier alone affords a melancholy proof that the institution exists in active operation." Request was made of the Governor for a copy of the Constitution of the Hospital, the number and mode of electing medical attendants; if there was a Board of Control, and if so, of whom composed. The outcome was the appointment of a new Medical Board, with the adoption of the progressive measures suggested by the complainants.

^ Dr. H.H. Wright who is in partnership with Dr. Mitchell in Dundas after he left Dr. John Rolph in Rochester—
An Excellent Biography of Dr. H.H. Wright will be found opposite p. 623 in Canniff's history of the Medical Profession U.C. 1783—1850

In 1834 the cholera appeared in Canada, having been carried in an immigrant ship to Quebec, whence it spread to Upper Canada. The annals record that "during the height of the panic many victims, struck with the terrible disease, were left without any assistance; others were mercifully attended by strangers or the few paid nurses. Every twentieth inhabitant died. A small heroic band of men and women visited stricken homes to assist. Frequently some of this noble band, among whom was the Mayor, might be seen placing victims in the cholera carts and driving them to the hospital." In 1835 we find the name of Christopher Widmer on the Trustee Board and also on the medical staff. Besides him Drs. John King, John Rolph, and Robert Hornby served on the medical staff. The apothecary was F. Wilkinson, and George Sinclair was the Steward. Dr. Christopher Widmer served in the Peninsula war. Following the War of 1812 he settled in Toronto. Canniff says: "It was always a treat to follow him around the wards. In the operating room he was most brilliant." His portrait adorns the walls of the General Hospital, also my library at 307 Sherbourne St. J.H.C.

and also his sketch of Norman Bethune M.D. along with those of Dr. King and Dr. Herrick, playing billiards on a flat tombstone — 'Καταβιομεν'. * vide infra.

From February 2nd, 1835, to February 1, 1836, there were 530 patients admitted, forty-five remaining from the previous year; 423 were discharged cured, four discharged for cause, six discharged incurable, sixty remained in hospital, thirty-nine died within forty-eight hours of admission from typhus. Eighteen hundred out-patients received treatment.

In a description of the hospital written in 1836 by Dr. Thomas Rolph, he said: "The hospital is a large but heavy erection; but from the zeal and talent of the medical gentlemen who attended it, of inconceivable advantage to the country."

In 1841 the receipts were £834 5s 6d; expenses £1,520 11s 6d. To meet the deficit the Government came to the rescue with a grant of £1,000. King's College also made a grant of £550. In fact, since 1830 the Government had made occasional grants of from £100 to £750. The Secretary of the hospital was paid £40 per year. In 1845 the surgical instruments and supplies cost £15; and in 1847 £7 14s 9d were paid for medicines.

Dr. William Beaumont, who had studied at St. Bartholomew's Hospital, London, under Abernethy, Cooper, and Lawrence, served on the hospital staff for many years. He established its reputation as the surgical centre for Upper Canada. What about Dr. Widmer?

A chronicle for May, 1855, savagely records that "the floors, walls, and ward appurtenances are extremely filthy; the ubiquitous patients swarming with vermin; no ablutions, no baths. . . officials inhumane . . .Burns, an orderly, dragged a sufferer exhausted by disease across the threshold, and violently dashed water on his person . . . Burns was reprimanded for roughly removing the clothing from a patient with a fractured limb . . . a monster like this ought not to have been tolerated for a day. Miss Donnelly, a nurse, whose forte lay in abusing the patients, often put an enemy in her mouth to steal her brains . . .Some of the physicians were very irregular in their attendance." Even the renowned Beaumont "came at no appointed hour; so that the élèves (students) could not participate in the benefits anticipated in selecting this institution for the study of disease. The pupils of Trinity received notification of operations withheld from their rivals of the Rolph School . . . Dr. Aikins, victim of petty jealousy, had patients actually taken from under his treatment and discharged just on the verge of operation. The reason of the malignancy was that he was connected with the Rolph School."

9. obit March 1899 ?

* Drs. H. H. Wright, Herrick and King were men of local eminence who gave faithful service in those pioneer days.

Dr. R. B. Nevitt gives the following glimpse of conditions in the early seventies:

"Dr. James H. Richardson removed by ecraseur the cancerous tongue of (Old Tom) the janitor, who refused anæsthetic, seeing he had borne amputation of a leg after Trafalgar with a nail between his teeth. He gave a responsive groan as the twisted instrument severed the tongue. "You see of what stuff our sailors are made," remarked the operator on completing the operation. Next morning Old Tom was seen sitting under the trees smoking his pipe. An old soldier acted as dresser. Old Sam, an English jockey, with a chronic ulcer and incurable thirst, was dispensary roustabout and poultice maker. The two or three experienced nurses were terrors to the patients; the others were raw and uncivilized. Eliza was the senior on night duty. The patients would allow her to sleep and never say a word. Dr Beaumont & Dr. Norman Bethune attended the important eye cases; Dr. Hodder specialized in diseases of women, and Dr. W. T. Aikins did general surgery. In 1873 or 1874 the first clinical thermometer was used. It was placed in the arm pit, and did not self-register.

The superintendent in those days was Dr. J. H. McCollum, who served from 1871 to 1875. Of his predecessors Dr. J. Gardner and Dr. W. B. Hampton [illegible] little can be ascertained. Miss Hay was matron, and was assisted by two maids. Dr. Chas. O'Reilly followed in the superintendency, serving for twenty-nine years. He began with one hundred and fifty beds and ended with four hundred. This meant much additional building for patients and a home for the nurses. Dr. O'Reilly was a past master in economy, being able always to keep expenditure within income. He was ably assisted in this matter by Mr. A. F. Miller, secretary, who gave the hospital faithful service. The most important feature medically during this period was the introduction of antisepsis and asepsis in the general surgical and obstetrical work of the institution. Thomas Cullen, the renowned gynecologist, refers to conditions in 1890 as follows: "Students had an excellent teacher in obstetrics in Dr. Adam Wright, who for many years had charge of the Burnside Lying-in department. In gynecology they were taught cro versions and the value of zinc chloride and Churchill's tincture for their treatment. Now and again the perineum was treated surgically. Abdominal operations were very limited. Entire removal of the womb for cancer was not thought of. Fractures were well handled and lateral lithotomy dexterously performed. Gallstones were not removed; and the appendix seldom."

A training school for nurses was established in 1880 with Miss Goldie as superintendent. She was a cultured woman, but not trained in nursing. The following year Miss Storey took her place for a brief period. Next came Miss Picket, a nurse trained at the Massachusetts General Hospital. Her stay was also short. In 1884, Miss Mary A. Snively, fresh from Bellevue, New York, was appointed and remained until July 1, 1910. She established Toronto as a nursing centre. Under her, immature girls were transformed into strong capable women, who have gone to all parts of the world to fill positions of responsibility. Her name will long be remembered among the pioneers of the nursing profession on the continent. Miss Snively was followed by Miss Robina Stewart, who assisted greatly the

Trustee Board in equipping the new hospital. She was succeeded by Miss Jean Gunn, who maintained the high standard of the school.

In 1905 the writer of this chronicle became superintendent, remaining until 1911. During his régime, laboratories for diagnosis and research were established with salaried men in charge. Dr. George W. Ross, a pupil of Sir Almroth Wright, assumed charge of a laboratory of therapeutic immunization; Dr. Alfred Caulfield, and Dr. Duncan Graham took charge consecutively of the laboratory of pathological chemistry. Routine work was done in connection with the diagnosis of all cases; and original investigations began to be carried on in serology. Vaccines began to be used for the treatment of certain infections. Interested students from various parts of the continent came to learn Dr. Ross's technique.

During this period high pressure sterilizers for sterilization of water and dressings were introduced; uniformity of technique was arranged for operating room procedures, which made for smoother running of the work of nurses and surgical assistants; a graduate pharmacist was engaged to take charge of the dispensing of drugs both for in-patients and for the out-patient clinic; a cost accounting system was introduced which enabled the superintendent to check extravagance and promote economy; wards for patients suffering from functional nervous disorder were established, in which the treatment advocated by Weir Mitchell was given with much success under the direction of Dr. Campbell Meyers. Through the generosity of Mr. M. J. Haney the hospital was enabled to establish an out-patient clinic for patients suffering from pulmonary tuberculosis, with Dr. Harold Parsons in charge. A salaried nurse assisted at the clinic, and did follow-up work. An out-clinic for mental diseases was also commenced, with Dr. Chas. K. Clark and Dr. Ernest Jones as attending physicians.

During these years a complete re-organization of the medical staff was undertaken. Anterior to this there were some six services in both medicine and surgery. These were reduced to three in medicine and four in surgery. All members of the staff resigned in order to give the board a free hand. A number of younger men were appointed and with new blood came fresh enthusiasm, resulting in more prompt and more efficient care of patients; better work by the house staff and the nurses. Case histories were more carefully taken, and the registration work substantially improved, paid clerks being put in charge. Dr. Frederick Marlow and Dr. Goldwin Howland must be given credit for assistance in putting this department into order.

Dr. Charles Clarke, followed as superintendent, serving from 1912 to 1919. He was dean of the medical faculty as well, and was thus in a position to co-ordinate the college work of the final years with that of the hospital. Besides this dual work, Dr. Clarke had the great burden entailed by the construction and equipment of the new hospital. Horace Brittain, Ph.D., acted as superintendent for one year. He was followed by Mr. C. Decker. The assistant superintendent is Dr. Grey.

Reverting to the directorate we find Hon. John Macdonald, chairman of the Board of Trustees in 1872; Mr. Charles S. Ross in 1875; followed for brief periods by Mr. J. O'Reilly and Mr. William Elliott successively. In 1877 W. H. Howland, Esq., took the reins.

During his régime the west wing was built by moneys donated by William Gooderham, Sr., James Worts, and William Cawthra; also the Mercer Eye and Ear Infirmary, made possible through the escheatment of the estate of Andrew Mercer, deceased. During this period the Burnside lying-in hospital on Shepherd Street was taken over by the trust; and a commodious building bearing this name was erected on the northwest corner of the grounds. Mr. C. S. Patterson was chairman of the Board from 1879 to 1889. It was during this decade that the nurses' training school was established and their home built, adjoining the main building westerly. Mr. Walter S. Lee acted as chairman from 1889 to 1902, most faithfully and efficiently. Upon his demise Mr. J. Blakie carried on for a couple of years, resigning through age to give place to Mr. J. W. Flavelle, now Sir Joseph Flavelle, Bart., who presided until 1920.

Mr Justice Christopher
Salmon P——

Through Mr. Flavelle's initiatory efforts the following monumental subscriptions were contributed for the construction and equipment of the new hospital on College Street: City of Toronto, $610,000; Provincial Government and University of Toronto, $600,000; individuals on Trustee Board, $1,287,087; banks and corporations, $135,750; private citizens, $523,528. With the interest on subscriptions and the value of the old hospital site, the total thus available for construction of a new building was $3,456,209.67.

Jane and Agnes Shields, through Dr. N. A. Powell, contributed over $60,000 for the maintenance of the emergency hospital, which bears their name. The surgical wing at the northeast corner of the lot stands as a monument to the late Timothy Eaton, through the beneficence of his son, the late Sir John Eaton. It cost $304,589. The Nurses' Home, costing $251,718.52 was made possible through the generosity of the late George A. Cox, and is a memorial to his first wife. The out-patient building bears the name of Cawthra Mulock, whose contribution of $100,000 was the first made to the building fund. It cost $116,226.48. The site, nine acres, cost $269,150.52; the Private Patient Pavilion, $140,474.64; the Shields Emergency, $84,479.14; the Power Plant, $245,738.34; the Servants' Building, $55,296.75; the kitchen, $63,825.07; corridors, tunnels, garage, workshop, ice-freezing room, fences, courts, drain, lighting standards, architects' fees, $220,883.93; equipment and furnishing, $290,051; miscellaneous, $240,941.37.

The new hospital was formally opened on June 19th, 1913; the private pavilion on January 6th, 1914.

The architects were Messrs. Darling and Pearson. In planning the buildings they had the advice and co-operation of the superintendent, superintendent of nurses, and the medical staffs. The plans when matured were vised by two experts, Dr. H. B. Howard, of Boston, and Dr. Christian Holmes, of Cincinnati, who pronounced them good.

Lack of space prevents adequate description of the pathological building with its well-equipped laboratories, the wards and their furnishings, the kitchen and laundry services. But each adds its quota to the completeness of the great institution.

and Dr. Edmund St George Baldwin his Cousin both of whom were House Surgeons to Lister in the Edinb Royal Infirmary
the former in 1874 and the latter in 1875.
The former Pathological Building of the University [illegible] being incorporated into the [illegible] Department of the T.G. Hospital

10.1.NY30.

April 1929. This Building fronting on University Avenue is now being replaced by a new one on the Northside of College St. immediately opposite the Centre of the College St front of the Main Hospital Building. Under the name of the Banting Institute it was opened by Lord Moynihan of Leeds, Presdt Royal College of Surgeons of England on the 16 Septr 1930 who at the same time unveiled a

Sir Joseph Flavelle's baronetcy came as a well-deserved recognition for this work alone, apart from his distinguished war services. Throughout his presidency he had a most able coadjutor in the person of the Honorable P. C. Larkin, present Canadian High Commissioner in London, England, who shared with him the burden of creating and establishing this outstanding hospital.

The central portion of St. Michael's hospital on Bond Street in 1886 was a Baptist church. In that year it was bought by Archbishop Lynch and used successively for Sunday School purposes, a young men's reading room, and a boarding school for young ladies under the auspices of the Sisters of St. Joseph. At the urgent request of the medical health officer, Dr. Norman Allen, Archbishop Walsh and a number of influential Catholic citizens, M. M. de Pazzie was induced to transform this home—the Nôtre Dame des Anges—into a hospital—St. Michael's. Rev. M. M. de Chantel became the first Superior. Patients came so rapidly that in 1894 two wards were added, thus giving accommodation for fifty patients. But the day the new wards were opened, patients had to be refused. Seeing the continued need for room, Mr. Hugh Ryan generously built the splendid South Wing to accommodate surgical patients, and his wife provided a home for nurses on Victoria Street. In 1911 the Hospital was obliged to enlarge still more, and a modern commodious medical wing was built to the north of the Central building. The City of Toronto gave a grant of $50,000 towards its construction. In 1921 a magnificent suite of operating rooms with annexes was built on top of this new wing, and facing Shuter Street a large home for nurses was erected, which is modern in every respect. It will accommodate one hundred and fifty nurses.

The Sisters in their Jubilee report pay a well-deserved tribute to the late Dr. R. J. Dwyer, when they speak of "his skilled efficiency and invaluable services, through whose instrumentality the hospital was connected with the Medical Department of the University of Toronto." Medical students are permitted to enter the public wards in which an invaluable opportunity is afforded for bedside study and clinical lectures. The work of the training school for nurses is widely recognized. Its graduates have been highly commended both at home and overseas. One graduate has been awarded public honorable distinction. Two of the house doctors died while on active service.

A galaxy of benevolent and skilful medical men have always given gratuitous service to the hospital—the list is too long for insertion in this brief annal. Among the laymen who have given of themselves and their substance are Sir Frank Smith, Thomas Long, Matthew O'Connor, W. T. Murray, Hon. Justice H. T. Kelly, M. J. Haney, Controller O'Neill, J. J. Seitz, Barry Hayes, A. W. Anglin, F. J. Hughes. Because of its downtown location St. Michael's has an especial value to the central manufacturing and business establishments of the City; and the Sisters of St. Joseph have to be congratulated on the establishment and management of this great charity.

The Hospital for Sick Children was founded in 1875 by Mrs. S. F. McMaster, Miss Knapp and a few other ladies, with the help of leading doctors.

After a few contributions were received work began at 31 Avenue Road in a small brick dwelling house, with a matron, a nurse and a servant.

By July, 1876, forty-four in-patients and sixty-seven out-patients had been treated, at a cost of $2,279.20. In June a move was made to 206 Seaton Street, where the work was carried on for two years under the management of sixteen ladies. In June, 1878, the hospital was moved to Elizabeth Street, near College Street, and incorporated with the following trustees: Hon. Justice Patterson, Wm. Gooderham, Edmund Osler and Hon. Chancellor Boyd. By 1879 receipts and expenses had amounted to $3,000 each. During that year 473 patients had been cared for. Contributions followed, $20,000 from John Tucker, smaller amounts from others, and from the Ontario Government, $100. In 1882 Mr. John Ross Robertson built the Lakeside Home at the Island, as a summer hospital for the sick children. Additions and improvements were made by this good donor from year to year, until this island home is an ideal spot for sick little ones.

In 1886 an old building at corner of Lombard and Jarvis Streets was taken and occupied until 1891. Meantime plans were prepared for the present hospital on College Street, the cornerstone of which was laid September 6th, 1889. The cost was $115,000. The architects were Messrs. Darling and Curry. The Building Committee was composed of Mr. Robertson, J. J. Withrow and Dr. H. T. Machell. The training school was begun in 1892.

The Toronto Board of Education maintains a teacher in the hospital. In 1896 Mr. Robertson provided a pasteurizing plant, capable of supplying 700 bottles of germless milk and cream for the use of in- and out-patients.

The 1915 report states that at the end of forty years the hospital has grown at a rate unparalleled, 26,108 children having been treated as in-patients, 231,768 as out-patients.

Of the total 2,338 in-patients attended during the year 43 per cent were cured; 26 per cent. improved; 6 per cent. unimproved; 17 per cent. died, and 8 per cent. remained in hospital.

The average daily cost per patient was $2.28 1-2, as compared with 76 1-4 cents in 1895. Many orthopædic cases were treated. A special orthopædic department is a feature of the hospital's activities, and is in charge of eminent specialists. There is a gymnasium for the correction of functional deformities, and an appliance shop. Massage is also given to patients and taught to nurses.

The up-to-date X-ray department is of great use in diagnosis of tuberculosis chest conditions which are found in many of the children treated. In 1910 Mr. Robertson built a special building at the Island for this type of case. It is under the management of the Heather Club, a society of young ladies.

In 1915 an infant and baby welfare service department was established. Well-baby clinics are conducted by medical staff and nurse specialists. Here mothers are taught and nurses trained. In 1916-1917 the power plant was renewed, and a refrigeration system installed. A milk laboratory was subsequently provided for the preparation of feedings, being placed in charge of a graduate in domestic science. Nurses in training are given instruction in this line of work. A dental clinic was introduced in 1912, following which there was a marked improvement in the condition of the patients. In 1918 Mrs. W. C. Teagle gave a special laboratory for the study of nutritional disturbances.

The nurses' home is a model, being one of the finest on the continent. The new southern annex was planned by Edward Stevens of Boston, and represents the latest ideas in hospital building and equipment. Praise must be given to Miss Brent, who was superintendent for so many years, as well as to her devoted assistant, Miss Potts, who became her successor. The list of doctors who served gratuitously is too long for mention.

On May 31, 1918, John Ross Robertson died. Sir Edmund Osler, his colleague, now chairman of the Trust, says that Mr. Robertson's dream was of a great hospital, able to meet without embarrassment every demand of the sick children in the province. Everything of which he died possessed ultimately will go to the hospital. "This," says Sir Edmund, "is the most princely benefaction to the public that is chronicled in the history of Canada."

Grace Hospital had its beginning in a small dispensary for the sick poor, which was opened in 1888 at the corner of Richmond and Victoria Streets, now the site of the Allen Theater. This dispensary was started by the followers of the homeopathic School of Medicine. The chief promoters were Sir Adam Wilson, Judge McDougall, Mr. J. D. Nasmith and Mr. Fred Roper. In later years all scientific practitioners were made eligible for staff appointments.

At first the dispensary was open for one hour at noon daily. As the work grew new premises were acquired at the corner of Richmond and Duncan Streets, and opened up under the name and with the charter of the Toronto Homeopathic Hospital and Dispensary. This building had accommodation for eleven patients. Miss Appa Grant (now Mrs. J. D. Tyrrell) gave her services as superintendent free for one year, and the nursing duties were under the charge of Miss Field, a graduate of the Hospital for Sick Children, Toronto. Later Miss McDonald was added to the staff.

The work increasing, a new building was needed. A large house was secured at the corner of Shuter and Jarvis Streets. This had a capacity of thirty-two beds; a house near by was annexed for a nurses' residence. In 1890 the training school for nurses was established. The course at first was two years, but was soon afterwards extended to three years. The first class of nurses, numbering four, was graduated in 1892.

By 1893 the quarters were again found cramped and crowded. A hotel at the corner of Huron and College Streets was purchased, and the name Grace Hospital was given it. Times were particularly hard at this period and for seven years following; so much so that the institution was on the verge of bankruptcy. About the year 1900 it was felt that a change must be made if the hospital was to remain active. A movement began in which a general staff of physicians and surgeons was formed and began operations quite separately from the old staff. A new charter was taken out in 1902 under the present name. Additions and enlargements have been made both for patients and nurses. The capacity is 125 beds, of which 75 are public, the remainder being private or semi-private. The out-patient department was also enlarged in 1916. The total number of visits for the year ending August 31st, 1921, was 17,582.

In 1919 the Grace Hospital Women's auxiliary was formed with the object of co-operating with the superintendent in supplying the needs of the hospital and of the nurses. Its membership consists of the wives of the members of the Board of Governors and of the staff, and such other women as are interested in the welfare of the hospital. It has assisted greatly in providing supplies for the public ward patients and comforts and entertainment for the nurses. Beside the superintendent, who is likewise head of the Training School, six graduate nurses are employed; there are 56 pupil nurses. The total number of graduates of the school in 1921 is 306.

Among the larger donations may be mentioned: $50,000 from the Lyman Estate; a fully equipped operating room from Sir Henry M. Pellatt, costing some $25,000; a fully equipped X-ray department from Lieut.-Colonel Arthur Peuchen. Other members of the Board have also frequently given generous donations.

In the year 1890 Dr. J. H. Cotton established at 448 Bathurst Street a dispensary for the treatment of the sick poor. Associated with him were several other practitioners, who, upon the founder's withdrawal, re-organized in 1896. The staff was composed of Drs. S. G. T. Barton, F. J. Dawson, John Ferguson, J. Price Brown, James Spence, James McCullough, George Carveth, W. J. Wilson, James Rea and J. B. Gullen. These became incorporated under the Friendly Societies' Act with power to conduct a hospital as well. The joint work was carried on for a short time at 417 Euclid Avenue; afterwards in three suitable houses on Manning Avenue, just north of College Street. In 1889 the present Western Hospital site was purchased. The large residence on it was renovated and made ready for patients, both externe and ward, by December of that year.

The demands for accommodation grew so rapidly, that the Governors were compelled to erect tents, In these patients did particularly well in summer, and were made comfortable in winter by steam heating. The medical staff grew, and improved facilities were made for operative work. Upon settling in this new site, it was wisely decided to associate some laymen with the governing body, up to this time wholly medical. The Legislature was approached and an Act was passed in 1889 conferring upon the institution all the privileges of a general hospital; stipulating that six members should be selected from the medical staff. The laymen were E. F. Clarke, M.P.P., Hon. Thos. Crawford, Major A. M. Crosby, W. R. Riddell, K.C., James Scott and D. W. Alexander. Hon. Thomas Crawford, still a member of the Board, has been president for many years. The first six medical governors were chosen from the list of doctors given above. In 1904 a brick building was erected which provided two fine public wards. In 1908 a second brick building was erected for private patients. This is now used for maternity work. In 1909 some large private donations were secured, and the City voted $50,000. These sums enabled the Board to erect the Administration and South Pavilion of the present main building. In 1912 some additional gifts and a further grant of $50,000 from the City made the erection of the North Pavilion possible. Meantime sufficient property was purchased joining the grounds to make the site its present ample size. Three hundred patients can be accommodated.

In 1912 negotiations were entered into for the admission of medical students attending the University. A new Act of Incorporation was granted by which it was provided that two members of the Board of Governors should be appointed by the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council, two by the City Council, six elected by members of the corporation from members not on the staff, and such life governors as the Board might elect from those who had contributed at least $1,000. Since 1914 teaching has gone on actively in the hospital. There are some forty members on the medical staff, all departments of medicine being represented. There are some twenty associates who conduct the outdoor clinics for externe patients. The laboratory and X-ray departments are efficient. There are seven internes, and twelve graduate nurses in charge of departments. There are eighty-eight nurses in training. The hospital is recognized in the State of New York, thus allowing the nurses who graduate to secure the R.N.

The present governors are S. C. Wetter, and C. E. Blackburn, representing the City; Messrs. Joseph Wright, George Warwick, John Medland, John Vokes, George Weston and Campbell Reeves, selected by the corporation. Life Governors are: Sir Edmund Osler, Sir William Mackenzie, W. E. Tretheway, E. J. Lennox, David Fasken, K.C., A. A. MacDonald, M.D., John Ferguson, M.A., M.D., Garnet Grant, Hon. Thos. Crawford and Sigmund Samuel. The present assets amount to about one million dollars. Money is now being collected for the building of a modern home for the nurses.

The Governors and staff are justly proud of the hospital's progress. Instead of the name "Western" which was suitable at the time, it would now more appropriately be called "Central," so fast has the City grown.

The work of The Toronto Orthopædic Hospital commenced in July, 1898, on Bloor Street, a little east of Yonge Street; but was soon transferred to the more commodious present quarters and larger grounds.

The new building was opened with appropriate ceremony in September, 1899. It accommodated fifty patients. Additional space was secured by the erection of tents for tubercular children. The leading spirit in this new Canadian Hospital enterprise was Dr. B. E. Mackenzie, a trained man in orthopædic work. He was assisted by Dr. H. P. Galloway. During the first year 221 patients were treated, suffering from spinal curvature, club foot, and diseases of the hip and knee joints. Gymnastics and massage formed parts of the remedial measures. The necessity splints, boots and supports were made on the premises. A nursing school was opened.

Rev. John Potts was president of the Board of Trustees for several years. Drs. Sweetnam, J. H. Cotton, S. M. Hay, George Carveth, W. J. Wilson and others assisted in the medical work. Death removing Dr. Mackenzie, Dr. W. S. Verrall, who was named as superintendent, has kept the institution to the front in this special work.

In 1874 The Hospital for Incurables began as a home in a leased building at 108 Bathurst Street. In order that it might secure Government and civic aid given to institutions which care for the sick, it became a "hospital" some thirty years later. Beginning as a pure charity it ministered to the patient who had no means of support and was without friends to give it, and whose disease was found to be incurable. Such patients could not be kept at the Toronto General Hospital; they had nowhere to go. Two of the best known founders were the late Sir Mortimer Clark and the late Mr. James Michie. Fourteen patients were admitted during the first year —all from Toronto. Later, anyone needing such care anywhere in Ontario became eligible for admission, and private ward accommodation was provided. The Home becoming overcrowded, Government Inspector Langmuir recommended a larger and more permanent building, so in 1878 the present site of four acres on Dunn Avenue was bought for $4,000. The cornerstone was laid by Princess Louise in 1879, the doors were opened by Hon. John Beverley Robinson in 1880. Since then additional accommodation has been provided for patients and a nurses' home built. Dr. Alexander Jopp was president of the Managing Board. By 1884 there were fifty-seven inmates. Later enlargements enabled the Home to accommodate 141 patients. Through the generosity of Mrs. Alexander Cameron a cancer ward was erected and the donor gave $1,500 to furnish it. Other benefactors were Miss Dick, Mrs. Foley, Mrs. Roaf, and Mr. Ishikawa, of Japan, who endowed the "Yamota Cot."

In 1908-1909 the City of Toronto voted $50,000 to the Hospital. This made possible the erection of a Nurses' Home. In 1903 Mr. Ambrose Kent became president of the Board and has given most faithful service to the present time. A new addition was made to patients' quarters in 1909, Sir James Whitney laying the cornerstone. The Nurses' Home was opened in 1910 by Earl and Countess Grey. The Ambrose Kent Wing was opened in 1910. This completed $80,000 worth of buildings, to house 220 patients, thirty nurses and the help. In 1903 a school of nursing was established. Nurses receive a two-year training here and one year at Bellevue Hospital, New York, with which hospital training school, this one is in affiliation.

As an index of the growth of the Hospital, its expenses for 1875 were $2,276; for 1920, $192,000.

Originally the county gaols afforded the only asylum for the destitute insane in Canada. In 1839 an Act was passed authorizing the establishment of an asylum, and two years later the old jail on Toronto Street was appropriated for this purpose. It soon became necessary to secure more room so two other large buildings were obtained. Subsequently a commission consisting of Dr. Widmer, Dr. King, J. Ewart, J. G. Chewett and Sheriff Jarvis was appointed to superintend the erection of a new building. It was built in a fifty acre plot on Garrison Common, granted for the purpose by the ordnance department.

An interesting point in connection with the construction is that it was designed by J. G. Howard, Esq., the donor to the city of High Park. His work commenced in 1845. The structure was completed in 1858.

The building, 584 feet in length, is of the Grecian Ionic order, with a hexastyle portico. The central portion of the building is surmounted by a lofty tin-covered dome, visible from points on the lake thirty miles distant. Accommodation was provided for twelve classes of cases. Hot water heating and simple gravity system of ventilation, made the building comfortable. An immense eleven thousand gallon water tank was constructed, filled by water pumped from the lake, which was conveyed by pipes to all of the building. The structure cost £56,000. The hospital was operated under a commission originally. The commissioners were Hon. Samuel Mills, of Hamilton, William Cawthra and James Beaty, of Toronto, and Robert Armour of Bowmanville. The names of superintendents in charge since 1841 are: Drs. Rees, Telfer, Clark, Primrose, (pro tem.), Scott, Workman, Daniel Clark, Charles Clarke, Forster, and Harvey Clare. The institution, like others in the Province, is now administered by the Provincial Secretary.

went to Mills Hosp and retired Nov. 19[illegible]

During the first decade of this century there was a great shortage in private ward accommodation in the Toronto hospitals. Seeing the need Dr. Herbert A. Bruce and certain lay associates, in 1911 purchased the beautiful estate known as "Homewood," a quiet and sequestered building at the head of Homewood Avenue. They remodelled it, adding a new wing, furnished and equipped the whole in a thoroughly first class way for private and semi-private patients. Any reputable practitioner is permitted to bring his patients to Wellesley Hospital for care. Nearly 100 patients can be accommodated. It contains a fine suite of up-to-date operating rooms; a good laboratory and an X-ray outfit. There is a fine balcony space, plenty of sunny rooms, and altogether the aim is to make and give the best service. A fine training school for nurses flourishes under the superintendent, Miss Elizabeth Flaws, who takes great pains not only in the selection of her pupils, but in their education. Sir William Mulock is one of the original trustees, and has manifested an especial interest in the welfare of the institution. The late Sir John Eaton was also a patron.

the house of Mr. Fredk Nicholls (General Electric and formerly of Mr Homer Dixon, Cons. Genl of Netherlands.

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Through the inspiration of Miss Anna MacFee, a medical student, there was established on St. David Street, in 1896, a small dispensary. Growing rapidly, it was moved to larger quarters in the Women's College on Sumach Street, opposite the General Hospital. It continued here until 1908, the date on which the Toronto University opened its doors to women medical students, when it was moved to the corner of Parliament and Queen Streets. In 1910, it was moved to Seaton Street and later to its present quarters, 125 Rusholme Road, the site chosen by its board for a women's hospital.* A large residence was purchased, capable of accommodating twenty-five bed patients. Overcrowding necessitated the addition of a wing, which was completed and well equipped by November 27th, 1918, when a formal opening took place. As enlarged it provided accommodation for fifty patients and twenty-five babies. It soon became overcrowded. In June, 1918, an eighteen roomed house at 149 Rusholme Road was purchased and transformed into a home for nurses.

In 1919 the Seaton property was sold and the out-patient work concentrated in the basement of the new wing. X-ray and pathological departments have been established, and the work is flourishing. The total assets on September, 1920, were $140,267.93, liabilities $25,109.54. The receipts for that year were $44,751.29, the disbursements $46,156.72. Representative women doctors carry on the medical, surgical and special departmental work.

'Women's Dispensary and [illegible]'
Hospital [illegible] p 621

* now (1928) about to be erected at the S.W. Cor. of Grosvenor St and [illegible] Place. and extending South to Grenville St., and Still about to be, July 1932.

St. John's Hospital is under the direction of the Anglican Church. The late Mother Foundress of the hospital was trained for nursing in New York City. She came to Toronto in the early 'eighties of the last century and opened a little hospital on Robinson Street in two dwelling houses. When the Riel Rebellion broke out she went to the front, taking her novices with her. Her service medal is one of the proud possessions of the Sisters at the hospital. Soon after her return to Toronto, the work grew beyond the capacity of the hospital. The property on Major Street (the present site) was bought. The building accommodated twenty-five patients in one side, the other side being used as a convent. This was the first private hospital in Toronto. The old prejudice against hospitals was still strong in Toronto in those days. The attractiveness of this new institution did much to break down this feeling.

Mr. I. H. Cameron, Drs. J. F. W. Ross, J. Algernon Temple and H. T. Machell were early associated with the institution. The hospital conducted a dispensary in Seaton Village, upon whose staff Drs. F. N. G. Starr, A. Primrose and C. Scadding did faithful service. This dispensary was later moved over to the hospital.

The work at this hospital, possibly because so many surgeons were on the staff, soon took a surgical trend, and for many years St. John's has been for the most part a surgical hospital, though the admission of ordinary fracture cases is discouraged.

The present members of the staff are university men, which guarantees a high type of work. The University Hospital laboratories have generously undertaken to carry on any special investigations St. John's requires. The General Hospital does the needed X-ray work.

St. John's is the only closed hospital in Toronto, but in spite of its exclusiveness as to staff it announces that its wards are open to everyone, irrespective of color, nationality or religion. A high grade training school is operated in connection with the hospital. Its pupils attend lectures at the University in conjunction with the other federated nursing schools. The alumnæ do the nursing at the clinic voluntarily and gratuitously.

Recently work has been carried on by the Sisters without the assistance of internes, but now, in order to become a standardized hospital, an interne will be employed. The Sisters receive no remuneration. St. John's emphasizes two aspects of its work: the dietary and the home-like character of the place. In these it excels, not that any other phase of its work is minimized.

A registered pharmacist does the dispensing. The Sisters conduct a free dispensary and clinic at St. John's Church. This was established in memory of the fallen soldiers.

The Cottage Hospital was established in 1903 by Miss Margaret Lash in a dwelling house on Breadalbane Street, opening with three beds. In 1906, needing more room, Miss Lash moved to Wellesley Street, near Church Street, where she is at this writing established. Besides medical, surgical and obstetrical patients, Miss Lash makes a specialty of caring for undernourished and mal-nourished infants. The Cottage Hospital has room for 39 patients. It is wholly private; but has a training school for nurses.

Any reputable doctor may have his patients admitted, and may care for them.

The work of Riverdale Isolation Hospital commenced in 1891 in the Old House of Refuge, Riverdale Park, under Dr. Norman Allen, who was then medical health officer for Toronto. Dr. Gilbert Tweedie was appointed superintendent. The Sisters of St. Joseph did the nursing. But when St. Michael's Hospital was opened in 1893 they severed their connection with the Riverdale Hospital. In November, 1892, small-pox broke out in the city. Patients were looked after in a shack in the flats near by. A little later the Swiss College Hospital was built for this sort of case.

The Central building of the present Isolation hospital was erected in 1893. A disinfection station with a sterilization plant was also established. Miss Jennie Chaplin, a graduate of the hospital for sick children, was the first superintendent of nurses. The late Dr. Frederick Fenton was the first house officer.

Dr. Charles Sheard succeeded as Medical Health officer. In 1894 a training school was established. It was affiliated with the General Memorial hospital, New York City, in order that nurses might be trained in surgery and gynecology. Miss Chaplin resigned in 1899. Miss Annie Montgomery succeeded for one year. Miss Kate Matheson was then appointed and has been the efficient superintendent ever since.

In 1902 the Department of Public Health began to allow fourth year medical students of the University to attend clinics at the hospital. In May, 1904, the new South building was erected, and opened with due ceremony. One alderman present stated that Toronto would now have accommodation for infectious cases for twenty years. In four years the hospital was overcrowded. By July, 1911, the north building was completed and the hospital came under the supervision of Dr. Charles J. Hastings, the present well-known Medical Health officer of the city. Many improvements followed: steam laundry; remodelling of the central building and south wing; installation of an operating room in both wings; the installation of a diet kitchen; enlargement and new equipment of the main kitchen; and the introduction of sterilizers.

As this was the only hospital for communicable diseases in Canada, in which there was a training school for nurses, Miss Matheson had to blaze her own trail. Amid many difficulties the school has achieved a notable record. In 1904, it became registered in New York State, so that nurses graduating from this institution and practising in that State are entitled to registration. The Alumnæ association was established in 1905. It has a fund for sick members. In 1910, affiliation was discontinued with the General Memorial Hospital and made with the Women's Hospital, New York.

Nurses in training since 1918 have advantage of the centralized lecture course given at the Toronto University. This provides a uniform course of instruction for nurses of all hospitals making use of the opportunity. The Department of Public Health gives the pupil nurses, taking the social service course, two months' field work. This gives them a fine insight into home conditions.

Twenty of the graduates served in the great war; all returned safely. The first superintendent, Dr. Tweedie, was trained in theology as well as medicine. He assisted Sir James Y. Simpson in his experiments with chloroform as an anæsthetic. He even administered it to the discoverer who wished to try it on himself first. Dr. Tweedie was present at the first operation in which chloroform was used. He resigned the superintendency through ill health in 1905. He died in 1916 and was succeeded by Dr. Robert Woodhouse, now of the provincial Board of Health, who was followed successively by Dr. Wm. Johnston, Dr. Fred. H. Hazelwood, Dr. M. B. Whyte and Mr. Cecil Rae, the present incumbent.

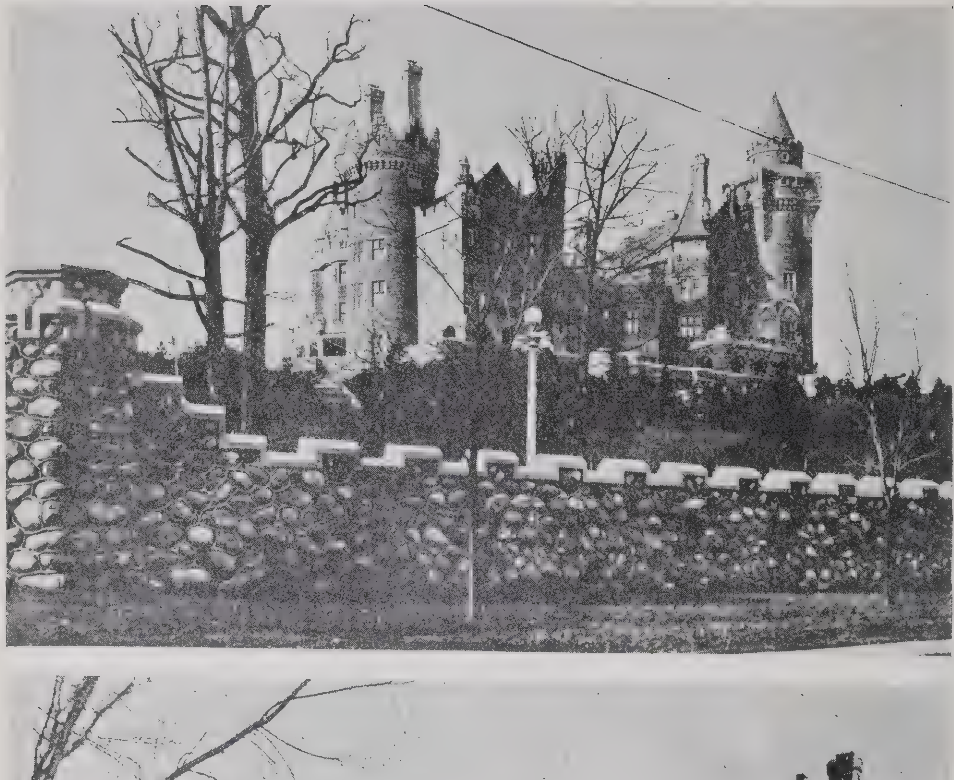
D. M. O. M. D. 2.

During the Great War, military hospitals were established in Toronto, almost at the outbreak of hostilities, but, in common with all similar institutions in Canada, did not attain proper proportions until the war was more than three years old. This was in striking contrast to what took place in Britain and France. In the latter countries, as soon as war was declared, the work of preparation for reception of sick and wounded began, and was well advanced when the Canadians arrived in England in October, 1914.

Canada is a young country, and it never really had had to deal with a situation such as arose as a result of the European conflict. Intensely eager to get her men to the front with the least possible delay, and to see that they were properly equipped and fed, she bent every energy toward that end. It is not to be wondered at, therefore, that in the intensive stress of warlike preparations, the seriousness of the medical aspect of the war was not appreciated in Canada until the first battle casualties began to arrive in this country early in the Autumn of 1915. Getting away to so late a start, it is not surprising that the Government had difficulty in coping with the situation, nor that, it was not until 1918 that hospital accommodation reached a point approaching adequacy. The various steps in the progress to this end, as far as Military District No. 2, is concerned, are briefly sketched in this chapter.

For military purposes, Canada is divided into eleven Military Districts, of which Central Ontario forms one, and is designated Military District No. 2, with Headquarters at Toronto. Roughly speaking, its frontage extends from Ontario County on Lake Ontario to Norfolk County on Lake Erie, and includes all the counties stretching from this frontage to the northern boundary of the Province. This Military District furnished 25% of the total Canadian Expeditionary Force, and, on account of special hospitals in Toronto, took care of one third of the Overseas casualties, returning to Canada for treatment.

In 1914 the first Military Hospital was established at Exhibition Camp, about a mile west of the site of the hospital utilized in the war of 1812. Medical cases were treated here; serious surgical cases in the Toronto General Hospital. In May, 1915, the hospital was moved to the camp at Niagara. Here tents were erected, after which a building was put up. All types of cases were received, except the insane. During five months there were 18,000 troops encamped here. Though there were many serious surgical



VIEWS OF "CASA LOMA"
Residence of Sir Henry Pellatt

cases, there were no deaths. In October, 1915, the camp hospital was moved back to the Exhibition Grounds, Toronto.

The need for hospital accommodation becoming more and more urgent, the Government conceived the idea that a Military Hospitals Commission could handle the work of looking after the home-coming sick and wounded, leaving the C.A.M.C. to look after the examination of recruits and deal with the sick in the various military camps.

In November, 1915, the old Bishop Strachan School on College Street was secured and fitted with the necessary equipment.

In the spring of 1916 more accommodation becoming necessary, the old Toronto General Hospital on Gerrard Street, which was being used as quarters for troops, was taken over under the name of The Base Hospital. With the addition of tents it provided 1,000 beds. Camp hospitals at Niagara and Borden Camps were utilized as clearing hospitals. During the first seventeen months there were 10,000 admissions to the Base Hospital; and over 1,200 operations. The mortality was but .49 of 1%.

In April, 1916, Mrs. H. D. Warren donated the use of her house at the corner of Wellesley and Jarvis Streets as an Officers' Convalescent Home, and later, through the courtesy of Mr. and Mrs. Chas. M. Beatty, Longwood Convalescent Home near York Mills was added for the use of the Royal Flying Corps. Both were under the Base Hospital management. Tents were erected at Longwood, making provision for 50 patients all told. Early in 1918 an additional house was secured near by.

With the enforcement of the military service act, more room had to be secured. Givens Street School was taken over. At the Base Hospital, the Burnside pavilion was set aside for infectious cases, and the Women's Pavilion for surgical cases. Tents were also erected and used. After July, 1918, venereal cases were sent to Camp Borden.

In November, 1918, venereal cases were brought back to the Base Hospital; and from this date, these, with the infectious cases were all that were treated here, the main body of patients having been removed to St. Andrew's College which had been fitted up as a military hospital, with the addition of huts, bringing the accommodation up to 1,000.

The average number of patients daily at the Base during the winter of 1917-18 was 900. An epidemic of measles of a virulent character occurred in the spring of 1918. The great influenza epidemic struck the various camps in 1918. The Base Hospital became overcrowded. Medical officers and nurses worked devotedly night and day. In spite of the handicap of an old, out-of-date building, lacking many conveniences of a modern hospital, the final results were most satisfactory. Of 2,100 cases of influenza treated there were only 90 deaths. During the epidemic, convalescent wards were opened in the University Residences, on Hoskin Avenue.

Administration under the Military Hospitals Commission was a difficult matter because, although the Commission was under civilian control, the medical staff was responsible to the military authorities. Discipline was difficult of attainment because of the indulgent attitude of the public and the press towards these men, and also due to the fact that a supply of intoxicating liquor was easily got. The advent of prohibition improved matters, but, the administration of this, and other hospitals of the sort, was not satisfactory until taken over by the Canadian Army Medical Corps, early in 1918.

During the following year, under the energetic policy pursued by the then Minister of Militia, Major-General The Hon. S. C. Mewburn, C.M.G., the military hospitals of Canada expanded with astonishing rapidity. Major-General J. T. Fotheringham, C.M.G., had been brought back to Canada to administer the Medical Services, with Major-General G. C. Jones, C.M.G., in charge of the hospital extension scheme and transportation of invalids. For the first time since the beginning of the war, the Government appeared to realize the importance of the task of caring for the sick and wounded returning from Overseas. A free hand was given to the Director-General of Medical Services in carrying out this work, and the results were soon seen from Sydney, N.S., to Qualicum Beach, Vancouver Island, B.C. Before the end of 1918 more than seventy military hospitals, large and small, had been established in Canada, and ambulance trains had been fitted up for the conveyance of patients in comfort and safety from the Hospital Ships arriving at Quebec, Halifax and Portland, Maine, to the most remote part of Canada.

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Sidney, C.B.

In Military District No. 2, which comprises Central Ontario, the equipping of Military Hospitals went on apace. By March, 1918, the hospital accommodation was approximately 3,733 beds, distributed as follows:

Name of Hospital	Location	Type of cases	No. of beds
Orthopædic Military	Davisville, Ont.	Orthopædic	423
Spadina Military	Toronto	Diseases of chest	223
Central Mil. Conv. Home	Toronto	Neurological	139
Euclid Hall	Toronto	Spinal	30
Hamilton Military	Hamilton, Ont.	General	200
Toronto General Hosp.	Toronto	Surgical	65
Whitby Military	Whitby, Ont.	General	631
Newmarket Military	Newmarket, Ont.	Mental	150
Hosp. Exhibition Camp.	Toronto	General	225
Base Hospital	Toronto	General & V. D.	785
Givens St. Annex.	Toronto	Convalescent	246
Longwood Conv. Home	Toronto	General (R.A.F.)	50
Officers' Conv. Home	Toronto	General	18
St. Thomas Isolation	Toronto	Infectious	30
Mountain Sanatorium	Hamilton, Ont.	Tuberculous	144
Victoria and Dunedin	Hamilton, Ont.	General	33
Oakhill Conv. Home	St. Catharines,	General (Nursing Sisters)	25
Burlington Military	Burlington, Ont.	General	301
Stanley Barracks	Toronto	General (Permanent Force)	15
		Total	3,733

Patients from Overseas continued to arrive in large numbers, and the accommodation was increased as the need was foreseen, so that, in March, 1919, the hospital accommodation was 4,213, distributed as follows:—

Name of Hospital	Location	Type of Cases	No. of beds
Base Hospital	Toronto	General	94
		Infectious	100
		Venereal	221
Givens St. Conv. Hospl.	Toronto	Convalescent	200
Spadina Mil. Hospl.	Toronto	Dis. of chest	200
College Mil. Hospl.	Toronto	Neurological	200
Mil. Wards, Toronto General Hospl.	Toronto	Surgical	200
Officers Conv. Hospl.	Toronto	General	30
Davisville Mil. Hospl.	Toronto	Orthopædic	403
Whitby Military Hospl.	Whitby	General	1000
Brant Mil. Hospl.	Burlington	General	278
Hamilton Mil. Hospl.	Hamilton	General	144
		Infectious	26
Oakhill Conv. Hospl.	St. Catharines	General for Nursing Sisters	18
St. Andrew's Mil. Hospl.	Toronto	General	*217
Longwood Conv. Hospl.	Toronto	General for Royal Air Force	45
Stationary Hospl.	Exhibition Camp Toronto	General	200
Station Hospital. Stanley Bks.	Toronto	General for Permanent Troops	14
Dominion Orthopædic	Toronto	General	*600
		Total	4,213

* Later increased to 900.

When the C.A.M.C. took over the hospitals from the Military Hospitals Commission, certain wards of the Toronto General Hospital were obtained for the treatment of surgical cases. The total number of patients admitted to these wards, from October 4th, 1916, to July 7th, 1919, was 6,100. During the summer of 1919, these wards were used as a special surgical centre, for wounds of the chest and head. At a later date the patients were transferred from the Toronto General Hospital to St. Andrew's Military Hospital. The orthopædic cases were transferred from the Base Hospital to the Booth Memorial building at Davisville, a modern structure belonging to the Salvation Army. This was fitted up as a special hospital for orthopædic cases. It was opened in May, 1917, with 180 beds, but after needed additions were made, its capacity was 450 beds. The manufacture of artificial limbs was carried on here. In February, 1919, the Davisville institution was handed over to the Department of Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment.

In May, 1917, the Massey family gave their old home (Euclid Hall) on Jarvis Street, to the Government to be used as a hospital for incurable cases. Later it passed to the D.S.C.R., and is still used for the same purpose. Closed-

The Dominion Orthopædic Hospital, Christie Street, was opened February, 1919. This was made the orthopædic centre for Canada and became one of the finest institutions of its kind in the world. The limb factory was eventually moved from Davisville to these premises. This was the last military hospital in Military District No. 2, to close, all the other hospitals having been absorbed by St. Andrew's, and the latter by the Dominion Orthopædic

Hospital during the summer of 1920. At the latter period the Dominion Orthopædic Hospital was a general hospital of 900 beds, treating all types of cases, and admitting officers, nursing sisters, other ranks and civilian employes. It was transferred to the Department of Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment in November, 1920, and is still doing splendid work.

College Street Military Hospital (old Bishop Strachan School), developed into the neurological centre for the district, and most excellent work was done there, until it was closed in December, 1919, and the patients transferred to St. Andrew's Military Hospital.

Spadina Military Hospital (old Knox College), was a most efficient institution. The patients were transferred to St. Andrew's Military Hospital and the building handed over to the D.S.C.R. July 7th, 1919.

St. Andrew's Military Hospital was opened in November, 1918, with 150 beds in the main building, and later, by addition of huts, its capacity was increased to 900 beds. To this hospital all patients from Oakhill, Hamilton Military, Brant Hospital, College Military, Whitby and Spadina Military hospitals were transferred when the latter were closed. During 1919-20 it was a very busy place, and had an excellent record. It was closed in June, 1920, by transferring its patients to the Dominion Orthopædic Hospital.

The treatment of the sick and wounded by the Department of Militia and Defence was continued until they were brought to a medical finality, and were then discharged. Those who fully recovered returned to civilian employment, whilst cases of tuberculosis, insanity, epilepsy, etc., together with the intractable cases requiring prolonged treatment, were handed over to the Federal Department of S.C.R. The latter department took over much of the equipment and many of the buildings from the military authorities and still operates a sufficient number of institutions to take care of the ex-service men who require treatment.

Although late in starting war work on a wide scale in Canada, the St. John Ambulance Brigade Overseas rendered valuable assistance in caring for military invalids. In 1918, a large number of young women volunteered to serve in the hospitals for general duties, as masseuses, and as muscle function trainers. Many of these served without pay, and, it must be admitted, without recognition, except from those to whom they administered, or those who were in a position to realize the extent and results of their efforts.

One of the most striking developments of war work in Canada was exhibited by the establishment of the Military School of Orthopædic Surgery and Physiotherapy in Toronto. Realizing the importance of physiotherapy and massage in restoring the physical and mental balance, the Director-General of Medical Services recommended an establishment, and the University of Toronto placed at his disposal the nearly-completed Hart House, the princely gift of the Massey family to the University. Here were trained a large number of young women, who were distributed to the various hospitals throughout Canada as masseuses and muscle function trainers, while men were trained as masseurs, physical instructors, and in the application of hydrotherapy.

No sketch of the Military Hospitals would be complete without commendatory reference to the various philanthropic organizations and individuals, that so generously contributed money, goods, and personal service to the cause of the men who suffered in the war. It is quite impossible to specify these individuals and societies by name. The value of the gifts runs into thousands of dollars, whilst the personal interest and sympathy was, perhaps, as valuable a contribution.

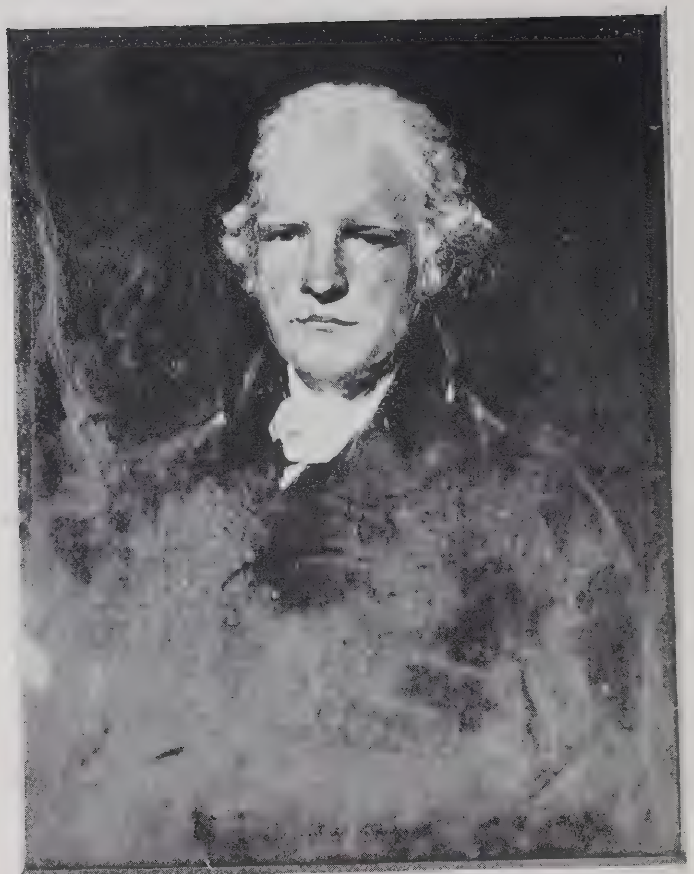
Nor can the invaluable help and co-operation of the Provincial and Civic authorities pass without grateful acknowledgment, particularly the assistance rendered by the Provincial Public Health Department in placing its great laboratories at the service of the army.

In a brief sketch, it is impossible to particularize in the matter of individual hospitals, or officers, nursing sisters and other ranks who carried out this work in M.D. No. 2. It may be said, however, that the work of the C.A.M.C. here was carried on with the same skill, zeal and devotion as was exhibited overseas, and that its members rested from their military labors only when the task was done.

CHAPTER XIII.

THE COURTS OF UPPER CANADA

By HON. MR. JUSTICE RIDDELL



William Osgoode, Chief Justice Upper Canada, 1792-3, and Chief Justice Lower Canada, 1794-1801.

Photographed by J. Ross Robertson from the oil painting at Wolford, Devon, Eng., the home of Governor Simcoe.

CHAPTER XIII.

THE COURTS OF UPPER CANADA

By The Honorable WILLIAM RENWICK RIDDELL, LL.D., F.R.S., Can., Etc.,
Justice of the Supreme Court of Ontario.

FOR A FEW years after the Conquest of Canada by Britain, begun at Quebec in 1759 and completed by the Capitulation at Montreal in 1760, the country was under military rule. This *Régime Militaire* has been much maligned by French-Canadian writers and others. Notwithstanding unhappy incidents, to be expected where the governors were military men and the governed a high-spirited people passionately attached to the old ways, government, religion, race, law and customs, and resenting warmly anything which reminded them that they were conquered, the candid historian must admit that on the whole it was gentle, considerate and conciliatory.

By the Treaty of Paris concluded February 10, 1763, the Most Christian King ceded to His Britannic Majesty "Canada, with all its dependencies"; and thereupon the possession which Great Britain had *de facto* became hers *de jure.* War being at an end and the sovereignty of Britain established, it was time for the establishment of a civil administration—and the Royal Proclamation of October 7, 1763, was issued accordingly. By this Proclamation (*inter alia*), there was formed "the Government of Quebec," with its western boundary a line from the south end of the Lake Nipissing to the point at which the parallel of latitude 45° N.L. crosses the River St. Lawrence. This "Government," the new Canada, was to be governed by a Governor and Council nominated by the Crown; but a promise was made that "so soon as the state and circumstances of the Colony will admit thereof," a General Assembly would be called, elected by the people. Another promise was contained in the Proclamation, the fount and cause of great trouble and much injustice: "All persons inhabiting in or resorting to our said Colony, may confide in our Royal protection for the enjoyment of the benefit of the Laws of Our Realm of England." The Proclamation specifically provided that the Courts to be erected by the Governor should determine "all causes as well criminal as civil, according to Law and Equity and as near as may be, agreeable to the Laws of England."

Thus was established a Civil Administration. On September 17, 1764, an Ordinance was passed at Quebec by the Governor-in-Chief of the Province of Quebec, General James Murray, "by and with the advice, Consent and Assistance of His Majesty's Council," establishing Courts and laying down the practice: the Chief Justice in the Court of King's Bench to "determine all criminal and civil causes agreeable to the Laws of England and to the ordinances of the Province," and the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas, "to determine agreeable to Equity, having Regard nevertheless to the Laws of England as far as the Circumstances and present Situation of Things will admit."

This ordinance, a French-Canadian writer somewhat maliciously says: *introduisit un simulacre de gouvernement civil, et fit de la loi anglaise la* *loi du pays conquis.** The French-Canadians—the "New Subjects" as they were called—were on the whole satisfied with the English criminal law; harsh and severe as it was, it was no worse, but rather less barbarous than their own; but they were never reconciled to the English law in civil matters.

There was much agitation, *pro* and *con*, the New Subjects urging the reintroduction of their ancestral law, and the Old Subjects, the English-speaking immigrants from the American colonies, from England and Scotland, who claimed—in many cases with justice—to have been induced to come to the Colony by the King's express promise of the laws of England, insisting on the Royal promise being implemented.

The promise was broken and the Quebec Act was passed in 1774, which continued the criminal law of England, but directed that "in all matters of Controversy relative to Property and Civil Rights, Resort shall be had to the Laws of *Canada*, as the Rule for the Decision of the same." The Quebec Act by no means allayed, it rather exacerbated, the conflict between the two classes who continued to agitate and petition for and against a repeal of the Act.

The close of the Revolutionary War brought another element into play. The Treaty of Peace between Great Britain and her rebellious American colonies signed at Paris, September 3, 1783, recognized the independence of the States and thereby destroyed the last hope of the Loyalists that their land might be brought back under the old flag. Thousands of these devoted British subjects made their way to the north and settled in what is now the Province of Ontario. They demanded their law, the law of England, to which they had been accustomed, but there was an obstacle. The Quebec Act had enlarged the borders of the former Province to the West and South as far as the Ohio and the Mississippi—and Great Britain after the Definitive Treaty refused for a time to give up her possession of much of the territory on the right of the Great Lakes and connecting rivers. The laws of Canada, the French-Canadian laws, therefore prevailed in fact in all civil matters throughout all that vast territory.

Finally the Home Government, despairing of satisfying by any legislation both the French-Canadian and the Loyalist, determined to create two Provinces, the one chiefly inhabited by French-Canadians, the other chiefly by Loyalists from the American States, and to give to each the power to frame its own laws. By Order-in-Council, August 24, 1791, the Province of Quebec was divided into two separate provinces, the Province of Upper Canada and the Province of Lower Canada, at a line which now divides Ontario and Quebec. A Royal Message drew the attention of Parliament to the necessity of providing for the government of the new provinces, and the celebrated Canada Act or Constitutional Act of 1791, was passed.

Upper Canada actually began her separate existence, December 26, 1791, though she was technically in existence some months previously. The Canada Act provided that "all Laws, Statutes and Ordinances . . . in force . . . shall remain . . . in force . . . as if the . . . Province of Quebec had not been divided . . . except . . . as . . . repealed" by the Act or future legislation. The Legislature given to Upper Canada could not meet for some time, and in fact did not meet until September, 1792; consequently for some months the law and the Courts of the new Province must remain as before the separation.

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* "Introduced an appearance of civil Government and made English law the law of the conquered country."

Lord Dorchester, in 1788, by Patent bearing date July 24 of that year, had divided the territory afterwards Upper Canada into four Districts, Luneburg, from the eastern boundary to the mouth of the Gananoque River; Mecklenburg, west to the River Trent; Nassau, west to the extremity of Long Point on Lake Erie, and Hesse, all west of that. Each of these Districts had its Court of Common Pleas with full civil jurisdiction, three of the Courts presided over, each, by three laymen. The fourth, that of Hesse, had at first also three laymen appointed as Judges, but they declined to act. A petition was sent to Lord Dorchester for the appointment of a lawyer-Judge. He replaced the three laymen by William Dummer Powell as first and only Justice. There were also Prerogative Courts, a description of which is postponed until their abolition comes to be spoken of.

Criminal cases were provided for by a Bench of Justices of the Peace for each District, who met quarterly in the Court of General Quarter Sessions of the Peace, and tried cases, not involving the death penalty, with the assistance of a jury. These Justices of the Peace, or Magistrates, were all laymen. While technically they had the power to try capital cases, these were always referred to the Courts of Oyer and Terminer and General Gaol Delivery—the "Assizes" as they were generally, if incorrectly, called—which were presided over by Judges specially appointed for the purpose.

Lieutenant-Colonel John Graves Simcoe, the first Lieutenant-Governor of Upper Canada, was a strong, almost a fanatical, lover of everything English; law, constitution, church, customs. Even before he came to this Province he had expressed his views in unmistakable language: "the utmost attention should be paid that British customs, manners and principles in the most trivial as well as in serious matters, should be promoted and inculcated to obtain their due ascendancy to assimilate the Colony with its parent State and to bear insensibly all their habitual influence in the support of that British Constitution which has been so wisely extended to that country."

He had with him William Osgoode, as Chief Justice, and John White, as Attorney-General of the Province, both of whom were English barristers trained in the English law. The Province as a whole demanded English law. It is therefore not a matter of surprise that at the first Session of the Legislature, the very first Act provided that "in all matters of controversy relative to property and civil rights, resort shall be had to the Laws of England as the rule for the decision of the same." It was equally to be expected that the much-lauded and much-loved English practice of trial-by-jury should be extended to all issues of fact. The Quebec Ordinances had indeed authorized certain actions to be tried by a jury at the request of either party, but the new Statute was peremptory; that all issues of fact "*shall* be tried determined by the unanimous verdict of twelve jurors." Chapter 4 of the Statute of this year 1792 says truly that "the introduction of the trial-by-jury hath materially altered the constitution of the Courts of Common Pleas."

The Courts of Common Pleas had, by the effect of the Quebec Ordinances, a different practice in cases which exceeded the value of £10 sterling and those which did not; the latter, very simple and not unlike our Division Court practice, the former more complicated. The Statute of 1792, Chapter 4, relieved the Courts of Common Pleas of the simpler practice and of the trial of actions not exceeding 40 shillings Quebec currency. It was thought unjust that a creditor having a small claim should be put to the trouble and expense of the more complicated procedure, and a new kind of Court was instituted for creditors where the debt did not exceed 40 shillings currency. The Statute directed that the Magistrates of each District in Quarter Sessions assembled, should divide their District into "divisions"; that any two or more of the Justices of the Peace in any division might assemble at some fixed place within the division determined by them on the first and third Saturday of every month, and hold a Court of Justice to be called a Court of Requests for the trial of actions involving debt of not more than 40 shillings currency. A simple and inexpensive practice was laid down by the Statute.

This was the original of our "Division Courts" which have played and still play, such an important part in our legal system. In this Court appeared an innovation which does not seem to have attracted attention; for the first time in a Court of Law in any English-speaking country the parties to the action were allowed to give evidence under oath.

There is no record either in the Proceedings of the Houses of Parliament, or in official or private correspondence of the time, to indicate opposition from any quarter to the legislation. The Honorable Richard Cartwright, a Member of the Legislative Council, said: "The material part of the business has been to establish the English laws as the rule of decision in all cases of controversy relating to property and civil rights, excluding, however, the bankrupt and poor laws and those relative to ecclesiastical rights and dues which are manifestly inapplicable to the situation of this country. The trial-by-jury is also established in all cases above forty shillings according to the English mode; but it has not been thought advisable to change our Writ of Summons or rules of proceeding in our Court for the English *capias* and the complicated, elaborate and artificial systems of Westminster Hall."

At this Session, also, the German names of the Districts, which were distasteful to Simcoe, were abolished and English names substituted—the Districts becoming (starting at the east) Eastern, Midland, Home and Western Districts. The Session of 1793 made no change in the Courts of Common Pleas; the times and places of the sittings of the Courts of General Quarter Sessions of the Peace were fixed, including sittings at Detroit and Michilimackinac.

The Definitive Treaty had given to the United States all the territory on the right of the middle line of the Great Lakes and connecting rivers, but by the same Treaty it was provided that there should be a general restoration of confiscated property to all Loyalists who had not borne arms against the American cause. South Carolina alone of all the States paid any attention to this. It was also provided that British creditors should not be prevented from collecting the debts owed to them by Americans. Several States had passed legislation preventing this. The United States claimed inability to force the separate States to action to carry out the treaty in letter and spirit; and Great Britain on her part clung to the posts on the frontier, as some security for the payment of these debts.

Notwithstanding this possession, the Judge of the Court of Common Pleas for the District of Hesse, although he lived in Detroit and practically all the litigation came from that side of the river, always sat on the hither side, British *de jure* as *de facto*—at L'Assomption, now Sandwich. The Judge of that Court, the well-known William Dummer Powell (afterwards Chief Justice of Upper Canada), was even more careful of strict legality. His Commission of Oyer and Terminer and General Gaol Delivery called upon him and his associates to meet at Detroit, but he sat in fact at L'Assomption.

In 1793 the dispute between Britain and the United States was becoming acute. Simcoe with many others, hoped and believed that the Definitive Treaty would be modified—by force of arms if necessary—and he was determined that no shadow of giving up the territory in dispute should appear from him or his Province; hence, this legislation naming Detroit and Michilimackinac.

A new Court was established in this year, 1793—the Court of Probate of the Province. In England, by a curious course of evolution, the Bishops of the Church of England had been vested with the power to grant letters of probate of wills and of administration of estates of deceased persons. The two Archbishops had also this power where the decedent had property in more dioceses than one. The Court of the Archbishop for such purposes was called a Prerogative Court.

While the early Royal Instructions to the Governors of Quebec contemplated the establishment of the Church of England in the Colony "both in principle and practice," and while the Lord Bishop of London was given ecclesiastical jurisdiction over the Province, he was precluded from granting Probate of Wills and Licences for Marriage.

When civil administration was introduced into Quebec, the Governor erected Prerogative Courts for the same purpose as the Bishops' Courts in England. These Courts were presided over by the Judges of the Courts of Common Pleas.

When the Quebec Act was passed the importance of these Courts was much diminished, as the French-Canadian law did not require probate of wills; but they continued, nevertheless, being utilized for letters of administration and probate chiefly by the Old Subjects.

On the reintroduction of the former Civil Law by the Quebec Act, the Prerogative Court acquired new functions analogous to those in the English law, but in a different way. For example, when any one died intestate, the English law called upon the Bishop's Ordinary to appoint an Administrator to look after the estate; in the French-Canadian law, the relatives and friends of the decedent met in a Family Council in presence of the Judge and selected some suitable person as "curator of the vacant succession." This meeting was brought about by a Petition from some one interested in the estate as a creditor or otherwise; when the Petition was filed in the Court, a fiat, or order, issued to call together the Council. If the Judge was satisfied with the selection, the selected took oath to administer the estate properly, similar to the oath of the Administrator appointed by the Bishop's Court.

A jurisdiction wholly unknown to such Courts in England was the guardianship of infants. In England, the King as *parens patriæ,* had the right to the guardianship of all infants; this right he exercised through the Lord Chancellor, who appointed guardians where necessary. In the Canadian law, a Family Council would be called and a proper guardian selected; this was now done in the Prerogative Court. The Judges of the Courts of Common Pleas acted as Judges of the Prerogative Courts, but each Court had its own records and was in theory separate from the Court of Common Pleas.

Prerogative Courts were established in the four Upper Districts on their formation in 1788 and continued until the Act of 1793. This Act established a Court of Probate of the Province of Upper Canada, the Governor to preside, with jurisdiction in all matters relative to the granting of probate and letters of administration, and the Court to sit at the Capital. Then there were Surrogate Courts provided, one for each District, with a Surrogate as Judge, and dealing with the estates of persons dying with personal estate in the District. If any one should leave personal estate of the value of more than £5 in any District other than that in which he usually resided at the time of his death, the Court of Probate only had jurisdiction. Very carefully drawn provisions were made for the practice, and a table of fees of moderate amount was given; there was an appeal from the Surrogate Courts to the Court of Probate.

The time had come for a complete change in the judicial system of the Province. The law had been assimilated to that of England; it was thought proper that the Superior Courts should also correspond to the English Superior Courts and that the local system borrowed from the old Canadian practice should come to an end.

Simcoe's Commission gave him the same power in Upper Canada in the absence from the Province of the Governor-in-Chief, as the Governor-in-Chief had, being present in the Province. The Commission of the Governor-in-Chief gave him power with the advice of the Executive Council to "erect, constitute and establish such Court or Courts of Judicature and public justice" as he should think fit. But Simcoe thought it advisable to have the Legislature act. He knew that the project would have strong opposition from men of high standing and great influence. Simcoe was much assisted by Chief Justice Osgoode, who at his request, and in pursuance of his own wishes, drew up a Bill. Simcoe laid the whole matter before his Executive Council, and on their approval, the Bill was introduced in the Upper House by the Receiver-General.

Notice had already been given, June 9, 1794, by Peter Russell, a Member of both the Legislative and the Executive Council, that he would introduce a "Bill to establish a Superior Court of Civil and Criminal jurisdiction."

Richard Cartwright gave notice that he would oppose the Bill on principle, and there arose the first formal opposition to a Government in Upper Canada. Russell, on June 11, introduced the bill; it was read for the first time and the second reading appointed for the 16th.

On that day Cartwright moved the three months' hoist; his friend and associate, Robert Hamilton, seconded the motion. The Lower House adjourned to witness the battle royal which was expected, and the expectation was fulfilled. The arguments against the Bill were very cogent. While admitting that such a Court was proper in England, a country of comparatively small extent, in which communication was easy and expeditious, and in which the City of London, where the Court was fixed, furnished the greatest number of cases in the Kingdom, it was urged that Upper Canada had a thin population scattered over an immense extent of territory. The great mass of the population was situated in the Western District, or in the two Districts in the east of the Province, remote from the seat of the Court, and divided from it by hundreds of miles of inland lakes and waste lands, shut out from all communication for nearly five months in the year, without professional men or the prospect of sufficient business to support them. It was urged further that the expense, delay and embarrassment which would be occasioned by the change would amount in many cases to a denial of justice. Moreover, it was said that the existing Courts satisfied the people, that only one appeal had ever been taken and that had been dismissed.

For the Bill it was argued that it was a measure expected by the public as one of the first objects of every civil establishment, a benefit enjoyed by every Colony connected with the British Dominions. Then, as now, one of the most powerful arguments in favor of any proposed measure was that it was British.

The membership of the Legislative Council was very small, and all the members were not present. Osgoode was in the Chair and on the floor of the House were Peter Russell (the Receiver-General) and James Bâby, both members of the Executive Council and therefore in favor of the Government's Bill, while opposing were Richard Cartwright and Robert Hamilton. The motion of Cartwright was negatived by the casting vote of the Speaker, Chief Justice Osgoode, and the Bill went to Committee of the Whole and was under consideration five days. It was reported out on June 21st, read, and ordered to be engrossed. The only amendment made was in deference to the opposition: the time-honored names of the Terms of Court were changed to the names of the months in which the Terms began. Cartwright's assertion that the Courts of Common Pleas were wholly satisfactory was at once challenged, and instances were brought forward of decisions which favored himself and Hamilton to the disadvantage of others. They were agents for the purchase of wheat for the Forces, and as such gave long-date notes for the wheat to the farmers. These Courts held that the notes must be presented on the day at the place named for payment, whereby "the people have been hitherto most grievously oppressed," and it was suggested that "a Court composed of Persons regularly bred to the Profession of the Law would probably differ in their opinions from the present Expositers upon the time and place of payment of their Notes of hand."

It was expected that the third Reading would be carried also by the casting vote of the Speaker, but Richard Duncan came up from the far east and on June 19th Æneas Shaw produced his Writ of Summons to the Legislative Council and was sworn in a Member. On Monday, June 23rd, when Cartwright moved the six months' hoist, the motion was negatived and the Bill passed 6 to 2.

The House of Assembly received the Bill on the same day by the hands of the Clerk of the Legislative Council. That House "was with the greatest difficulty . . . restrained from reading the Bill the first, second and third times on the day they received it. They returned it, however, on the second day with one amendment, by which they restored to the Terms the Names that have distinguished them for Centuries, but which the opposers of the Bill in their zeal for Innovation had been suffered to alter."

This Act, assented to July 9th, 1794, established a Court of Law by the name of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench for the Province of Upper Canada, a Court of original jurisdiction with all the powers incident by the law of England to a superior Court of civil and criminal jurisdiction and holding pleas in all manner of actions criminal and civil, real, personal and mixed, in as full a manner as His Majesty's Courts of King's Bench, Common Bench or in revenue matters, the Court of Exchequer in England. The Courts of Common Pleas were abolished.

The Court was to have four Terms in each year: Hilary, commencing on the 3rd Monday in January, and ending on the Saturday of the ensuing week; Easter, from the Monday after April 16th, to the Saturday of the ensuing week; Trinity, from the 3rd Monday in July, and of similar duration; Michaelmas, from the 1st Monday in October and of similar duration. Power was given to adjourn if there were no business.

The Chief Justice of the Province and two *puisné* Justices formed the Court and it was to be holden in the place where the Lieutenant-Governor should usually reside; at that time at Newark (now Niagara-on-the-Lake.)

The practice prescribed by the Act was not unlike that in England at the time: it would be too technical to describe it in a non-professional publication. The professional reader can inform himself of the practice by the perusal of the pages of Uriah Heep's favorite book, Tidd's Practice. The chief point of difference is that in the Colony, there was no actual arrest before judgment, without an affidavit that the defendant was about to leave the Province to defraud his creditors. All readers of English law or fiction will know how common at the time in England was arrest for debt before action.

The Court, sitting in *Banc* did not as a rule try civil actions at all; the trials were held before Commissioners of Assize and Nisi Prius. Those Commissioners on the civil side corresponded to the Commissioners of Oyer and Terminer and General Gaol Delivery on the criminal side; generally all four Commissions were given to the same persons and in the same document; the leading person in such Commissions being often called the "Judge of Assize." The Commission of Assize enabled the Commissioner to try certain cases concerning real estate; that of Nisi Prius all other civil actions.

The Act empowered the Lieutenant-Governor to send Commissions of Assize and Nisi Prius into the Districts between Trinity and Michaelmas Terms, *i.e.*, in August and September, and, whenever suitable land communication should be opened up, also between Hilary and Easter Terms, *i.e.*, in the late winter and early spring.

The day of the "Assizes" being fixed the plaintiff sues out his writ of *venire facias,* which is a command to the sheriff to have the jurors at the District town to try his case. It was provided by section 19 of the Act that the Chief Justice, or in his absence one of the *puisné* Justices, should sit as Justice of Nisi Prius either in Term time or within ten days after Easter and Trinity Terms. In the Home District eight days', in the other Districts twenty days' notice of trial, must be given.

On the trial day, the plaintiffs brought their certified copies of the proceedings, called "Records," and entered them with the Clerk; the "Marshal of Assize." A jury was called and a verdict had; the verdict was entered on the Record and the Record taken by the successful party to the Clerk of the Court at Newark and there the judgment was entered.

The Court sat in Term in *Banc* hearing appeals, motions for a new trial, etc., etc., but the trial was by the Courts of Assize and Nisi Prius, a different and an inferior Court.

In criminal matters the Court of King's Bench was given full jurisdiction but there was no substantial change in the administration of justice. The Courts of Quarter Sessions and the Courts of Oyer and Terminer and General Gaol Delivery, continued to try practically all charges of crime. There was indeed introduced into the Province a Court with the same jurisdiction as the Court of King's Bench in the former Province of Quebec, but it had not, like that of Quebec, sessions for the trial of cases. In Upper Canada on the criminal side, the Court of King's Bench had little original work, but was mainly a Superior Court keeping the inferior courts in order.

It was recognized in 1794 that the cumbersome proceedings in the King's Bench would operate a hardship on creditors for small sums. The Courts of Requests erected in 1792 existed and were continued, but their jurisdiction extended only to 40 shillings, Quebec currency, (say $8.00) and there was need of cheap and expeditious law for sums above 40 shillings. Accordingly the Legislature in 1794 provided for a Court in each District, called the District Court, with jurisdiction above 40 shillings to £15 (say $60.00), sitting four times a year at the District Town (except in the Western District, where it sat at Detroit) to be presided over by a Judge or Judges appointed by Commission under the Great Seal of the Province and with a simple form of practice. Set-off was allowed and all cases were tried by a Jury. These Courts were the original of our present County Courts.

A Court of Appeal was formed by the King's Bench Act, 1794, of the Governor or the Chief Justice and two or more members of the Executive Council; an appeal could be taken from the Court of Kings' Bench where the amount in controversy exceeded £100, or where future rights might be affected. Where the amount in question was not more than £500 sterling (at that time considered to be equal to $2,222.22) the decision of the Court of Appeal was final; if above, the losing party might appeal to the King in Council. There was no appeal from the District Court.

In 1792 the provisions of the Ordinance of April 30th, 1785, were in force. This enacted that the same person should not be both a Notary Public and a practitioner in the Courts as Barrister, Advocate, Solicitor, Attorney or Proctor-at-Law; and that no person should be commissioned to practise in any of the Courts who should not have served a regular and continued clerkship under articles for five years with some Advocate or Attorney regularly admitted and practising for six years with a Clerk or Register of a Court of Common Pleas, or Court of Appeals. The candidate must, before receiving a commission, be "examined by some of the first and most able barristers, advocates, and attorneys . . . in the presence of the Chief Justice or two or more Judges of a Court of Common Pleas . . . and . . . by the . . . Chief Justice or Judges, approved and certified to be of fit capacity and character . . ." For some time after Upper Canada began its separate provincial career, there were only two regularly trained lawyers in all that vast territory, Walter Roe in Detroit, and John White, the Attorney-General, at Newark.

It was admitted on all hands that the new Court with its more complicated practice, rendered it necessary that there should be men who devoted their lives to the practice of law—and it had been one of the strongest arguments against the Judicature Bill that there were no lawyers and "that the business of the country is by no means equal to support respectable characters of the profession."

The Judicature Bill having been finally passed on June 24th, Cartwright, defeated and gracefully submitting, at the next meeting of the Council moved for and obtained leave to introduce a Bill to authorize the Governor to license Practitioners in the law. The Bill was introduced and at the next sitting it was read the first time, it passed Committee of the Whole, and was ordered to be engrossed; the next sittings it was passed and sent to the Assembly, which returned it approved the following day—so that it ran the gauntlet of the two Houses in six days.

The Act suspended for two years the provisions of the Ordinance of April 30, 1785, and authorized the Governor to grant a licence to not more than sixteen subjects whom he should "deem from their probity, education and condition in life best qualified to act as Advocates and Attorneys in the conduct of . . . legal . . . proceedings . ." The licence being produced to the Clerk of the Court of King's Bench, he would inscribe the name on a Roll provided for the purpose and kept among the records of the Court; "each and every person whose name shall be so inscribed and no other shall be holden as duly authorized to receive fees for practising in any of His Majesty's Courts, within the Province."

It will be seen that there was no prohibition against anyone practising as an Attorney, etc., without a licence, but the person who so practised was not entitled to receive fees. It was not until three years later that the profession was firmly established with a monopoly of practice. Under the Statute of 1794, the Lieutenant-Governor granted licences to sixteen persons, and John White, the Attorney-General, and Walter Roe also continued to practise as attorney and advocate. The Colony then had in some measure a replica of the legal system of England.

The persons appointed by the Lieutenant-Governor under the Act of 1794 were David William Smith (afterwards Sir David William Smith, Bart.); Richard Barnes Tickell; Angus McDonell (Macdonell); James Clark; Allan McLean; Timothy Thompson; Robert Isaac Dey Gray (the first Solicitor-General of the Province); Jacob Farrand; Nicholas Hagerman; William Dummer Powell, Jr.; Alexander Stewart; Davenport Phelps; William Birdseye Peters; Samuel Sherwood and probably Bartholomew Crannell Beardsley and Christopher Robinson (father of Chief Justice Sir John Beverley Robinson).

The formation of the Law Society of Upper Canada, still in existence, was the next step. The Legislature in 1797 passed an Act enabling the existing practitioners of law "to form themselves into a Society to be called the Law Society of Upper Canada," the Society to call to the Bar, and to elect Governors (or Benchers) of whom the Attorney-General and Solicitor-General were to be two.

This Act introduced for the first time into this Province the distinction then and now to be found in England between Barristers and Attorneys (or Solicitors)—the Act required the aspirant to be five years upon the books of the Society before being called as Barrister, but only three years for Attorney(or Solicitor).

In most of the United States there is no distinction. In this Province the distinction is retained, but the same person may be, and generally is, both. We have not adopted either the English or the American system.

The Law Society at its fifth meeting, November 9th, 1799, against the protest of John White, adopted a Rule which had the effect of permitting the same person to be both Barrister and Attorney. This rule was at length (after the death of White in a duel, 1800), approved by the Judges. A subsequent attempt in 1830 to effect the division of the profession in the English way was defeated by the Judges, and a third in 1841 by the Legislature. Attorneys and Solicitors are not called as such by the Law Society; they are admitted by the Court, but since 1857 only on receiving a Certificate of Fitness from the Law Society.

Or 1801 by John Small, Clerk of Privy C

The Court of King's Bench continued to be the only Supreme Court in the Province until 1837, when a Court of Chancery was formed with the Attorney-General, Robert Sympson Jameson, as Vice-Chancellor. Jameson was an English Barrister, who was best known as the husband of the brilliant Mrs. Anna Murphy Jameson. In the same year, 1837, two more *puisné* Judges were added to the Court of King's Bench, making a Bench of five Judges.

In 1849 a new Common Law Court, the Court of Common Pleas, was formed, with a Chief Justice and two *puisnés*; the Court of King's Bench was reduced to the same number of judges, and the Court of Chancery reorganized with a Chancellor and two Vice-Chancellors. The first Chancellor was William Hume Blake (father of Edward and Samuel Hume Blake). The first Chief Justice of the Common Pleas was (Sir) James Buchanan Macaulay. In the same year, 1849, the former Court of Appeal was abolished, and a new Court of Error and Appeal organized to hear appeals from the three Courts of King's Bench, Chancery and Common Pleas; this became the Court of Appeal in 1874.

In 1881, all the Superior Courts were amalgamated into one Supreme Court of Judicature for Ontario, now the Supreme Court of Ontario, at present with two Divisions, the High Court Division of fourteen Judges for Trials, and the Appellate Division with five Judges of Appeal; five of the High Court Division are also selected from year to year to act as Appellate Judges. The Supreme Court of Ontario has full Civil and Criminal jurisdiction.

The District Courts, begun in 1794, became County Courts in 1849; there is a County Court with considerable civil but no criminal jurisdiction in every County and Union of Counties, presided over by a County Judge; generally there are also Junior Judges, one or more in number as is required.

The Courts of Requests begun in 1792, became Division Courts in 1841. They have civil jurisdiction only and to a smaller amount than the County Courts; they are presided over by a County Court Judge.

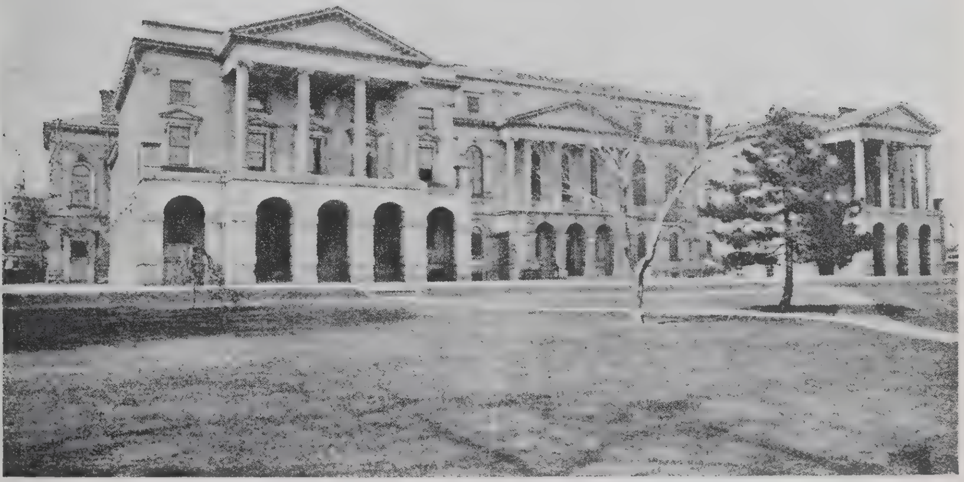
Serious crimes are tried in the Supreme Court which has Sittings twice a year or oftener in every County Town; less serious crimes are generally tried in the General Sessions of the Peace, by a County Judge without a Jury, a Police Magistrate, or Justice of the Peace.

The Court of King's Bench sat in Newark from 1794 to 1797 when it removed to York (Toronto) with the Legislature; thereafter it sat in York in various places, generally in the Parliament Buildings, until Osgoode Hall was ready for it, on February 6th, 1832. Osgoode Hall, being at the time in the Township of York, it was necessary to procure legislation to enable the Court to sit there, the old Town of York coming as far north as Lot (now Queen) Street only. Since that time the Courts have sat in Osgoode Hall except for a time after the Rebellion of 1837, when Osgoode Hall was occupied as barracks for the troops.

Ten practitioners met at Wilson's Hotel, Newark, July 17, 1797, and organized themselves into the Law Society of Upper Canada; they were John White, the Attorney-General, (an English Barrister); Robert Isaac Dey Gray, the Solicitor-General; Angus McDonell (Macdonell); James Clark; Christopher Robinson; Allan McLean; William Dummer Powell, Jr.; Alexander Stewart, Nicholas Hagerman, and Bartholomew Crannell Beardsley. They called themselves to the Bar and also Timothy Thompson, Jacob Farrand, Samuel Sherwood and John McKay. Four other persons were licensed as Advocates, but as they were not then practising they were not eligible for call, and as they did not at any time apply for admission, they were never called—these were David William Smith, Richard Barnes Tickell, Davenport Phelps and Charles J. Peters.

It may be of interest to know that the first student called as a Barrister (1799) was William Weekes, believed to have been a United Irishman, and certainly a former student of the noted Aaron Burr.

Since the formation of the Law Society in 1797 no person has been allowed to act as Barrister in this Province (with the exception of the years of the War of 1812-15), unless he has been called to the Bar by the Law



Osgoode Hall

Society. These have generally been students-at-Law, but a few have been called as being members of the Bar of England or some other British possession. Five residents of the Province, afterwards jeeringly called "Heaven-born lawyers" were called in 1803 under the authority of an Act of that year—Dr. William Warren Baldwin (afterwards Treasurer of the Law Society for many years), D'Arcy Boulton (afterwards Justice of the King's Bench), William Dickson of Niagara, John Powell, eldest son of the Judge, and William Elliott of Sandwich.

The Treasurer and Benchers were incorporated in 1822 under the same name; but the old Law Society of Upper Canada continued and continues to exist as an unincorporated body—the oldest Law Society on the Continent.

Some of the Judges were men of mark, while some were less conspicuous by talent and attainments. William Osgoode, the first Chief Justice of Upper Canada, was an Oxford man, the son of John Osgood,* a comparatively rich London merchant, the friend and disciple of John and Charles Wesley. The son was a lifelong friend of the celebrated wit, Francis Jekyll. His career in the Province was short, 1792-1794; and he left no impress upon our jurisprudence. Of John Elmsley, his successor, 1796-1802, nothing is remarkable except his determined but unsuccessful opposition to the removal of the Court from Niagara to York in 1797. Henry Allcock, 1802-1806, was the adviser of the Lieutenant-Governor, General Peter Hunter, and enabled him to enrich himself by legal but somewhat discreditable methods, "honest graft" it is called nowadays. These three were Englishmen and members of the English Bar.

Thomas Scott, a kinsman of mine, a Scotsman, a member of Lincoln's Inn, 1806-1816, was a quiet, easy-going man. He is best known from his releasing (1812) from the York Gaol, Robert Nichol, who had been incarcerated by order of the House of Assembly for contempt. The House, while professing profound respect for Chief Justice Scott, complained of his conduct to the Home authorities, only to be told that the Chief Justice knew the law and they did not.

In his time as Chief Justice, occurred the "Bloody Assizes" at Ancaster, a special Court of Oyer and Terminer and General Gaol Delivery, at which the Chief Justice and the two *puisnés*, Powell and Campbell, sat alternately to try Canadians who had joined the American invader in the War of 1812. The Court sat in the summer of 1814—fifteen men were convicted—and righteously convicted—of High Treason; eight were hanged, and later, several of those reprieved, died in Kingston Gaol of Gaol Fever, which we now call Typhus. There were trials for high treason after the Rebellion of 1837 and two executions; but the record at Ancaster has never been equalled in this Province, and seldom anywhere.

The fifth Chief Justice, William Dummer Powell, was a different kind of man from Scott. One reading about olden times in Upper Canada, comes across his activities at every turn. Born in Boston, Mass., of a Loyalist family, educated there, in England and on the Continent, he took the part of the King in the siege of Boston, then went to England and studied for the Bar; not waiting for his Call, he came to Canada and obtained a licence to practise law. He set up in Montreal, where he obtained a large and lucrative practice. When the three laymen of Detroit, Duperon Bâby, William Robertson and William McKee, who had been appointed in 1788 by Lord Dorchester (Sir Guy Carleton) Judges of the Court of Common Pleas for the District of Hesse, asked to be excused, Powell was appointed the first and only Judge with the powers of three. He was the sole Judge of that Court from 1789 till it was abolished in 1794, along with the Courts of Common Pleas for the other three districts of Upper Canada.

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*The original spelling of the family-name.

Then he was appointed the first *puisné* Judge of the new Court of King's Bench and continued such until he became Chief Justice in 1816. He was influential with Simcoe and the administrator, Peter Russell, (who also acted *pro tem.* as a Judge of this Court and was paid for it), but General Peter Hunter slighted him, as did Alexander Grant—the former placing his confidence in Allcock and the latter in Scott. But he was all-powerful with Gore; the true "power behind the throne." He had much influence with Brock and the Administrators who followed him, and at first with Sir Peregrine Maitland. But he fell out with a younger and even abler man, John Beverley Robinson, the Attorney-General, who entirely supplanted him in the confidence of Maitland.

Of the many interesting cases in Powell's time I mention only one. An American, Epaphrus Lord Phelps, came to the Province and became a school teacher. He married a Mohawk woman, Esther, who bore him three children; in 1804 Joseph Brant, as principal Chief and Agent for the Six Nation Indians, granted Phelps over 1,000 acres of land for 999 years to provide for Esther and her three children. When the War of 1812 broke out, Phelps joined the enemy, but escaped to the United States, and the lands were declared forfeited to the Crown for treason.

Esther, by Act of Parliament, was allowed to dispute the legality of the escheat, and did so in the Court of King's Bench, 1813. Dr. William Warren Baldwin, her counsel, contended that the Indians were a distinct though a feudatory people; but Henry John Boulton, the Solicitor-General, argued that it was absurd to suppose that the Indians were not subject to the laws of the country. Boulton's argument prevailed; the Indian woman failed to get the land.

Powell was succeeded in 1825 by William Campbell, the first of our Judges to be knighted. He was a Scotsman, a soldier in a Highland regiment. Taken prisoner at Cornwallis's surrender, he then came to Nova Scotia and became Attorney-General of Cape Breton. He came to York as Junior *puisné* in 1811, and was made Chief Justice in 1825, John Beverley Robinson being not yet ready to leave the Bar. Campbell was the first colonially-educated lawyer to become a Chief Justice. Before speaking of his successor, the best known of our earlier Judges, Sir John Beverley Robinson, we shall mention the *puisnés* who did not become Chief Justices.

Thomas Cochrane (1803-1804) was a Nova Scotian who became Chief Justice of Prince Edward Island in 1801. He did not get on with the Governor and was appointed to the Bench in Upper Canada in 1803. The only thing by which he is remembered is his death in the waters of Lake Ontario in October, 1804, when the *Speedy* foundered.

Robert Thorpe, (1805-1811), an Irishman, a henchman of Castlereagh's, became Chief Justice of Prince Edward Island, 1802; but he also fell out with the Governor and was removed to Upper Canada in 1805. He was a scheming and discontented man; and when he was baulked of the Chief Justiceship by the appointment of Scott, he came out openly against the Government. He was elected to the Legislative Assembly and led the factious opposition of United Irishmen and American traitors. He overdid it and was amoved; becoming Chief Justice of Sierra Leone, he fell foul of the African Institution and its successor, the Sierra Leone Company, organized for the benefit of free blacks on the West Coast of Africa, which had a Duke for its President, six Lords for Vice-Presidents, and prominent members of Parliament on its Directorate. It was Don Quixote tilting against the windmills! Thorpe was dismissed, this time for good—Castlereagh was dead and he received no more appointments.

Thorpe was the only Judge who tried to import the archaic and obsolete action *scandalum magnatum*, into Canada. He in 1806 prosecuted Colonel Joseph Ryerson, a thorough-going Tory, for saying (and indeed, saying truthfully) that in one of Thorpe's addresses to the Grand Jury his "conduct was more like that of a United Irishman than a Judge." Scott, C. J., and Powell, J., thought, however, that the Parliament of England when it passed the *scandalum magnatum* statutes in 1275 and 1378 had no thought of Judges in Upper Canada—and few will think they were not right.

D'Arcy Boulton (1818-1827) an Englishman, the ancestor of the well-known Canadian family of that name, studied law in England, but was not called to the Bar. He came to Upper Canada early in the last century and settled at Augusta. In 1803, he received a licence to practise and was called to the Bar under the provisions of the Act of that year. He was one of the five "Heaven-born lawyers." He became Solicitor-General in 1805. During the war with France he was taken prisoner when crossing the Atlantic by a French privateer, *Grand Duc de Berg*, after a brave defence in which Boulton took a leading part. He remained a prisoner in France until the short-lived peace of 1814, when he was released, and returning to the Colony became Attorney-General in that year and Judge a little more than three years afterwards.

Levius Peters Sherwood (1825-1837) was one of two lawyer brothers of U. E. L. stock. An active politician, he was Speaker of the Assembly for a time. A sound lawyer and a careful and painstaking Judge, he is best remembered for his firm and dignified opposition to the irritating and captious Mr. Justice Willis.

John Walpole Willis, (1827-1828) was the son of the clergyman in whose charge the King, George III., was placed during his spells of insanity. The son was a well-read Chancery lawyer, but knew little of the Common Law, which he was called upon to administer in Canada. He had, too, an overweening sense of his own importance which received an accession from his marriage with the daughter of a Scottish Earl. He attacked the Attorney-General, John Beverley Robinson, who knew more law than he ever dreamed of; and made himself generally disagreeable and offensive.

On the complaint of Francis Collins, a newspaper editor, he caused the prosecution for murder of the Solicitor-General, Henry John Boulton, the son of the Judge, and himself, later, Chief Justice of Newfoundland. Years before, in 1815, Samuel Peters Jarvis had shot and killed young John Ridout in a duel near the northwest corner of Yonge and College Streets. Jarvis was tried for murder before Mr. Justice Powell and acquitted. Boulton, his second in the duel, who had been indicted as an accessory was consequently discharged. But Willis insisted on his being tried for murder; and tried he was and acquitted — probably the only case in which a "Law Officer of the Crown" was tried for such an offence.

The Chief Justice, Campbell, was absent in England. Willis suddenly discovered that it was not legal for the Court of King's Bench to sit with only two Judges and declined longer to take part in the sessions. Seeing that of the 135 terms of the Court only 56 had been held by three Judges, 74 by two and 5 by only one, that contention was rather startling. Sherwood continued to sit and do the necessary work of the term, but Willis remained away. Some lawyers of good standing refrained from practising before the Court for a time; Dr. William Warren Baldwin and his more celebrated son, Robert Baldwin, being two of them. They, however, came back, which Dr. John Rolph never did. *Tantæne cœlestibus iræ!* Willis became intolerable, and he was amoved in 1828. He was appointed Judge at Demarara and afterwards at New South Wales. In New South Wales he fell out with the Governor and was again amoved; but this time irregularly, as he was reinstated by the Privy Council. He was at once regularly amoved, and failed to obtain further employment. He died as late as 1877. His contention as to the proper constitution of the Court of King's Bench in Upper Canada was disapproved by the Privy Council.

Returning to the Chief Justices—the Attorney-General, John Beverley Robinson was appointed Chief Justice, July 14th, 1829; and we can fairly say that we have now reached the modern Court. Before his time the Judges were "Your Honour"; he brought about the change to the English style which ran back for centuries, "Your Lordship." While he received much of his education in the Colony, he also studied at the English Inns of Court and was thoroughly conversant with English practice. From his time the customs of the Courts have not materially altered: the costume has, indeed, been made less gorgeous and striking, and the practice simplified; but on the whole, the Courts are now as he left them and closely modelled on English patterns.

The Province has had some Law officers of the Crown whose career is worthy of comment.

In early days the Attorney-General and Solicitor-General were appointed by the Home Administration, sometimes but not always on the suggestion of the Lieutenant-Governor — who also had the power of making interim appointments.

The first Attorney-General, John White, was the only son of John White of Hicks Hall, St. Sepulchre; admitted at the Inner Temple, 1777, and called, 1785. He practised for a short time in Jamaica, and then returned to Wales intending to take Holy Orders. Through the influence of Sir

Samuel Shepherd, who had married his sister, he was in 1791 appointed Attorney-General of Upper Canada, in which Province he arrived in the summer of 1792. He was in that year elected member of the Legislative Assembly in the First Parliament for Leeds and Frontenac, and took an active part in the measures for the abolition of slavery and the formation of the Court of King's Bench. Coming to York with the remainder of the officials in 1797, he failed to obtain a Constituency in the Second Parliament, chiefly by reason of his opposition to slavery.

Early in 1800, he was challenged to a duel by Major Small, Clerk of the Executive Council, for language concerning Mrs. Small which by the ethics of the day could be washed out only with blood. The words are preserved in a contemporary private letter — if false, they were inexcusable; still more so, if true.

The duellists met in a grove in Government Park on Palace Street (now Front) at the foot of the present Berkeley Street, where the Gas Works now stand; and White was fatally wounded, dying after thirty-six hours of agony. His body, as he had requested in his will, was wrapped in a blanket and buried in his garden; in 1871, his bones were disturbed by laborers digging for sand. Mr. Clarke Gamble, Q.C., had them reverently laid in St. James's Cemetery in Lot No. 90, block 1. White left three children: one became a Colonel in India, another in the Navy earned the approval of Lord Nelson. The latter has descendants now living in England: the other son and the daughter died without issue.

On the death of John White in January, 1800, the Lieutenant-Governor, Peter Hunter, appointed the young Solicitor-General, Robert Isaac Dey Gray, Attorney-General *pro tem.;* but Thomas Scott, afterwards Chief Justice, was sent out in 1801 and took over the office. When Scott was raised to the Bench, 1806, William Firth was sent out from England to take his place, D'Arcy Boulton, the Solicitor-General, acting *pro tem.*

Firth was shamefully underpaid as were all the officials in the Province at the time, and most of his troubles arose from his endeavors to increase his income. Not all, however, for he was impatient, irascible and intolerant of opposition; he despised the Judges and did not hesitate to show his contempt; he lost caste at the Bar and failed to obtain briefs. Not receiving what he considered sufficient consideration from the Governor Francis Gore he allied himself with the malcontents and finally left for England (1811) with his complaints. Much to his astonishment he was not asked to return. He went to Norwich, became a Serjeant and local counsel — strongly anti-Catholic — and died obscure and forgotten.

Young John Macdonell was appointed *pro tem.* His appointment was confirmed but he never knew it. He died a hero's death from wounds received at Queenston Heights on that October day in 1812 when Brock died victorious, he also ignorant of the knightly honor conferred upon him by his King.

The Solicitor-General, D'Arcy Boulton, was a prisoner in France, and John Beverley Robinson, not yet called, was appointed Attorney-General *pro tem.* On Boulton's return in 1814, he became Attorney-General, Robinson succeeding him as Solicitor-General. When Boulton was elevated to the Bench, 1818, John Beverley Robinson became Attorney-General, the Judge's son, Henry John Boulton, succeeding him as Solicitor-General. Robinson was the most illustrious of our early Attorneys-General; his life is practically the history of the Province and I do not here sketch it.

The first Solicitor-General was Robert Isaac Dey Gray, son of a major who fought on the Royalist side in the American Revolution. The son received a licence to practise under the Act of 1794, and was made Solicitor-General in 1796, but was not sworn in till the next year.

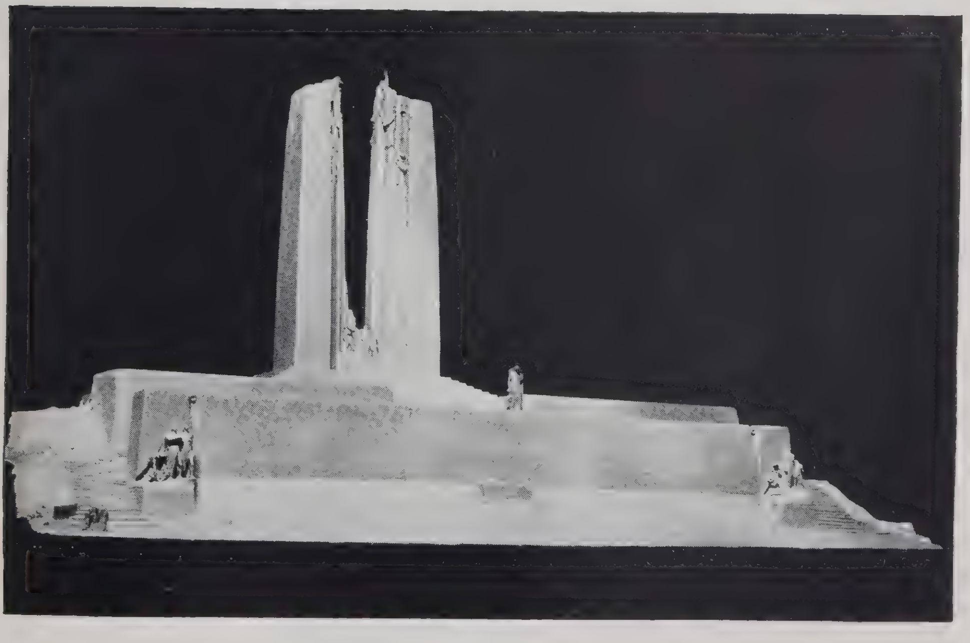
He was the Crown officer who was to prosecute Ogetonicut, the Indian murderer, at Newcastle (Presqu' isle) and perished with the rest of the passengers on the ill-fated *Speedy*. His memory was kept green by his colored body-servant, John Baker, to whom he left 200 acres of land in Whitby township. Baker became a soldier, probably fought at Waterloo, and died at Cornwall in 1871, the last of all who had been slaves in the Province.

Gray was followed, 1805, by D'Arcy Boulton, and he, 1815, by John Beverley Robinson; he, by Henry John Boulton (acting, 1818, formal 1820); he, 1820, by Christopher Alexander Hagerman, the Boanerges of the Bar, afterwards, 1837, Attorney-General, and, 1828, Justice of the Court of King's Bench *pro tem.*, permanently in 1840.

CHAPTER XIV.

THE FINE ARTS IN TORONTO

Walter S. Allward
Sculptor



The War Memorial on Vimy Ridge

CHAPTER XIV.

THE FINE ARTS IN TORONTO

OUT of a grim forest of hardwood and pine has arisen in less than 130 years this great City of Toronto. Four feverish generations have builded, day after day, until the community stretches from the Humber to Scarborough bluffs, from the Bay northward to the ravine at York Mills. Over half a million people proudly call Toronto home, not alone because of the occasion it affords for profitable trade and toil, but by reason of the measure of its civilization as shown by its interests in the Fine Arts.

Toronto is a city well-built and beautiful. The domestic architecture in the main is worthy. Gardens and lawns are everywhere. People find in Toronto endless opportunity for education and culture. There is the University with its social circle of professors and students. There are the schools and churches, excellent in their multitudinous activities. More than ten thousand young people are studying music at institutions of the highest pedagogic rank—the Toronto Conservatory, the Toronto Academy, and the Hambourg Conservatory. Choral Societies flourish; the Mendelssohn, the National, the Oratorio Society and the Orpheus; and the church-choirs, on an average, are perhaps the finest in America. Three professional chamber-music organizations are maintained, and recently a Chamber Music Society has been organized to stimulate public interest in this intimate and exalted form of Art. Throughout the season all the more eminent concert singers and instrumentalists of America are heard in Toronto, and in all the public schools singing is a regular subject of study.

In like manner there is no lack of interest in the theatre. The best companies and performers come to Toronto and the best of accommodation is provided for them in the half-dozen theatres of the most modern construction. In addition the Little Theatre movement in Toronto has developed a series of performances at Hart House which are of the highest artistic importance.

The Art Gallery at the Grange and the Ontario School of Art and Design are well patronized and almost one hundred professional artists live and work in the city. That their ideals are worthy and their sincerity unquestioned is shown by the successive formation of little groups of men who from time to time courageously step ahead of the procession and test a new road towards achievement.

There is a literary public in Toronto. Practically all the publishing houses of Canada are established in this city and a number of distinguished writers favorably known in the United States as well as in the Dominion, have their homes here. Lastly the daily newspapers and the periodicals of Toronto are of uncommon excellence. Much has been done in 130 years.

There was never any lack of newspapers published in Toronto. According to the newspaper directors of 1922, 162 periodicals of infinite variety are regularly printed in this city. The tradition of a hundred years ago has been continued.

The purists say that journalism is not literature, and while that may be true in a sense, it may be well to remember that journalism cannot be successful unless it displays some of the characteristics of Art. It should be sincere, technically sound and should reflect truthfully the life of the period. The early writers of "broadsides" and "screamers" turned a sentence neatly and probably had a sufficient passion for doing the task in hand as well as possible—which is the beginning of Literary Art.

From the foundation of the City there was a reading public. The following books were imported from England in 1805: Telemachus, Volney's Views, Public Characters, Dr. Whittaker's Egypt, Evalina, Cecelia, The Ladies' Library, Joseph Andrews, Tom Jones, The Vicar of Wakefield, Sterne's Sentimental Journey, Smollett's Complete Works, and Goldsmith's Essays. In 1822 Dr. John Charlton Fisher established The New York Albion, a weekly journal of high quality, which found many subscribers in York.

The first book of verse printed in York appeared in 1825. It was entitled "Wonders of the West, or a Day at Niagara Falls in 1825, by a Canadian." The author's anonymity has been pierced. J. L. Alexander was a master in York Grammar School, and afterwards Anglican incumbent of Saltfleet and Binbrooke, in the neighborhood of Hamilton. The book begins with an apology for "roughness and other defects, as it was hastily written and sent to the press without correction." It was an explanation hardly necessary, as the rhyming of the first couplet revealed:

"Who has not had a wish t'inspect
Niagara's famed cataract."

The effort throughout the poem to be stately and at the same time pathetic is marred by odd and sometimes comic images. The author describes a visit to Brock's Monument (the first one) and the toilsome ascent to the top:

"Now with unwonted labour spent,
Behold them on the monument,
Where to the traveller below
Each seems no larger than a crow."

The Home District Grammar School was an early foundation. On August 12th, 1819, there was a public examination, when a Prologue of rolling pentameters was spoken by Robert Baldwin, a highly-favored pupil. One wonders if Mr. Alexander was a Master at that time, and if his pen committed this apostrophe to Sir Peregrine Maitland, which the Prologue contained:

"O Maitland blest, this proud distinction woos
Thy quick acceptance, backed by every Muse,
Those feelings too, which joyful fancy knew
When learning's gems first opened to your view."

In the year after "The Wonders of the West" were revealed, appeared a 22-page pamphlet with the following title: "The Wandering Rhymer, a fragment with other Poetic Trifles. The profits arising from the sale of this publication will be placed at the disposal of the Ladies of the Benevolent Institution York for Clothing the Children of Distressed Immigrants. York: Printed at the U. C. Gazette Office, 1826."

The copy owned by the Toronto Public Library bears a manuscript dedication "To Mr. Baldwin, with the comp'ts. of Ja's. M. Cawdell." This was the author. Afterwards he was the editor of The Roseharp, a literary periodical of the early '30's. One quotation from The Wandering Rhymer may recall the rollicking verses which Charles Lever attributed to his soldier-heroes:

"Lines written at the Ball given by the officers of the East and West York Regiment of Militia in honour of His Majesty, 23rd April, 1824—Lt.-Col. Macaulay, Major Radenhurst, Captain Lyons, Lt. Gamble, Lt. Jarvis, Stewards.

Oh yes, 'twas a gleam of the pleasures of yore
    That awakened my soul to its feeling.
'Twas the magic of beauty and music once more
    On my senses deliciously stealing.
Though gloomy my fortune of late,
    Yet some little sunshine is in it,
And I feel very thankful to fate
    For bestowing this exquisite minute.

Clearly our predecessors in this city had a touch of good manners. Perhaps some of the military airs of the Peninsular War period came to Canada with Sir Peregrine Maitland, and with Francis Keogh, the "original" of "Charles O'Malley, the Irish Dragoon," whose body lies in St. James's Cemetery.

A book of very different sort, the first published after the name of the town had been changed to Toronto, was "Letters to the Jews," by David Willson of the Village of Hope, Township of East Gwillimbury, in the County of York, and Province of Upper Canada. Toronto: Printed by W. J. Coates, 160 King Street, 1835." (71 pages, small octavo.)

This David Willson was the leader of the religious sect which built the Temple now serving the York Pioneers as a Museum. His Letters were written in the antique English of the King James version of the Bible, but suffered from confusion of thought and imperfect grammatical construction. Here is a sample: "I will close mine eyes, that I see not, for there is no way for the feet of Jacob nor is there a rest prepared for Israel. We hope from age to age—we are disappointed in our trust, and our lives wasteth away in despair."

In the year following the appearance of Letters to the Jews was published: "Original Poems on Various Subjects. In Three Parts, by A. J. Williamson, Toronto. Printed by W. J. Coates, King Street, 1836." (151 pp. 16 mo.) The book was dedicated without permission to Sir Francis Bond Head, and had the frankest and most original of prefaces. "A great portion of the following work has been already before the public, and to judge of the treatment it has met with has not been much relished. To tell the truth I don't much like it myself now, although I had pleasure in the hope that accompanied the writing of it. As it is I have presented it to the citizens of Toronto, chiefly as the last shift that a poor devil has to keep him from despair, and I only wish it was better for their sakes." The first part of the book was clogged with religious meditations, hymns and apostrophes to Deity, which lacked spirit and originality of treatment. The author was happier in his sentimental poems. His jolly Canadian patriotic song, set to the air of "Willie brew'd a peck o' maut" should be more widely known than it is. The description of the young Colony as "a wee bit bairn on Nature's knee" is admirable.

SONG

Auld Scotia's hills, they live in sang,
An' Albin's chalky cliffs, sae free;
An' Erin wi' her tantrums, lang
Has drain't the wells o' Poesie.
We hae nae Byrons, Burns nor Moores
To chant her praise as it should be,
But, tact or nane, the will is ours
Sae, here's a stave for Canadie.

She has not ancient fame to boast,
A wee bit bairn on Nature's knee,
Tho' some fouk ken it to their cost,
When ruffl't she can scart a wee.
An' yet it's no' a trade she likes;
She'll aye lat be, for fair lat be;
Yer gruffsom' an' yer feghtin' tykes
Lord, keep awa frae Canadie.

She canna vaunt o' diamond mines,
Golconda or Brazil, like ye;
She canna rear Italia's vines,
But feint for a' she cares a flea.
Her tow'rin' woods an' hills or airn
Can charm frae roun' an' yont the sea;
Her wale o' playthings for the bairn;
An' barley thrives in Canadie!

Her skies a kinder temper wear
Than other climes that vaunt sae hie;
As witness a' her corn an' bear
That feed their starvin' progeny.
An' mair betoken, a' disease
Aneath them springs frae idlety,
The doctor only pines an' dees
For want o' wark in Canadie.

Though young in years she grows apace
A cent'ry mair, an' syne ye'll see
Amang the nations sic a face,
'll no be dashed by contumely.
Then Albin's, Erin's, Scotia's sons,
A bumper toast, an' fill it hie:—
While Lowrie to the Ocean runs
Prosperity to Canadie.

There is some satisfaction in knowing that the author of these spirited verses was saved "from despair," whether because of his poems or in spite of them. In 1829 Dr. A. J. Williamson was Editor of the Anglo-Canadian, published at Ancaster.

The foundation of Upper Canada College by Sir John Colborne brought to Toronto in 1830 a group of distinguished masters from England: Rev. J. H. Harris, D.D., Rev. Charles Matthews, M.A., (Classics), Rev. Charles Dade, M.A., (Mathematics), all graduates of Cambridge. Rev. W. Boulton, B.A., the second Classics Master, was a Queen's College man of Oxford, and the son of Judge Boulton. This was a marked addition to the literary-minded portion of the population.

The Literary and Philosophical Society established by Charles Fothergill, Dr. Dunlop and Dr. Rees, was in being by 1834, and at that time also there was a Mechanics' Institute with a small library, a Commercial Reading Room and a branch of the Religious Tract and Book Society. The Canadian Literary Magazine was established in April, 1833, with Mr. Kent as editor.

The City Directory of 1837 cited the City of Toronto Literary Club, established Jan. 24th, 1836, with the following officers: Patron, His Excellency Sir Francis Bond Head; President, the Attorney-General; First Vice-president, Thomas Galt; Second Vice-president, J. G. Spragg; Secretary, J. S. Lee; Treasurer, W. W. Street. The City of Toronto Ethical and Literary Society was also mentioned, although no list of officers was given.

A picturesque sentence describing the appearance of the city about this time is found in a travel book issued from the press of W. J. Coates in 1835, and entitled: "Notes Upon Canada and the United States of America in the year MDCCCXXXV. by a Traveller."

"On January 27th, 1833, I arrived in York, now with over 10,000 inhabitants. A mass of shops! You can hardly sneeze without bespattering a store."

Mr. John Galt, of the Canada Company, turned a verse admirably and a contribution from him appeared in Leigh Hunt's London Journal for 1834. Dr. Scadding mentions also two newspaper rhymers of the period, Spencer Lydstone, who perpetually appeared in a red waistcoat, and Sir John Smythe. "Smythe's poems in the papers proved their author to be 'super-grammaticam.' He signed his work 'Sir John Smythe, Baronet and Royal Engineer, Canadian Poet, LL.D. and Moral Philosopher'."

Dickens was in Toronto in May, 1842, and although he wrote to Forster that "the wild and rabid Toryism of Toronto was appalling," he was impressed with the courtesy of the people and his reference to the City, in American Notes, for the most part was kindly. This brings one to Susanna Moodie, one of the four sisters of Agnes Strickland, author of Lives of the Queens of England. Mrs. Moodie came to Canada in 1852 and her book, "Roughing It in the Bush," was a very spirited performance. Catherine Parr Traill, another of the Strickland sisters, wrote, "Lost in the Backwoods"; "Pictures of Life and Scenery in Canada"; and the letterpress of Mrs. Chamberlin's remarkable portfolio of Canadian Wild Flowers.

The early story of the Arts in Toronto must necessarily include the theatrical record of the first fifty years. The first palace of the drama was a loft in Frank's hotel, which stood on the corner of West Market Street and the present Colborne Street. Mr. Archbold was the first manager in 1820, and the arrangements must have been most primitive. He was followed by Mr. Talbot, whose wife is reported as appearing in one evening as Cora in "Pizzaro," and as "Little Pickles" in the comedy of that name. Other pieces presented in this house were Barbarossa, or the Siege of Algiers, Ali Baba and the Forty Thieves (a very early Chu Chin Chow) The Lady of the Lake and The Miller and His Men. Soldiers of the garrison served from time to time as "supernumeraries," and occasionally a distinguished amateur made his debut—even as "Mr. Johnston" appeared with Vincent Crummles. One of these amateurs was "Mr. Allan" whose ability was considered remarkable. Probably Sir Allan MacNab in his later years remembered this adventure with pleasure for he was the "Mr. Allan" who won the plaudits of the crowd. The "orchestra" was Mr. Maxwell, a violinist who wore a shade over one eye.

In 1829 a second theatre was established on the north side of Colborne Street, west of St. Lawrence Market. The players were amateurs and might have won success save for a tragedy of real life which occurred in the building. Charles French, on his 21st birthday, celebrated the completion of his apprenticeship as a printer with William Lyon Mackenzie by going to the theatre. There he met a young man named Nolan who had the reputation of a bully. There was a quarrel. Nolan was shot dead and in due course young French went to the gallows. Mackenzie pleaded with tears for commutation of the sentence, but the case was too clear.

In 1833 Mr. and Mrs. Thorne played a short engagement in a hall 60 feet long, on the north side of Front Street, east of Church Street. The accommodation was for about 250 people and the prices were 1s 3d to 2s 6d Halifax currency. The Wesleyan Chapel on the south side of King Street, west of Jordan Street, was deserted by its congregation on the completion of the Adelaide Street Church, and this building became in 1834 the Theatre Royal. The first entertainment presented there was a panorama of The Burning of Moscow. There was no regular series of entertainments as yet in this house or in its successor, the second Theatre Royal, established in 1837 in rear of the northeast corner of King and York Streets. Here Mr. Noah and his daughter were in charge, but the quality of the occasional play was not high. *The British Colonist* of September 4th, 1839, said that the municipal authorities should interfere and abate the nuisance. Fire abated it in 1840.

Eight years later the Royal Lyceum was built by John Ritchie on the south side of King Street, between Bay and York Streets. This was a proper house, well equipped in the style of the times, and first managed by John S. Potter, "the man who always had a tear in his eye." Occasion for tears was frequent enough, for patronage lagged. The climax came when one of the principal actors in the company, "Mr. Brown," of Philadelphia, died suddenly of cholera. Potter departed in the night and his creditors never saw him again.

Occasional amateur performances occupied the stage until 1849, when T. P. Bernard became manager, a company was established and the public began to be mildly interested. By 1852 the legitimate drama was soundly established when John Nickenson brought his company from Buffalo and played for two weeks. Nickenson's accomplished daughters Eliza, Virginia, Isabella and Charlotte were so warmly received that in the following year the actor-manager-parent leased the Royal Lyceum and began a long course of successful production. In the stock company were C. W. Couldock and Mrs. Buckland; in 1854 Denman Thompson became a member. Gradually the Nickenson daughters were "married off." Eliza became Mrs. Chas. Peters; Virginia, Mrs. Owen Marlowe; Isabella, Mrs. Charles Walcott—all names well remembered in the story of the stage. The youngest and most popular of the girls—Charlotte—the god-daughter of Charlotte Cushman, afterwards became Mrs. Morrison, the gracious lady who was the lessee of the first Grand Opera House, and who lived and died in Toronto. As a girl she played the whole round of classic parts, being particularly remembered as "Beatrice" in "Much Ado," and as "Lady Teazle." Her father was a capital "Dogberry" and "Sir Peter." Among the plays produced was one called "Native Talent," specially written for Miss Charlotte Nickenson. Owing to the manager's acquaintanceship in New York the travelling "stars" were at last induced to include Toronto in their itinerary. The first distinguished actor to appear with the Royal Lyceum Company was James Wallack, and he was soon followed by Charles Matthews and Barry Sullivan.

Then began the days of the Holman Opera Company. George Holman took over the Royal Lyceum in 1867. William Davidge and a young man named William Crane were members of the Company. In 1867 the dramatic productions included: Dombey and Son, Formosa, Aurora Floyd, Ben Bolt, and The Streets of New York. The operas presented were: The Doctor of Alcantara, Fra Diavolo, Satanella, Aladdin, Il Trovatore, L'Elisire d' Amour and La Fille du Regiment. Sally Holman, the leading soprano, became the toast of the town. Young sparks of the service and young limbs of the law vied with one another for her favor, but without success. She played charmingly, sang delightfully, and like an honest little actress married a member of the profession.

In 1872 Mrs. Morrison became manager of the Royal Lyceum, but a year later the house was burned. Then the Grand Opera House was built for her. It was opened on September 23rd, 1874, with C. W. Couldock as stage-manager, and The School for Scandal as the play. Mrs. Morrison appeared in her familiar role of Lady Teazle. The theatre was burned in 1879 and was replaced by the present commodious house on Adelaide Street, opened on February 9th, 1880, by Adelaide Neilson and her own company in Romeo and Juliet. By this time the old stock-companies had been elbowed aside by the travelling company system, whereby all outlying cities from the histrionic capital of North America, were enabled to see, within a few months of the original production, the reigning New York successes. Theatres multiplied, and the dramatic record of one community became as that of any other community of similar size. Since 1880 all the great American and English players have been seen in Toronto and a sophisticated public has been created.

Reference has been made to the eye-shaded amateur who played the violin in the theatre over Frank's Hotel. The first professional musician whose name appears in the annals of the city is that of Dr. Edward Hodges.

He was brought to Toronto from England to play the organ given to the second St. James's Cathedral by Hon. J. H. Dunn. After the church was burned the organist, being without occupation, went to New York. There he was appointed to Trinity Church, the stately building at the head of Wall Street. In 1843 he urged the Vestry to adopt the Anglican system of a choir-school for boys. Though his recommendation was not fully adopted the Vestry provided sixteen scholarships in Trinity School, but even the modified plan did not work well.

After the departure of Dr. Hodges there was little musical activity in Toronto until the time of Rev. Dr. McCaul, who was an enthusiastic amateur. Through his influence selections from the oratorios were first given in 1845 in the Parliament Buildings. M. Bley, a French violinist of some distinction, came from New York to conduct, and with him came as principal vocalists Miss Andrews, Miss Northrall and Mr. Miller. Bley was induced to remain in Toronto, and in the autumn of 1846 a Philharmonic Society was formed. Only one concert was given by this pioneer choral organization; on April 23rd, 1847, and soon afterwards Bley went to France. The Society was revived in 1848 with Dr. Strathy as "vocal conductor and pianist," but its life was only a languid flame.

With the building of St. Lawrence Hall regular concerts by professional artists began. On July 17th, 1851, Teresa Parodi and Amalia Patti appeared, but a much greater event occurred on October 21st when Jennie Lind sang "to a crowded assemblage of 1,000." She filled the hall again on Oct. 23rd.

One of the members of her company, Frederick Griebel, violinist, remained in Toronto and for seven or eight years made frequent concert appearances. Madame Sontag, the eminent operatic soprano, was at St. Lawrence Hall on January 2nd, 1854. Between 1852 and 1858 opera was presented from time to time by Cooper's Opera Company, Fannie Kempt, the Brookhouse Bowler Company, Annie Milner and Lola Montez. Labrede and Forme's Italian Company sang in Toronto on April 19th and 21st, 1859, and Sophie W. Steinbrecher appeared with the French Operatic Company on August 30th and 31st.

The first great pianist to appear before a Toronto public was Thalberg. He played in St. Lawrence Hall in company with Vieuxtemps, the violinist, on May 8th and 10th, 1858. Adelina Patti first sang here on May 28th, 1860.

Meanwhile general interest in music had been growing. The little city had been fortunate in the number and quality of its amateurs, such as J. D. Humphreys and Mrs. John Beverley Robinson, and in 1857 another choral society was formed under the direction of John Carter, organist of St. James's Cathedral. On December 17th of that year "The Messiah" was first performed, the concert being in St. Lawrence Hall. The same oratorio was heard again on April 13th, 1858.

Mr. Carter's "Sacred Harmonic Choir" did not include all the singers of the community, and presumably did not satisfy all, for the Metropolitan Choral Society, under the direction of Rev. G. Onions, sang "Judas Maccabeus" on June 8th, 12th and 25th, 1858. The composition of the orchestra was 20 violins, 2 'cellos, 3 double basses, 1 bass horn, a choir of trombones, 2 trumpets, 3 clarinets, 3 flutes, cymbals and drum. The presence of the military, with a service band, made brass more easily obtainable than strings. There were about 160 singers.

This same organization presented in the following year Haydn's "The Creation," and Spohr's "Last Judgment." At the "Maccabeus" performance an English lawyer of super-critical taste was in the audience. He was distinctly heard to groan after the tenor aria and exclaim in downcast manner: "Oh Sims Reeves, Sims Reeves!" It is likely that these early concerts were not perfect but at that time, and for many years afterwards, the average standard of choral performance, not only in Toronto, but in London itself, was not immoderately high.

Possibly the most competent of the professional musicians in Toronto at the middle of the century was Dr. J. P. Clarke, appointed organist of St. James's in 1849. Before 1856 he had resigned and had accepted a similar position in the Roman Catholic Cathedral of St. Michael's. In 1872 with a resurrected Philharmonic Society he conducted a performance of "The Messiah" with a chorus of 28 sopranos, 26 contraltos, 48 tenors, and 50 basses. His orchestra of mixed professionals and amateurs consisted of 12 violins, 3 violas, 3 'cellos, 2 double basses, 2 flutes, 2 clarinets, 1 bassoon, 1 horn, 2 trumpets and 2 drums—30 instrumentalists and 152 singers.

Then came Dr. Torrington, in 1873, and the modern period began. It reached its first point of climax with the festival of 1894 at the opening of Massey Music Hall, its second with the establishment of the Mendelssohn Choir in 1897.

Frederick Torrington, organist and violinist, came from England in 1860 to become organist of Great St. James Street Methodist Church, Montreal, where his incessant activity and his genius for leadership in musical affairs attracted much attention. At the Peace Jubilee in Boston in 1872 he was invited to conduct the great chorus, and after 12 years of service in Montreal he accepted the position of organist of King's Chapel, Boston. He was not long there. In 1873 a handsome offer from the Metropolitan Methodist Church brought him to Toronto, and here he lived and served for the rest of his life. His passion for oratorio was insatiable. His intensity in rehearsal attracted singers and instrumentalists despite his dominant temperament. He was known more than once to stop a public performance, take a violin out of a player's hand, play a passage correctly to show him his error, then hand back the fiddle and start all over again.

Year after year his choral forces presented the great classics: "Elijah," "The Messiah," (of course), "Acis and Galatea," "Judas Maccabeus," "The Hymn of Praise," "Creation." Public interest in choral music grew. Edward Fisher, organist of St. Andrew's Church, and afterwards founder of the Toronto Conservatory of Music, established the Toronto Choral Society in 1879. W. Elliott Haslam, a brilliant singing master, founded The Toronto Vocal Society in 1886. Some excellent work was done by both these institutions while they lasted, but the Torrington Chorus had the spirit of Tennyson's brook. It went on forever, whether financially successful or not. Frequently some new work presented did not prove attractive to the public, but the deficit was sure to be picked up by the Christmas-time performance of "The Messiah."

The generous gift to the citizens of Massey Music Hall, replacing the old Horticultural Pavilion in the Allen Gardens, had a remarkable influence upon the progress of music in Toronto. A large auditorium, properly heated, and acoustically admirable, gave opportunity for orchestra and chorus, for recitalist and singer. The most eminent artists were attracted to Toronto, and found an enthusiastic following. A roster of the distinguished pianists, violinists, and singers who have appeared in Massey Music Hall would not differ materially from the record of Carnegie Hall, New York. It was wholly fitting that the opening of this noble building should be celebrated by a series of concerts that would live long in the memory. The programmes were as follows:

On June 14th *The Messiah* was performed by the Festival Chorus and a volunteer orchestra under Dr. Torrington, with the following soloists: Emma Juch, Lillian Blauvelt, Mrs. Carl Alves, W. H. Rieger and Dr. Carl E. Dufft. There was a miscellaneous concert on June 15th, the orchestra playing the overtures to *Rienzi* and *Sakuntala,* the vocal soloists singing the quartette from *Rigoletto,* and solo performances being given by Arthur Friedheim, pianist; Herr Yunck, violinist and Herr Hofmann, 'cellist. On the 16th Mendelssohn's *Hymn of Praise* and Fisher's *The Wreck of the Hesperus* were performed. There was a children's concert on the afternoon of the 17th under Mr. A. T. Cringan, and the Festival closed on the evening of the same day with another miscellaneous concert.

The first visit of the Theodore Thomas Orchestra was in April, 1873. That very remarkable organization was the pioneer of the permanent orchestras which have done so much for musical culture in the Republic next door to Canada.* For many years Theodore Thomas was compelled to wander. He and his men had not rest for the soles of their feet. No city was sufficiently interested to provide a steady orchestral season, but every city, with few exceptions, was willing to attend one or two concerts. Thus Thomas came into Toronto like Satan "from going to and fro on the earth and from wandering up and down in it." The audience in Shaftesbury Hall was so small that the gross receipts were $70. The orchestra was again in Toronto as a part of the American and National Opera Companies in 1886 and 1887 and played in the Pavilion in 1892. Its first appearance in Massey Hall was in 1894 when over 3,000 people were in the audience. Anton Seidl's orchestra was here in 1892. Long after Theodore Thomas was dead his band, then settled as the chief pride of Chicago, played again and again in Massey Hall, associated with the Mendelssohn Choir, before magnificent and most cordial audiences. Meanwhile other American cities had achieved the distinction of maintaining notable orchestras, and easing deficits by taking a few outside engagements. Toronto has heard the Boston Symphony, the New York Philharmonic, the New York Symphony, the Detroit Symphony, the old Pittsburg Orchestra, the Philadelphia Orchestra, the Cleveland Orchestra, the Russian Symphony, and even the London Symphony from across the sea.

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* The fact that the New York Philharmonic is the oldest orchestral association is not forgotten.—Ed.

The existence of Massey Hall was responsible largely for the establishment of the Mendelssohn Choir by A. S. Vogt. The brilliant young organist of Jarvis Street Baptist Church saw that the finest choral effects would not be blurred in such an auditorium. Therefore in 1897 he collected a chorus of exceptionally able singers, drilled them to the proficiency of professional instrumentalists, and gave a concert of unaccompanied part songs. From that night new standards of choral performance were established in Toronto. The story of "The Mendelssohn" is familiar—its expansion and continued success, its production of works far beyond the Oratorio School in intricacy and musical appeal, its visit to New York in 1907 and its instantaneous triumph, the second visit in 1912, the preparation for a European trip in 1914, which the war prevented, the resignation of Dr. Vogt in 1917 and the happy continuance of the organization under the baton of H A. Fricker, formerly of Leeds, and in association with the Philadelphia Orchestra under Leopold Stokowski.

Music has had a rapid and healthy growth in Toronto. The day is coming when this city will be counted as one of the greatest centres of musical art in the world.

William Von Mole Berczy, an artist who had studied in Leipsig, made plans to bring a company of German settlers to the United States in 1790. He changed his mind and brought them to Canada, settling them on a tract of land in Markham Township. Berczy was the first trained artist to visit the Toronto district. He finally settled in Montreal and his son Charles was Postmaster of Toronto in 1840.

When the capital of Upper Canada was removed from Newark to York by Governor Simcoe, his gracious and accomplished lady sketched incessantly the lake and forest scenes about her. She was assisted by Lieutenant Pilkington of the Governor's staff, an amateur of considerable ability. A number of these interesting sketches are preserved in the John Ross Robertson Collection at the Public Library, and they are well worthy of examination.

For thirty years after the dawn of the new century artists in York were few. When Upper Canada College was opened in 1830 a Mr. Drewry was the drawing master, but three years later a competition was instituted to determine who should receive the permanent appointment. Six men submitted drawings. The choice fell upon John G. Howard. He was appointed to the staff of the College on April 1st, 1833, at £100 per annum and remained there for 23 years. Howard had been brought up in the architects' office of Ford and Gagen, London, England. After his arrival in York in 1832 he finally induced the junior partner of the firm to follow him. The son of that junior partner, Robert Ford Gagen, is the present secretary of the Ontario Society of Artists and a marine painter of special distinction.

John G. Howard bought the present High Park and some adjacent land making a total of 165 acres, for £500. He and his artist wife, Jemima Frances Meikle, lived and died on that fine property, and maintained a lively interest in the growth and intellectual progress of the city. Their gift to Toronto is more keenly appreciated to-day than ever it was. High Park was a princely benefaction.

Mr. Howard was one of the organizers of the first Art Society in Toronto. In the Public Library is the printed catalogue of the first Exhibition of the Society of Artists and Amateurs of Toronto, held in the Parliament Buildings in 1834, (Admission 1s. 3d., catalogue 7½d.) It gives a list of 196 pictures, of all sorts, by 13 associated artists and 11 honorary exhibitors. The Thirteen were: Captain Bonnycastle, R.E., Henry J. Castle, Charles Daly, Charles Fothergill, G. S. Gilbert, James Hamilton, John G. Howard, Paul Kane, John Laing, John Linnen, John Popplewell, S. O. Tazewell and Samuel B. Waugh. The chief officers of the Society were Captain Bonnycastle, President, Charles Daly, honorary secretary. Unfortunately the organization was short-lived, and not until 1848 was another formed. This was the Toronto Society of Arts which gave an exhibition in the City Hall. At that time there were 17 portrait and miniature-painters in Toronto.

Paul Kane was the first native Canadian artist, the son of Michael Kane who, with his wife, came to York with Governor Simcoe. Born in 1810, Paul was educated at the old grammar school and was instructed in drawing by Mr. Drewry. Like many other youngsters of the time he was fond of the company of Indians and voyageurs, and showed no tendency towards a settled, "respectable" life. For four years he travelled in Europe and on his return devoted himself to the painting of scenes of savage life, almost the whole of his work. Other paintings are largely replicas, many of which may be seen to-day in the Royal Ontario Museum. He was a friend of Sir George Simpson, Governor of the Hudson's Bay Company and advised him concerning his famous journey by canoe and trail from Montreal through the Rocky Mountains to the Pacific. He was the author of *Wanderings of an Artist,* published in 1859, and some interesting reminiscences of his life and character were written by Nicholas Flood Davin and Sir Daniel Wilson.

During the Napoleonic period in Paris Réné Théodore Berthon was an artist of repute who had the distinction of receiving commissions from the Little Corporal himself. His son, Georges Théodore Berthon, born in 1806, studied at David's studio in Paris and became an accomplished portrait painter. In 1840, having been married to Zelia Boisseau, he was in England. Four years later he came to Toronto and settled here to practise his profession. Osgoode Hall contains a complete gallery of portraits by Berthon of the legal dignitaries of the time. This artist died in 1892 at the age of 86.

Daniel Fowler, born in England in 1810, was bound as an apprentice for three years to T. Hardy, a watercolor artist of distinction who was particularly noted for his success in the drawing of trees. Fowler, after making the Grand Tour, emigrated to Canada and bought a farm on Amherst Island, Lake Ontario. For thirteen years he left his brushes alone. Then a visit to England stirred up the old passion to paint and from 1858 onwards he exhibited regularly at the Provincial Exhibition held in the celebrated Toronto "Crystal Palace." He was a small man, with a high voice, and neat as a pin.

William Nichol Cresswell, on the contrary, was robust and thick-set, rough in his dress and with a voice like a sea-captain. A pupil of W. E.

Cook, R.A., and Clarkson Stanfield, he came to Canada in 1855 and settled near Seaforth. He is remembered as a landscape and marine artist of uncommon power.

In 1867 John Arthur Fraser came to Toronto from Montreal to open a branch office for William Notman, the photographer. Born in London in 1838, he studied at the Royal Academy School and had DuMaurier of "Punch" as a classmate. Probably he would have remained in England had it not been for the Chartist views of his father. The family emigrated, settling in Stanstead, Province of Quebec, and the son became associated with Notman's.

Fraser was none the less an artist because he was a photographer. He was a man of great talent and with social qualifications which endeared him to his brother artists. It is not surprising therefore that he was a moving spirit in the founding of the Ontario Society of Artists and became its first President. On June 25th, 1872, the organization was completed with the following as charter members: John Arthur Fraser, Charles Stewart Millard, Marmaduke Matthews (the first artist to make a sketching tour to the Selkirks), Thomas Mower Martin, James Hoch, J. W. Bridgeman, Robert Ford Gagen.

The first Annual Exhibition was opened on Easter Monday, April 14th, 1873, when the Earl of Dufferin was a visitor. There were 252 pictures contributed by 22 exhibitors. The attendance exceeded 4,000 and the picture-sales made a total of $3,935. Mr. Gagen has been heard to say that scarcely as many visitors may be expected to-day at any exhibition. The standing of the first President of the O.S.A. may be judged by the fact that in 1890 his picture *The Heart of Scotland* had the place of honor at the Paris Salon and won a medal at the World's Columbian Exhibition at Chicago in 1893.

Through a sufficiency of difficulties the O.S.A. made its way until in 1876 it started the Ontario Art School in a hall 60 by 30 feet in dimensions, situated over a store at the corner of King and Yonge Streets. Six years later the institution was removed to the Normal School where it carried-on until the establishment of the Art Gallery made the erection of a suitable building possible in 1920.

The Earl of Dufferin was a warm friend of the O.S.A. and often came to sketch in its gallery. At a farewell luncheon tendered him by the artists, in 1879, His Excellency hinted at the establishment of a Canadian Academy. His successor, the Marquess of Lorne, lost no time in acting upon the suggestion. At a meeting held in August, 1879, in the O.S.A. gallery, His Excellency being in the chair, the Academy was founded, and D. Fowler, J. A. Fraser, W. N. Cresswell, W. Raphael, and H. Perre were named as Academicians. In March, 1880, the organization was completed when an Exhibition was held at Ottawa. L. R. O'Brien was named as President, N. Bourassa as vice-president, James A. Smith as treasurer, and Marmaduke Matthews as secretary. President O'Brien was born at Shanty Bay in Simcoe County in 1832, was educated at Upper Canada College and became a civil engineer. He was one of the pioneer painters of the Rockies and the Selkirks.

Through the establishment of the Royal Canadian Academy the National Gallery at Ottawa had its beginnings, though for many years it gave small evidence of life. In 1907 an Order-in-Council was passed by the Dominion Government establishing an Advisory Council of Fine Arts, whose advice and assistance should be available to the Minister of Public Works in connection with the administration of the annual subsidies granted for the Gallery. The members of this Council were Sir George Drummond, of Montreal, Mr. Byron E. Walker, of Toronto, (now Sir Edmund) and the Hon. Senator Boyer. Sir George died in 1909 and Dr. Francis J. Shepherd was chosen in his place, the Chairmanship coming to Sir Edmund Walker. In 1913 a special Act of Parliament was passed re-creating the National Gallery and placing it under a Board of Trustees having the powers of a Government Commission. Sir Edmund has remained as the Chairman of the Board and under his administration the value and importance of the Gallery has steadily grown. Since 1916 the Trustees have adopted the policy of making annual loan exhibitions in the various cities of the Dominion. Last year the Director, Mr. Eric Brown, undertook a lecture tour between Ottawa and the Pacific Coast, speaking on the progress and the strength of native Canadian Art.

The relationship of Toronto to the work of the National Gallery has been very close not only by reason of the activity of Sir Edmund Walker, whose breadth of culture is matched by his business acumen, but because Toronto has long been the most important Canadian centre of Art education. Among the artists represented in the National Gallery collection many were trained at the Ontario School of Art. A complete list is not possible, but it would include William E. Atkinson, J. W. Beatty, Frederick H. Brigden, Frederick S. Challener, T. G. Greene, F. S. Haines, C. W. Jefferys, Francis H. Johnston, J. E. H. Macdonald, T. W. Mitchell, Edmund Morris, Herbert Palmer, Geo. A. Reid, John W. Russell, S. S. Tully and Mary Evelyn Wrinch. Toronto has been the home also of such eminent painters as William Cruikshank, Curtis Williamson, Archibald Browne, and James Macdonald Barnsley, whose work has been done mainly in the United States, and who has an international reputation. The Canadian Art Club includes such men as Horatio Walker, A. Suzor Coté, Curtis Williamson, W. S. Allward, the sculptor, and of late years the work of the Group of Seven has awakened uncommon attention. A. Y. Jackson is a leading spirit of this Group, which includes Lawren Harris, Arthur Lismer, J. E. H. Macdonald, Frederick Varley and Frank Carmichael. Originally Francis Johnston was the seventh, but he withdrew shortly before his appointment as principal of the Winnipeg Art School, and the vacancy is still unfilled. These painters are realists, seeking the true atmosphere of Canadian landscape, and not being turned aside by the grimness of the Northland. Like all revolutionaries they may be inclined to hold tradition too lightly and to mistake a propaganda for a gospel, but their sincerity matches their undoubted ability. Their contribution to periodical exhibitions at the Toronto Art Gallery is always sure to awaken hostile criticism and disputation, which perhaps is the best proof of their thorough aliveness.

Mr. W. S. Allward, a Canadian sculptor of Toronto training, has won for himself a place in the eye of the world by reason of his design for a

Soldiers' Memorial to be erected by the Canadian Government upon the summit of Vimy Ridge. The place itself is forever memorable by reason of the Spartan endurance of the Canadian Corps; the field and the event demanded heroic imagination and majesty of line. Mr. Allward's model is all that could be asked, in dignity of conception and nobility of execution. His South African Memorial on University Avenue is a work of major importance. Mr. Allward's earlier work includes statues of Sir Oliver Mowat, John Sandfield Macdonald, and Governor Simcoe in Queen's Park. Hamilton MacCarthy designed the very fine John A. Macdonald monument at the entrance to Queen's Park, and the Northwest Rebellion memorial. The George Brown statue was the work of C. B. Birch. A particularly fine bit of low-relief bronze is found in the memorial to Edith Cavell, at the corner of the General Hospital. It was designed and executed by Florence Wyle.

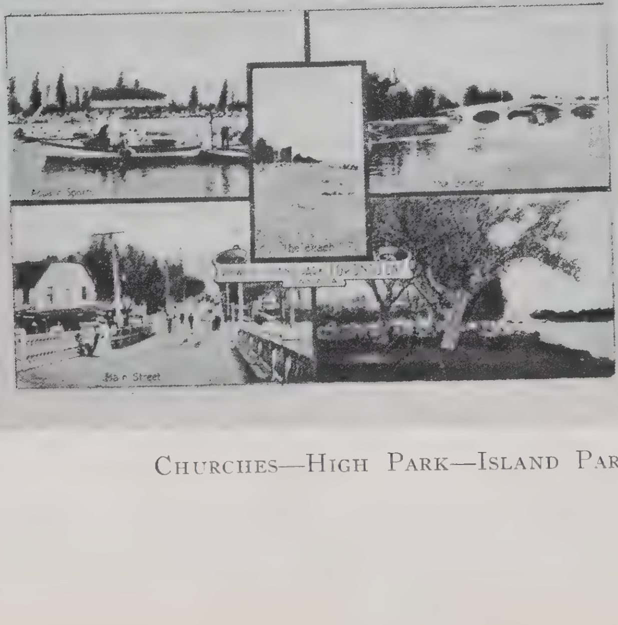
Since the middle of the Nineteenth Century Toronto has been notable for the architectural quality of its public buildings. One of the eminent firms of the period was Cumberland and Storm. They built the Normal School, the Court House, now the York County buildings, the Mechanics' Institute and Music Hall, now the Church Street Branch of the Public Library, and supervised the enlargement and reconstruction of Osgoode Hall. Mr. Cumberland was an engineer of English training and on his appointment as General Manager of the first Railway running out of Toronto, the Ontario, Simcoe and Huron, later the Northern, he retired from architectural practice. Mr. Storm had undoubted talent and a thorough training, but was not suited for independent action, and achieved little after the partnership was broken.

Another engineer who was an occasional practitioner as an architect was Kivas Tully, who built the branch of the Bank of Montreal at Yonge and Front Streets, and also the main building of Trinity College. These buildings are sufficiently distinctive to establish his reputation as a man of high ability. St. Lawrence Hall was built by Mr. Thomas, an Englishman who also drew the plans for St. Michael's Cathedral. Henry Langley built the Metropolitan Church.

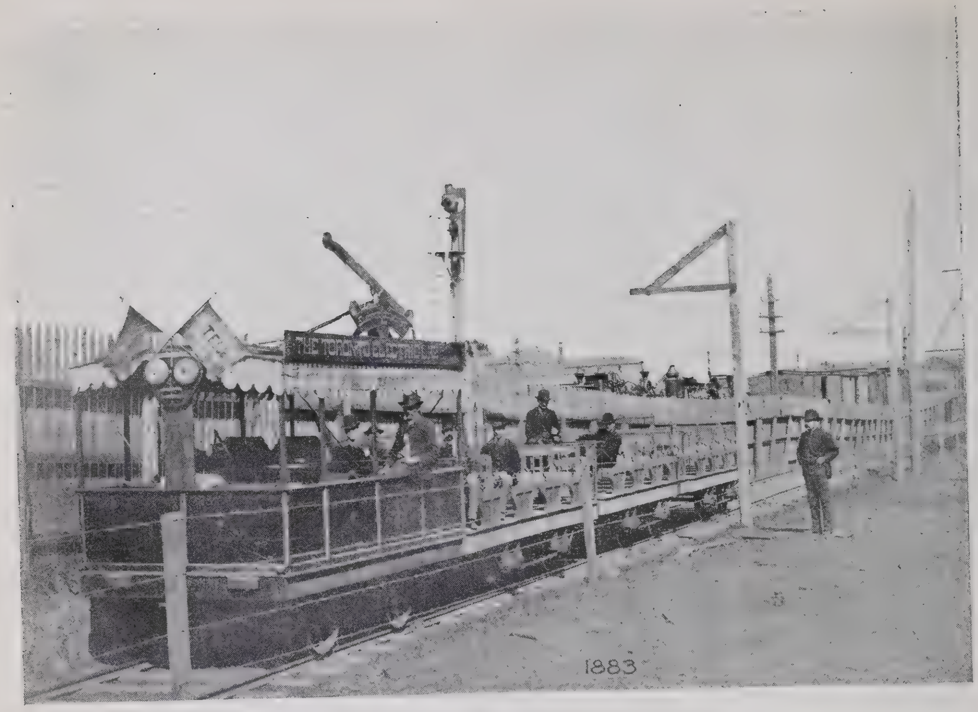
To mention any of the practising firms of to-day would be counted an unnecessary discrimination, but one needs only to walk through the distinctly residential sections of the City to observe the high quality of the domestic architecture. Some public buildings of the down-town area and in the region of the University have uncommon distinction.

CHAPTER XV.

PROTESTANT RELIGIOUS BODIES

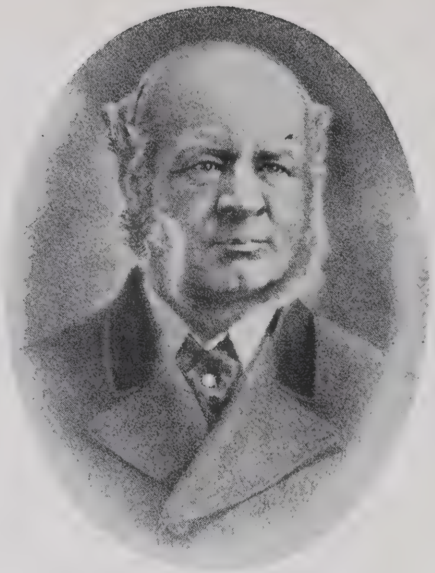

The Beach
Main Street

Churches—High Park—Island Park

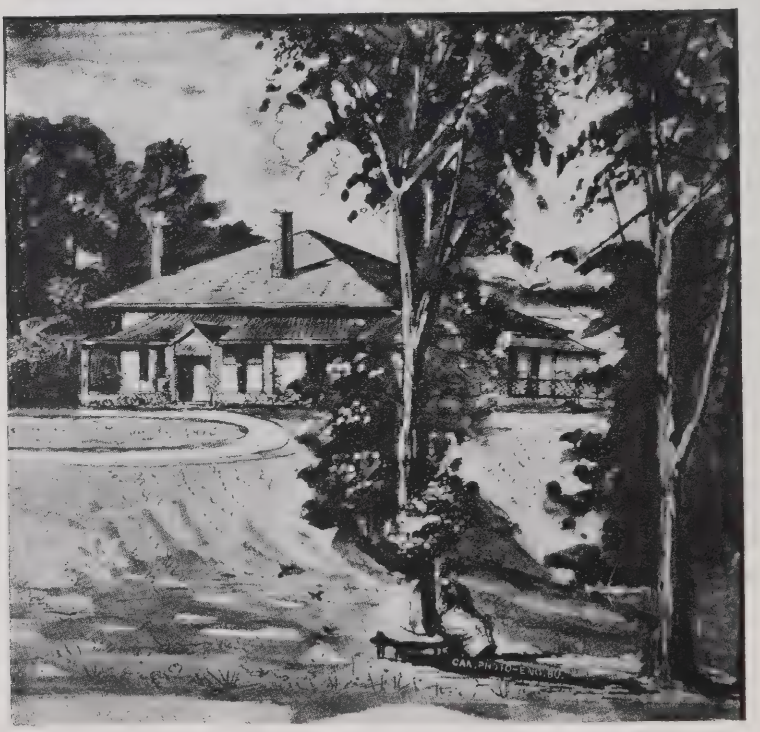

THE TORONTO ELECTRIC
1883

First Commercial Electric Railway in America.
Operated at Toronto Exhibition, 1883.

Exhibition Grounds
Showing Government Building on Right

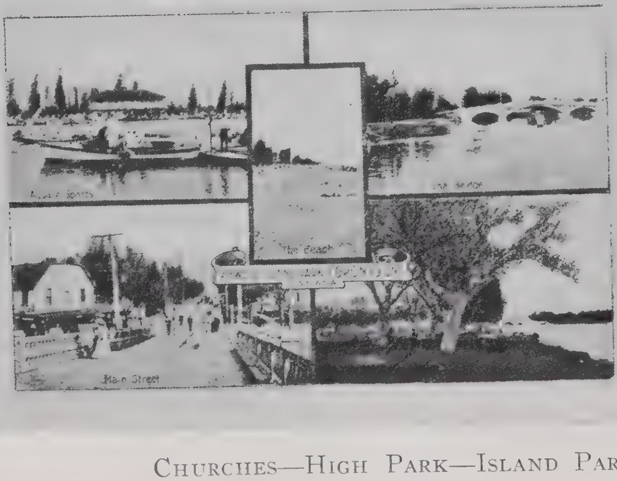


HON. JOHN BEVERLEY ROBINSON
Mayor, 1856



CAN. PHOTO-ENG. BU.

SLEEPY HOLLOW, MAYOR ROBINSON'S RESIDENCE,
College St., between McCaul St. and University Ave.


The Beach
Main Street

Churches—High Park—Island Park

CHAPTER XV.

PROTESTANT RELIGIOUS BODIES

SCHOOLBOYS and older folk who have read Canadian History either from choice or from compulsion, have been afflicted even unto boredom by the Clergy Reserves Question. Little as it means to us to-day, to our grandfathers the problem was vital and instant. The founders of Toronto and of the Province were ardent Loyalists. To them England was all in all; its freedom ideal, its constitution perfection. England had an established Church, a form of Christianity expressly recognized by the Crown, supported in part by public funds, and governed by Bishops nominated by the King. It seemed reasonable that an English colony such as Upper Canada, peopled mainly by English-speaking people of steady loyalty, should also have a State Church.

Accordingly lands in every township were reserved for the support of the Church that was to be. Bishop Mountain came to Quebec with a Royal commission. In due time Bishop Strachan was consecrated as the Ordinary of Toronto with a mission perfectly clear — to complete the establishment of the Church of England; not only for the education and uplift of the people at large, but for the confirming of their loyalty to British institutions. "Church and King" had long been a slogan of English conservatism. The war-cry of the Cavaliers was heard again in the forest aisles of Canada. Dissent was considered as a danger to the State. Had not the United States been founded by Dissenters—men who had forgotten their duty and become wicked rebels? Had not French infidelity culminated in the crime of Republicanism? Plainly, nonconformity was the sign of religious and political restlessness and in the interests of the colony should not be encouraged.

In 1797 under the administration of the Hon. Peter Russell, the townsite of York was extended westward to include six acres of pine forest which was set apart for a Church. That plot of land is bounded to-day by Adelaide Street, Jarvis, King and Church Streets, and its western half is occupied by St. James's, the mother church of Anglicanism in Upper Canada. It is true that churches were erected in Kingston and in Niagara before the first St. James's arose, but here was the seat of Rev. John Strachan, D.D., who formulated Anglican policy for Upper Canada and fought a vain but gallant battle for Establishment.

On January 8th, 1803, the first movement towards the erection of a church was made by the calling of a meeting of eminent citizens at the Government Buildings. Chief Justice Elmsley was in the chair. After free discussion it was resolved to build a plain but suitable edifice. The Committee to secure funds and supervise the building was composed of the Chief Justice, Hon. Peter Russell, Captain McGill, Dr. Macaulay, Mr. Chewett and the first rector of the parish Rev. George Okill Stuart. The treasurers were William Allan and Duncan Cameron.

A frame building with its longest dimension running east and west, was completed and opened in 1803. It served the little community admirably, and by 1810 the grounds were cleared and enclosed by a "snake-rail" fence.

Rev. Mr. Strachan became the rector in 1813 and soon the building was in need of enlargement. In 1818 additions were made, still in wood, the main entrance was established on King Street and the "orientation" of the church changed. A square tower was added to the King Street frontage and the building was painted a solemn, ecclesiastical blue! The cost of these alterations and improvements was met by the sale of the pews on a year's credit to the leading families of the young community. It was in this improved St. James's Church that Mr. Fenton, the Clerk, presided, a prim, waspish little man who acted as precentor and respondent during the earlier part of the service, and covered his head with a handkerchief during sermon time. Officially he was an Anglican, but he served at the same time as a class-leader among the Wesleyan Methodists. Whether he or the rector prayed at the proper time to be delivered from "all heresy and Chisholm" is not known, but many a facetious protest against this Scotticized pronunciation of "schism" was made by one pew-holder, Mr. William Chisholm of Oakville.

The blue church was replaced in 1830 by a more beautiful and more dignified stone structure 100 feet long and 75 feet wide. After it had been erected seven or eight years an organ was installed at the instance of Hon. John Henry Dunn, who contributed £800. Unfortunately the building was totally destroyed by fire in 1839, Dr. Strachan watching the destruction of "Zion, his chief joy," with deep emotion, which he expressed stolidly enough by whistling.

The rector's resolute leadership enabled the congregation to rebuild on the same site a distinguished church of the Romanesque order, but after nine years of service it, too, was burned—in the great fire of 1849. Then arose the present building after a plan by Mr. F. W. Cumberland. The first services were held in it early in 1853. The peal of bells and the clock, which cost $14,945, were installed in 1866 and the last touches to the building were added in 1873.

St. James's from the beginning was a parish church and theoretically was unsuited for the activities of a Cathedral. Bishop Strachan in 1843 gave 400 acres of land as an endowment for Cathedral purposes, but not until Dr. Sweatman became Bishop was any effort made to provide even a site. In 1883 the Bishop secured legislation incorporating a Cathedral Chapter and a plot of 4½ acres was acquired between Bathurst Street and Howland Avenue and north of Bloor Street. The land cost $10,488; and half the purchase price was remitted by the vendors on condition that the proposed Cathedral should be started by August 23rd, 1885. Three days before that date Bishop Sweatman turned the first sod, and the cornerstone was laid on June 16th, 1886. Only the choir and chancel were built, at a cost of $70,000, and services have been held there since 1891. The period of financial depression which began about that time rendered the early completion of the building impossible. Indeed, there has seemed to be throughout the Diocese a singular apathy towards the whole Cathedral project, and for some years the enterprise was endangered by a burden of debt. Ultimately, no doubt, the structure will be completed, but at current prices half a million dollars would be required. The exterior is unsightly at present, but nevertheless the chancel forms a comfortable place of worship for as many as 400 people. The official residence of the Bishop is close at hand.

Trinity Church, King Street, was the second Anglican Church in Toronto. It was built in 1843, through the energy and organizing ability of Mr. William Gooderham. The Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts, subscribed £150 towards the building fund and the first rector was Rev. William Honeyford Ripley, second classical master of Upper Canada College. He served for six years without pay and died at the early age of 34. Rev. Dr. Mitchell and Rev. Alexander Sanson were long associated with the parish. The building is of red brick with white brick buttresses and there is a tower 80 feet high. The body of the church is 70 feet long and 45 feet wide, and there is a comfortable rectory on the grounds. To-day "Little Trinity" is in an unsavory neighborhood and the rector has an infinite opportunity of being the Elder Brother of the Poor; a chance for Christian service which has been eagerly accepted.

In 1845 Bishop Strachan visited England. His story of the need for religious ministration in Upper Canada was heard with keenest interest and sympathy by an "elect lady", who was determined to give practical aid, but who desired no personal acclaim. When the Bishop returned home he found a letter from the Bishop of Ripon enclosing a cheque for £5,000. The money, the gift of an unknown benefactor, was to be used for the establishment of a Church wherever Bishop Strachan might determine. The conditions were that £3,000 would be used for the building, and £2,000 invested to provide an income for the minister; also, that the seats were to be free forever, and that the Church was to be called "Trinity."

Already there was a "Trinity" Church on King Street near the Don. The new church, therefore, was named "Holy Trinity," and was built on a site given by Colonel John Simcoe Macaulay, son of the worthy doctor of Teraulay Cottage. It stands to-day in the midst of high warehouses, like Truth at the bottom of a well, or like an isle of safety in the middle of a swirl of traffic. Trinity Square, not two minutes from the tempestuous corner of Queen and Yonge Streets, is quiet and decorous. One's step on the stones seems improperly loud. The church was opened on October 27th, 1847, the unknown benefactress providing the sacramental plate, the altar coverings and even surplices for the clergy. Its first rector was Dr. Scadding, the learned and genial historiographer of Toronto, who served the parish for nearly thirty years. Rev. W. Stewart Darling and Rev. John Pearson were successive incumbents whose work at Holy Trinity established a tradition of excellence. In 1894, many years after the death of the lady whose generosity erected the church, her relatives revealed the secret. Her name was Mrs. Swale, and she had gone to her reward before the building was dedicated.

St. George's Church on John Street, north of Queen, was built, at a cost of $24,000, on a site given by Hon. D'Arcy Boulton, and was opened on November 9th, 1845. The architect was Henry Bowyer Lane, and his work was admirably done. The first rector of the Church was Rev. Charles Ruttan, and for many years its congregation was composed of some of the best-known and most highly regarded families of the city. On the occasion of the establishment of the parish a bazaar was organized by the Ladies' Guild. In our eyes a bazaar is a singularly harmless institution, but this one was denounced with uncommon virulence in the public press by an editor whose dislike of the Clergy Reserves had crystallized into an unreasonable hatred of Anglicans and the Church of England.

The first St. Paul's was built in 1842, but in those days it was by no means in Toronto. It was a country church served by the Rev. John George Dalhoste McKenzie from 1842 to 1855, and only in our own times has it grown to its present splendid proportions. St. Paul's was the mother of the Church of the Redeemer, built on the site of Potter's Field, of St. Luke's, St. Peter's, Christ Church, Deer Park, and St. Simon's. Rev. Dr. Cody came to the parish as assistant minister in 1895.

St. Stephen's Church was built in 1858 by Mr. Robert B. Denison. Most of the other Anglican Churches of the city may look to the people of St. James's, St. George's, and Holy Trinity for the inspiration that brought about their organization.

The first Anglican preaching in the Toronto district outside the City was conducted by Rev. Mr. Strachan soon after his appointment as rector of St. James's at "Mr. Ketchum's" in the village of Hogg's Hollow, now known as York Mills. For a considerable time he went there every fourth Sunday afternoon, but the interest of the handful of people to be served did not continue. On one muggy Sunday only the caretaker of the room appeared, but the clergyman conducted the service and preached a sermon for his especial benefit. It is not recorded that he began the service by changing "Dearly beloved Brethren," to "Sir," as Rev. Sydney Smith is said to have done in a similar case. Perhaps he was too full of righteous indignation. He is said to have reproached the people so effectively, in a series of subsequent pastoral calls, that he never had further occasion to complain. The first six missions in the Toronto district were Ketchum's, Mimico, Weston, Thornhill (then Charlton's Settlement), Lamoureaux's Settlement in Scarborough, and Anderson's, near the Rouge River on the Kingston Road.

In 1839, when Bishop Strachan was consecrated there were 77 Anglican clergymen in Upper Canada. Archdeacon McMurray, of Niagara, said in 1889 that he had been the first missionary to be sent to Sault Ste. Marie. He went by way of Buffalo and Detroit, and was one month on the journey. The See of Huron was separated from Toronto in 1857 under Bishop Cronyn, and four years later the eastern Diocese of Kingston (or Ontario) was constituted under Bishop Lewis. From 1839 to 1857 Bishop Strachan had religious supervision over all the people between the Ottawa River and Detroit. His visitations were full of adventure, and sufficiently laborious to have daunted any man with less iron in the blood.

The Jubilee of the Diocese was celebrated during the week of November 21st to 28th, 1889, when special sermons were preached by the Rev. Maurice Baldwin, Bishop of Huron, by the Bishop of Western New York, the Rev. A. Spencer, secretary of the Diocese of Ontario, the Bishop of Nova Scotia, the Bishop of Niagara, the Bishop of Algoma, and Dean Innes of London. While many references were made to Bishop Strachan's efforts to unite Church and State, Bishop Baldwin pointed out that the Church had not only been able to exist without any assistance or support from the State, but had flourished and expanded. He continued: "She has had the competition of other large and powerful bodies, discouragements many and great, poverty and indifference, sometimes loss and disaster, yet she has spread out her branches and developed her work with each advancing year until to-day she commands the respect and honor of the nation at large and wields an influence which only deepens with her age."

Bishop Baldwin's views were distinctly evangelical and in a measure he represented the party in the Church which established Wycliffe College in 1877 to compete with Trinity in the training of Divinity students. The attitude of this party towards the "Free Churches" was more tolerant than that of the Historical Party. The Bishop of Ontario, preaching in All Saints' Church at the time of the Jubilee said: "What we have to contend with is pride, love of singularity and self-seeking; these are the fleshly lusts that war against the soul and tempt Christians to range themselves under Paul and Cephas, Luther and Calvin, Wesley and a multitude of minor leaders."

The Report of the Lambeth Conference of 1920 took a broader view of the usefulness of the separated bodies. Perhaps the most striking instance of intolerance recorded in the annals of the Church of England in Canada reaches back into the Eighteenth Century and relates to Rev. John Langhorn, one of the first clergymen to tread this forest wilderness now known as Ontario. He was at Kingston in 1787 and thereabouts. On one occasion a Presbyterian met him toiling along a woodland trail in the intense heat of a Canadian August, and offered to lend him a horse. His answer was as follows: "Sir, you are a promoter of schism in the flock of Christ. I cannot therefore, have any intercourse with you, much less accept any favor from you. Please keep on your own side of the road and go your way." Many times has the clock struck since those days, but with every chime the spirit of brotherliness among Christians has grown.

Bishop Strachan died in 1868 and was succeeded by his coadjutor, Rev. Dr. A. N. Bethune, who served until 1879. On his death Rev. Arthur Sweatman was chosen as Bishop, revealing great organizing ability, and treasures of Christian character. He died on March 24th, 1909, and was succeeded by the present Bishop, the Right Reverend James Fielding Sweeny.

The virility of the Church in Upper Canada and the remarkable nature of its growth may be indicated by the fact that the original Diocese of Toronto is now five Dioceses—Huron, (1857), Ontario (1861), Algoma (1873), Niagara (1875), and Toronto. A galaxy of notable clergy has served in this territory—Dr. Cronyn, Dr. Hellmuth, Dr. Baldwin, Dr. J. Travers Lewis, Dr. Sullivan, Dr. Thomas Brock Fuller, Dr. Charles Hamilton and many others. The missionary enterprises of the Church in Canada are very remarkable. Rev. Canon Gould's book "Inasmuch", which describes them, is a stimulating and useful volume.

Immigrants from the United States and from Great Britain were inclined to question the Tory gospel of One Church, One King. Such Americans as had been touched by religion of any sort owed their spiritual awaken-ing to the missionaries of Dissent—to Methodists, Baptists, Congregationalists and Presbyterians. The British newcomers were of a class to which Methodism had made its strongest appeal—a class which in the Old Country had been either arrogantly supervised, or coldly neglected by the Established Church. Here in the woods they found self-sacrificing saddle-bag preachers fighting diabolism in their own persons, men consumed with zeal, fervent in tribulation, untiring in activity. Moreover the convenience of the settlers was continually crossed by the spectacle of uncleared lands and the lack of roads. Land was held for a Church that did not touch them by missionary or evangelist. It was natural that the majority of the pioneers should lean towards some form of Dissent. Then, as Gourlay and Mackenzie began to criticize the official classes and the Church they favored, the Liberal Party was born, pledged to fight Establishment to the last hour of act.

Rev. Dr. Ryerson, in the course of an address delivered in 1837, declared that in the early days of the Colony "Methodism was a subject of scorn and ridicule. Its principles were deemed absurd; its ministers were viewed as ignorant, idle, hypocritical adventurers and political spies." It must be remembered that the first society in Upper Canada had been established at Adolphustown on February 20th, 1791, by immigrants and by a pastor from the United States. This was the year of John Wesley's death, but already the Methodist Episcopal Church was comparatively strong in the Republic. There was an excuse for the belief by many leading magistrates and other civil officers that Methodist preaching was dangerous to the supremacy of British power. Until 1812 all the Methodist missionaries and pastors who penetrated the forests and brakes of this splendid wilderness were Americans, or else had been sent forward by one or other of the American Conferences.

The war made a new situation. Native preachers had been ordained and these were appointed to the Upper Canada circuits. It was their activity which finally secured the enactment of laws for the security of Methodist Church property and conferring upon ordained Methodist ministers the right of solemnizing matrimony. Yet until 1824 the preachers attended Conference in the United States. In that year the Canada Conference was organized with 35 preachers and 6,150 members. In 1829 this Conference cut all connections with the parent body, the Methodist Episcopal Church of the United States, and became the governing body of the Methodist Episcopal Church in Canada. Rev. William Case was the General Superintendent.

Before the formation of the Canada Conference there had been an agreement between the British Wesleyan Conference and the Methodist Episcopal body, whereby Upper Canada was to be served with missionaries from the States and Lower Canada with English preachers. When the separation of 1829 was effected the British Conference considered the agreement ended and thought themselves free to aid the evangelization of Upper Canada by establishing missions of their denomination. They sent Rev. Robert Alder to spy out the land and through his efforts a union was effected between the Canadian and the British Conferences. The spirit of unity was marred in the next five years by the endeavor of some British Conference officers to dictate the political attitude of the Canadian ministers, and particularly of *The Christian Guardian*. Such whole-hearted and steady hostility to the principle of Establishment and State-aided religion as the Canadians evinced was not understood by a denomination which was itself more than half Anglican in outlook and polity.

Separation and home rule came again in 1840 with the establishment of the Wesleyan Methodist Church in Canada. Meanwhile other Methodist bodies which in England had withdrawn from the Wesleyan body were planted in Upper Canada and there was a continuing remnant of the Methodist Episcopal body which maintained itself for many years. In 1874 there was a union between the Wesleyan Methodist Church in Canada, the Wesleyan Conference of Lower Canada and the New Connexion to form the Methodist Church of Canada. In 1887 this body united with the Methodist Episcopal remnant, the Primitive Methodist Church and the Bible Christian Church, forming the Methodist Church, which to-day serves the need of the followers of Wesley from Victoria to Sydney, and also in Newfoundland and Bermuda.

The first Methodist Church of Toronto was a frame building on King Street, where the head office of the Canadian Bank of Commerce now stands. This was the forerunner of the Richmond Street Church, built in 1844, and long considered as the foremost Methodist congregation of Upper Canada.

The British Wesleyans had begun their work in Toronto in 1820 with 30 members, and in 1832 their plain chapel on George Street was superseded by the erection of the Adelaide Street Church at the corner of Adelaide and Toronto Streets. The successor to this church was the Metropolitan, which was built in 1870. The land and the building cost $150,000.

Richmond Street congregation built the New Richmond Church on McCaul Street, which now is occupied by Hebrews as a synagogue. Yorkville Church, afterwards merged in St. Paul's, Avenue Road, and Berkeley Street, were established as offshoots of Richmond Street in 1867 and 1868 respectively. Elm Street, long known as "Toronto North," in Conference Minutes had a long and useful career, but was closed in 1922. The only survivor of the elder days of Methodism in Toronto is the Berkeley Street Church, and there the downtown problem is very real to minister and people.

From 1867 to 1872 Methodism in Toronto and in Canada was brought more definitely into public notice and favor by the presence of Dr. William Morley Punshon, a member of the Wesleyan Conference of Great Britain, and one of the great preachers of his time. Dr. Punshon was lent by the British Conference to Canada, and for five years was President of the Canadian Conference. During that period he travelled from coast to coast of the new Dominion, preached and lectured in New York, Chicago, and many other American cities, and won the fervent acclaim of all his hearers.

On his way to Canada he was entertained for some days in New York, and was shown several very stately and beautiful Methodist Episcopal Churches. His British prejudice in favor of unpretentious "chapels" cropped out in the remark that it would have been better to build five plain buildings, rather than one of these cathedrals. Experience on this side of the Atlantic where there is no Establishment, and where a Methodist is as good as his Anglican neighbor—at least in public estimation—led Dr. Punshon to become an advocate of more artistic buildings for Methodist uses. He had much to do with the erection of the Metropolitan Church, and it is said that during his five years in Canada no fewer than fifty-two churches of a finer type of architecture than had been customary in this country, were built by Methodist congregations.

In a very remarkable degree Dr. Punshon gained the admiration and affection of all classes of the community. At his very first Wesleyan Conference, held at Kingston in 1868, a Synod of the Church of Scotland, meeting at the same time in the same city, sent fraternal delegates. Such recognition of a Methodist body by the Auld Kirk had been an unheard-of thing up to that time.

The sermons of Dr. Punshon as printed seem to modern taste rather overloaded with rhetorical flourishes, and perhaps have more ornament than substance. He affected the balanced style and his sentences remind one of the stately periods of Dr. Johnson, but eloquence is perhaps never preserved by the printers. Those sentences, commonplace in thought, though as graceful as the flourishes of an old-time writing master, must have been singularly moving when uttered by a man of flaming earnestness whose voice was said to be like music, and whose enunciation was as precise as that of an accomplished Shakespearean actor. At all events they won the favor of the public, and even now, fifty years after the orator returned to England, one may hear from the elder generation passing remarks that show how wide was his influence and how completely he captivated his hearers. In a Toronto home to-day an elect lady, not a Methodist, proudly invites her guests to be seated around the mahogany dining table which once belonged to Dr. Punshon.

The Primitive Methodist denomination, disliking the Episcopacy and giving a larger measure of control in Church affairs to laymen than the Wesleyan body, was established in Toronto by William Lawson, of Brampton, Cumberland, who arrived with his family from England on June 11th, 1829. He was a layman, but ardent in his religion, a man of attractive personality, and gifted in speech. In July he began preaching in the market square, and thus discovered a few other Primitive Methodists whom he formed into a class. In October a house on Duke Street was secured as a preaching-place, but soon the room was too small and Mr. Thomas Thompson, school teacher and afterwards merchant, granted the young society the use of his schoolhouse. By 1839 Rev. R. Watkins was sent by the British Conference to supervise the congregation. He remained one year and was succeeded by Rev. W. Summersides, who came by canal-boat from Albany, selling his watch to make the last portion of the journey and arriving penniless in Toronto. His first sermon was preached to a crowd which had assembled to see a murderer executed.

The lay-preachers had gone into the country adjacent to establish preaching places. In 1831 more or less regular services were held at York, Woodill's Schoolhouse, McBride's Schoolhouse, Scarborough, Bluebell, Smith's, Centre Road, Churchville, Streetsville, Switzer's Schoolhouse, Four Corners, Claridge's, Paisley's, Don Mills, Wallace's, Thornhill, Nichol's, Humber, and Haton—19 points within a radius of 20 miles from Toronto. Mr. Summersides' journal contains the following entry. "The last thirteen days I have preached sixteen times, led two classes, rode fifty and walked seventy miles."

By October, 1832, the first Primitive Methodist Church in Canada was dedicated. It stood on Bay Street, just south of the present Bank of Toronto and though unpretentious was useful. Its dimensions were 46 by 36 and there was a basement of stone, which provided a school room and two living apartments. One of these was occupied by Rev. Mr. Summersides, the other by Mrs. Stoneham and her son Job, the caretaker. The building cost £740. In due time this Bay Street church was replaced by a more attractive structure in Alice Street, and after that building was burned it was succeeded by the present Carlton Street Methodist Church. Other Primitive Methodist churches in Toronto were Yorkville, Parliament Street, Euclid Avenue and Bathurst Street. Among the ministers who won a high reputation in Toronto for the excellence of their preaching, and the quality of their leadership were Rev. William Bee, Rev. J. C. Antliff, Rev. J. Edgar, Rev. C. O. Johnson, Rev. T. W. Jolliffe, Rev. Thomas Griffith, Rev. J. Goodman, Rev. E. Middleton, Rev. William Herridge, (father of the distinguished Presbyterian minister of to-day), Rev. J. Milner, Rev. R. Cade, and Rev. John Garner.

Reports of the Methodist Church for the quadrennium ending in September, 1922, showed that the membership throughout Canada had reached 406,933. The givings for missions now exceed $1,000,000 a year and the amount paid in 1922 for ministerial salaries was $2,575,801. The record of 1918 showed that the Methodist Churches of Canada had raised for all purposes $6,535,296. In 1922 the total was $9,303,323. Toronto is the head-centre of the denomination. Here are situated the general offices of the Church, the secretariats dealing with education, Sunday School work, Home and Foreign Missions, Ministerial Superannuation, Church Property, etc. The Ryerson Press is one of the great publishing and printing institutions of the city. It is operated by the Church under the supervision of a Book Steward, who is a Minister, and the profits apply towards the Superannuation Fund.

Missions are conducted in Japan and in West China and among the Indians in all the Provinces of Canada. Industrial schools for Indians are operated at Muncey and at Red Deer, the Dominion Government contributing in part to their upkeep, and in the main these institutions have been most successful. In the City of Toronto the Methodists have a lively mission to Italians, and the downtown problem has been attacked through the activities of the Methodist Union. This organization began with the private benefactions of the Massey family and the establishment of the Fred Victor Mission. Now in every city church an appeal is made annually for the support of the social service work of the denomination and for church extension in the newly-developed portions of the municipality. There is a working agreement between the Methodist, Presbyterian and Congregational communions for the avoidance of "competition" and unnecessary overlapping.

In the matter of Methodist Church buildings Toronto is well-equipped. The Timothy Eaton Memorial Church on St. Clair Avenue is one of the notable structures of Toronto; ably designed, admirably situated and furnished in perfect taste. Sherbourne Street, Central, Yonge Street, Trinity, Broadway and the Metropolitan are stately edifices worthy of the denomination and its traditions.

In the first year of the new century an organized effort was made to put the churches of the denomination on a sounder footing by the collection of a special thank offering known as the Twentieth Century Fund. The total receipts throughout Canada were $1,234,657.29, more than half of this sum being applied to the reduction of local church debts. The educational institutions received $147,181; missions, $49,795; the Women's Missionary Society $4,165; the Superannuation and Supernumerary Funds, nearly $38,000.

Rev. Dr. John Strachan, first Anglican Bishop of Toronto, was a Scot and in his younger days was a Presbyterian. It is said that even after he came to Canada to preside over the academy that Governor Simcoe proposed to establish he applied for the vacant Presbyterian pulpit in the Montreal church on St. Gabriel Street. Whether that be true or not his training and outlook were of the Kirk and it is certain that he was more a Churchman than an Arminian. In the early years of the Nineteenth Century the divergence between the two denominations was not as great as it became afterwards. For example, Rev. John Bethune, of Williamstown, on the Bay of Quinte, was the first settled Presbyterian minister in Upper Canada, but both his sons took holy orders in the Church of England. One became Dean of Montreal, the other succeeded Dr. Strachan as Bishop of Toronto.

The first Calvinist preachers to appear in the region of Toronto were missionaries of the American Dutch Reformed Church. Rev. Robert McDowell, for the two years previous to his "call" to Adolphustown, preached in the territory between York and Brockville. Others were Rev. Jacob Sickles, Rev. Henry Ostrander, and Rev. John Beattie. It is said that Rev. Mr. Beattie organized a congregation in York about 1810, but at the outbreak of the war these missionary stations were abandoned. Rev. Mr. McDowell became a Presbyterian and had a part in the organization of the "Presbytery of the Canadas," organized in 1818, but of no immediate interest to Upper Canada. It is said that no clergyman from west of Brockville attended the organization meeting in Montreal, and no ministers of the Church of Scotland were present.

The "Established" form of Presbyterianism was not accepted by all the followers of Calvin and Knox, even in Scotland; so in Canada until 1875 there was controversy and competition. Representatives of the Church of Scotland, of the Free Church, the United Secession Church, the Irish Church and the American Church were all found from time to time in York and Toronto.

The nucleus of a congregation of Free Churchmen was formed in 1817 by the ministrations of Rev. William Jenkins, of Markham, who frequently preached in York. In the year 1821 Jesse Ketchum, who had a tannery where the Robert Simpson Company's departmental store now stands, gave for the use of the Presbyterians a plot of land in the rear of his place of business and built upon it a small church, named after John Knox. This edifice was opened on February 18th, 1822, and its first minister was Rev. James Harris, who remained in charge until 1844. The Disruption of 1843 was reflected in the Canadian Church, and Knox became very definitely Free Church, calling as minister Rev. Dr. Burns, of Paisley, Scotland. His work had the fragrance of sincerity, his intelligence was keen and his spirit worthy of his high calling. As to his scholarship a story is told of the arrival of a pretended ex-priest, who sought support and sympathy by presenting a supposed diploma from the Holy See. Dr. Burns read it and then spoke as follows: "Sir, there are many bad things at Rome, but there is good Latin. That document never came from the Vatican, as you say it did." The impostor left town and stood not upon the order of his going.

During Dr. Burns's term the fine brick church on Queen Street, near Yonge, which many citizens remember, was erected. It had a square tower surmounted by a spire, but the spire was ultimately destroyed by fire in 1895. When the Simpson Company built the present store the church was demolished and the congregation moved to the noble Gothic temple on Spadina Avenue.

The second Presbyterian Church in Toronto was St. Andrew's, built on the corner of Adelaide and Church Streets in 1830. This was a Church of Scotland congregation which owed its organization mainly to Hon. William Morris, of Perth, a member of the Executive Council of the Province. There is a story that on one Sunday morning, entering St. James's Cathedral for service, he heard the paraphrase of the 132nd Psalm:

> "I will not go into my house, nor to my bed ascend;
> No soft repose shall close my eyes, nor sleep my eyelids bend,
> Till for the Lord's designed abode I mark the destined ground,
> Till I a decent place of rest for Jacob's God have found."

With this ringing in his ears he called a meeting on March 3rd, 1830, at which Mr. John Ewart took the chair. On motion of Dr. Wm ("Tiger") Dunlop, and Mr. H. Carfrae, a resolution to build a church and call a minister was adopted. The cornerstone was laid on June 24th and in due time a fine building of Romanesque design was completed. It stood at the S.W. corner of Church Street and Adelaide Street. The trustees were James F. Smith, Thos. Carfrae, Hugh Carfrae, Walter Rose, Alexander Murray and Jacob Latham. The first minister was Rev. William Rintoul, 1830-1834. Rev. W. T. Leach served from 1835 to 1842, and then came Rev. John Barclay. During his ministry 183 members withdrew to Knox, on the Disruption issue; that is to say, they questioned the right of presenting livings, and of accepting Government aid. Yet the Auld Kirk grew and prospered, nevertheless.

In 1870 came Rev. D. J. Macdonnell, one of the eminent men in the history of the Toronto pulpit. By this time the Church was found to be in an inconvenient place, and a majority determined to build on the corner of King and Simcoe Streets. This new structure was opened on February 13th, 1876, but not all the congregation appeared there. A minority remained in the old building—there were 58—and called Rev. G. M. Milligan as their minister. At his insistence the old building was deserted and a church was erected at the corner of Jarvis and Carlton Streets. Thus Toronto has old St. Andrew's and new St. Andrew's—both of which have had a notable record of efficiency.

In 1837 Rev. Dr. Thornton, of Whitby, organized a congregation of the United Secessionists, and a church was built on Bay Street, Rev. Dr. Jennings being the minister from 1839 to 1874. Eventually this congregation moved to Erskine Church at the northern end of Simcoe Street. Offshoots in 1853 and 1875 respectively formed Gould Street Church, later St. James's Square, and Central Church, which stood on Grosvenor Street until the city ran Bay Street northward from College in 1922. To these three congregations, Knox, St. Andrew's and Bay Street, is due the expansion and prosperity of the Presbyterian Church in Toronto, now a united, ardent and effective body of Christian people.

Methodists and Presbyterians are about equally numerous in Toronto and in English-speaking Canada.

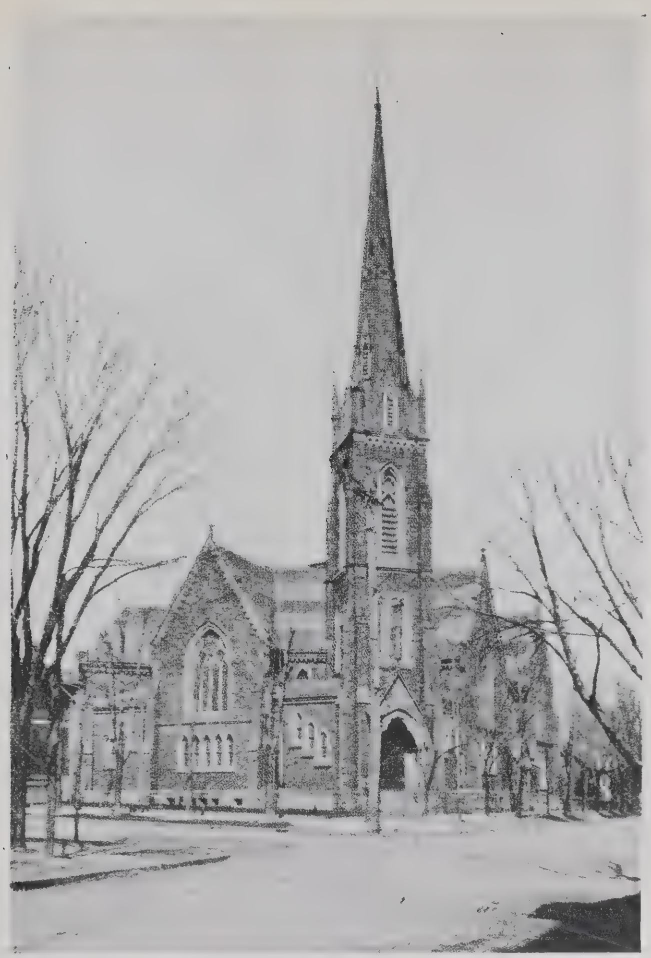
The Presbyterian Church in Canada has eight synods, 78 Presbyteries, 199,242 families, 325 foreign missionaries, 1,155 home missions. The Women's Missionary Society has 1,700 branches and 80,000 members.

In 1900 the Presbyterian Church asked for a special contribution to be known as the Twentieth Century Fund. This was to be in the nature of a thankoffering to establish on a sound basis some twenty-two institutions and schemes of the Church and to stimulate the reduction of Church debts. By authority of the General Assembly, the membership was asked for $1,000,000 in two years, in addition to the ordinary givings for maintenance. It was proposed that $600,000 should be called the Common Fund, and that subscriptions to that Fund should be for the relief of the needy institutions under Presbyterian control. The members were to be encouraged also to provide $400,000 for the Debt Fund. The final result after two years of incessant effort was $601,000 for the Common Fund and $990,000 for the Debt Fund, a total of $1,591,000—instead of the Million Dollars hoped for. The contribution of the Toronto churches to the Common Fund was $45,827, but nearly $100,000 was provided for the liquidation of Debt. By reducing the annual outlay for interest the Churches were enabled to do more effective work and to apply all current revenue to the pressing needs of the hour.

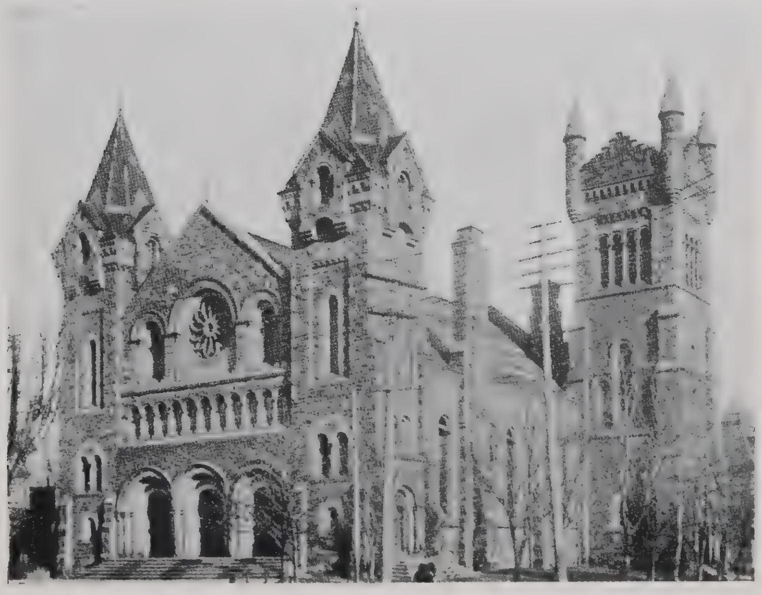
The Presbyterian Church in Canada maintains missions among the Indian tribes in the New Hebrides, in Trinidad, Demerara, Central India, Formosa, Korea and in the Chinese province of Ho Nan. In Toronto there is a Christian Synagogue, the centre of a mission to Jews, and the administration offices of both Foreign and Home Missions are in the Confederation Life Building, Toronto. Religious periodicals for use in Church and Sunday School are issued by Presbyterian Publications, Limited, which has its offices on Church Street.

There are 47 Presbyterian Churches in Toronto, and many of these are buildings of great distinction.

The first Baptist services in Toronto were held in an upper room of a house on Colborne Street, Mr. T. F. Caldicott, a school teacher, serving as preacher. The congregation grew and in the three years between 1829 and 1832 was able to collect sufficient money to erect a small church on March Street now known as Lombard Street. A plan of the plethoric little building exists showing the pew allotment, and mentioning such well-known Toronto names as Moseley, Wenham, Paterson, Maitland, Langley, Oldright, Cameron, Cooper, Carter, Chandler, Love, Balfour, Reed, Emery,



Jarvis Street Baptist Church



New St. Andrew's Church (Presbyterian)

Dark, Carson, Angus, Wood and Cherry. Irregular preaching was the rule until March, 1841, when the Rev. A. Stewart was called.

The "cause" in Toronto was not of sufficient importance in 1835 to justify a visit from Rev. Dr. F. A. Cox and Rev. Dr. J. Hobey, the deputation sent by the Baptist Union of England to report on the work of the denomination in America.

The Deputation after a prolonged stay in New England came to Montreal and thence by river and lake to Niagara. Dr. Cox wrote as follows of the appearance of Toronto from the Lake: "At length we reached Toronto the seat of the Government of Upper Canada. Till recently it was called York but it has now acquired its former name. . . . It is situated on a dead flat at the very edge of the Lake, and the approach to it is impeded by a long, shoaly, level strip of land extending several miles. The only redeeming circumstance is that it forms the boundary line of a very extensive harbor for shipping. The atmosphere I thought dense and heavy, but the inhabitants affirm it is a healthy place. Although there are six places of worship in Toronto, the state of religion, I am apprehensive, is not at present very thriving, but the Methodists are active in the neighborhood."

Dr. Cox found the church at Niagara the centre of a District, comprising nineteen other preaching places, and bounded by Beamsville on the east and Long Point on the west. There were in this territory three ordained ministers and one licentiate. He reported in Upper and Lower Canada 95 churches, 55 ministers and 3,500 members. He added: "It is with great pleasure that I bear my humble testimony to the zeal and activity of the Methodists. They have penetrated the wilderness and brought several places into a state of spiritual cultivation. With characteristic ardor they have, here as elsewhere, acted as pioneers of the Protestant army, who have, however, scarcely yet begun to follow in the track of their enterprising labors. I have seen them active. I believe them to be sincere and I know them to be useful in every part of America. They have many slanderers but few imitators."

Rev. Dr. R. A. Fyfe came to the March Street Church in 1844 and through his ardor and efficiency it was found possible to build a larger place of worship on Bond Street, on the site of the present Roman Catholic School. The old church was sold. Dr. James Pyper succeeded Dr. Fyfe in 1848, but by 1855 Dr. Fyfe was again the pastor until his appointment to the Presidency of the Baptist college at Woodstock, in 1860. His successor was Rev. Dr. Caldicott, the former school-teacher who had formed the first congregation. Dr. William Stewart came in 1869 and Dr. John H. Castle in 1871. Under Dr. Castle's pastorate the Jarvis Street Baptist Church was built. The dedicatory services were held on December 2nd, 1875. From this congregation most of the 35 Baptist Churches in Toronto can trace their origin.

Seventeen Congregationalists found in Toronto in 1834 by the Rev. Mr. Merrifield, formerly of Brampton, England, were organized into a church and services were begun in the Masonic Hall on Colborne Street. In 1836 Rev. William Roaf, of Wolverhampton, became the minister and under his leadership Zion Church was built on the north-east corner of

Bay and Adelaide Streets. The building was 80 feet long and 40 feet wide; it was brick-faced and had a basement school room. The cost was $10,000.

The first services in the new church were held on New Year's Day, 1840, and the congregations steadily increased from that time. As a result of a religious revival of 1843, 104 members were received. The church was burned on February 26th, 1849, but was rebuilt on the same site, this time the structure being of white brick. There was a spire 160 feet high.

Rev. Thomas Scales Ellerby, formerly of St. Petersburg, Russia, became the Minister in 1856 and continued in office for ten years when he resigned to enter the Anglican ministry. He was succeeded by Rev. John G. Manly who served until 1870.

Meanwhile Zion had mothered two other Congregational churches. Twenty-five members withdrew on April 3rd, 1849, to organize the Bond Street congregation, and in 1868, 34 became the nucleus of Northern Congregational Church. The names of the charter-members of Northern were Arthur Wickson, R. T. Thomas, George Hague, Sarah Hague, W. W. Copp, C. A. Copp, C. Page, H. A. Page, J. C. Copp, M. M. H. Copp, Margaret M. Copp, Walter B. Copp, Sarah French, Mary Thomas, Thomas Baker, Mary Jane Baker, Fred C. Thomas, Margaret Thomas, Henry Pim, J. Pim, S. Sims, Henry Joselin, E. C. Joselin, E. J. Joselin, Carrie Joselin, Henry J. Clark, Clara J. Clark, Mary Ann Wickson, J. Wightman, George E. Thomas, J. B. Thomas, A. E. Buell, Frances C. Thomas.

Zion continued on Bay Street until 1881 when the building was sold and a new church was built at the corner of Elizabeth and College Streets. This structure still stands but of late years has been occupied by various evangelical bodies. The people formerly connected with the church have moved away from the neighborhood and are associated with other churches.

Reference has been made to the genesis of Bond Street congregation. On February 13th, 1849, ten male members of Zion Church met in the house of Mr. James Woodhouse at 241 Yonge Street and took preliminary steps towards the formation of a Second Congregational Church. They called Rev. Archibald Geikie of Moore Township to be their minister, making a three months' contract with him at first, and he began his work on March 11th. The roughcast building on Richmond Street near Yonge Street which had been occupied first by the Methodist Episcopal congregation and then by Dr. Jennings and his United Presbyterian flock, was acquired at a rental of $100 a year, and later was purchased for $1,200.

The "charter members" were Mr. and Mrs. John F. Marling, Mr. and Mrs. Thos. J. Fuller, Mr. and Mrs. W. D. Taylor, Miss Susan McCord, Mr. John Lander, Mrs. Jacob Latham, Miss Jane Latham, Mr. and Mrs. John Rains, Mr. John W. Marling, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Beekman, Mr. and Mrs. Thos. E. Cribb, Mr. and Mrs. James Woodhouse, Mr. J. Joseph Woodhouse, Miss Ann A., Miss Ellen A. and Miss F. Miriam Woodhouse, Mr. Wm. H. Roden and Mr. J. A. Bridge. These were received on April 19th, 1849. Five days later they were joined by Mr. John Nasmith, Mr. and Mrs. E. F. Whittemore and Mrs. (Dr. John) Rolph. On April 26th, Mr. John F. Marling and Mr. W. D. Taylor were chosen as deacons and the minister's salary was fixed at $400. In 1850 it was increased to $500 and in 1851 to $600. Mr. T. J. Fuller was the first Sunday School superintendent and he was followed by Mr. J. J. Woodhouse who served for twelve years.

Rev. Mr. Geikie was minister until 1853 when he removed to New England, and in 1854 Rev. F. H. Marling of Montreal was called to the pulpit.

The lot for the present Bond Street Church was purchased in 1863 for $2,200—about $20 a foot frontage. The church was erected under the supervision of Mr. James Smith as architect, and cost about $13,000. Subscriptions of $754 (gold) were received from the United States. In December, 1863, the church was opened but was damaged by fire a month later. It was re-opened on February 14th, 1864 and since that date has been a factor of no little importance in the religious life of the city.

Perhaps the most notable of its ministers was Rev. Dr. Joseph Wild whose scholarship was undeniable, but whose capability as a popular preacher overshadowed it. He was a believer in the Anglo-Israel theory and interpreted history and prophecy from that curious viewpoint.

Nineteen corps of the Salvation Army are established in the city including the Headquarters building on Albert Street, opposite the City Hall. Forty years of ardent effort to better the living conditions of the people have brought the Army to a position of honor in the community. Everyone recognizes that officers, cadets and private "soldiers" are in perpetual battle against the three D's—Dirt, Disease and the Devil—which are the settled enemies of community life.

Many people can remember the public curiosity which attended the opening of the Army work in 1883; the notion that drums and tambourines might have a spiritual significance seemed the peak of absurdity. But the quiet persistence of the lassies, their willingness to go anywhere, and their modest dignity in the most abject and vicious surroundings, brought them honor and respect.

The Army was the pioneer in organized Social Service which now occupies the attention of all religious bodies. That is its contribution to the betterment of its times. Now the visit of the General or any other of the Army's world-leaders is a civic Occasion, with all sorts of ecclesiastical, professional and political personages on the platform.

The Unitarian Church, of Toronto, had its beginnings in 1845 when Rev. John Cordner of Montreal preached before a congregation of fifteen persons. These fifteen secured the unused George Street Wesleyan Church for £400 and called Rev. Mr. Adams as their pastor. He was succeeded in 1850 by Rev. Mr. Dall, and the congregation had increased sufficiently to justify the building of a small church on Jarvis Street. In December some Orthodox zealot set the church on fire, but it was soon repaired and the services were continued, despite the open disapproval of not a few Trinitarians. The first elders were G. M. Rose, A. V. Delaporte and W. B. Hamilton. Others on the Board were D. Lamb, George Bertram and S. C. Smoke. The first Sunday School superintendent was Dr. George Kennedy, of Trinity Colleg subsequently Pastor or Mini

There are a large number of Dissenters from Dissent in Toronto—Christadelphians, Plymouth Brethren, Theosophists, Spiritualists, and others whose beliefs vary in some detail or other from the generally accepted tenets of Protestant Christianity. The most remarkable group of all is the Christian Science denomination. Their First Church on St. George Street is one of the most interesting and artistic buildings in Toronto.

The Hebrew population maintains eleven synagogues.

The germ of the Young Men's Christian Association in Toronto can be traced to the visit of David Nasmith in 1831. He organized the York Young Men's Society as a City Mission similar to a mission which he had established in London, England. The society ceased to exist in 1838. Meanwhile Sir George Williams had organized in England the first Y.M.C.A. (in 1844) and in due course a branch was established in Montreal. Mr. John Holland, who had been interested in the Montreal Association, came to Toronto in 1853 and soon after his arrival called a meeting at his house on King Street near Toronto Street for the purpose of establishing the institution here. Meetings were held in the Mechanics' Institute Building on Court Street, but for some reason interest died and in four years the society was dissolved.

It was revived in 1863 at the instance of Mr. James Campbell and his friend Mr. Robert Baldwin (not the statesman) and formally organized on February 18th, 1864, with Mr. Baldwin as the first President. Rooms were secured at 151 Yonge Street, and for two years were opened only at stated intervals. In 1866 they were opened daily for the comfort of the volunteers assembled to repel the Fenian Raid, and since that time the Y.M.C.A. has continued in being. In 1868 the quarters were removed to 34 King Street East. In 1871 the Association was strong enough to build Shaftesbury Hall at the corner of Queen and James Street, an auditorium that served the needs of the religious and intellectual life of the city for many years. The Hall was sold in 1886 to the Sons of England and the Association removed to McGill and Yonge Streets. There it remained until the consolidation and better organization of the work in 1910, when a great Central Building was erected on College Street, a West End Branch at the corner of Dovercourt and College, and an East End Branch on Broadview.

The Presidents of the Association have been Mr. Robert Baldwin, Sir Daniel Wilson, Mr. John Macdonald, Hon. S. H. Blake (two terms), Mr. Stapleton Caldecott, Mr. Robert Kilgour (two terms), Hon. J. J. Maclaren, Mr. G. Tower Fergusson, Mr. William Garside and Mr. E. R. Wood.

The executive general secretaries have been Messrs. Thomas J. Wilkie, Alfred Sandham, William McCulloch, Frank M. Pratt and George A. Warburton.

To the religious denominations is due the foundation and growth of Higher Education in the Province of Ontario, and indeed in all Canada. The University of King's College, which afterwards became the University of Toronto, had its beginnings in the toil of Bishop Strachan. When the Government of Canada, at the appeal of non-Anglican people, made the University a neutral institution under State supervision, the Bishop was indignant. Calling upon his friends in Canada and in Great Britain he established Trinity College, where religion after the Anglican manner would have primacy, where the study of Divinity would take precedence over the Arts and Sciences, as at Oxford and at all the ancient Universities of Europe.

In 1830 the Methodist ministers adopted a constitution for a higher school to be known as the Upper Canada Academy. The plan was endorsed at the Conference of 1831, the first Methodist Conference to be held in York, and in 1832 there was a recommendation that the preachers should devote all fees received for performing the marriage ceremony to the building fund of the Academy, to be established at Cobourg. In 1836, under a Royal charter, the first ever granted in the British dominions to a nonconformist educational institution, the Academy was opened under the Principalship of Rev. Matthew Richey. In 1841 the Charter was amended, changing the name of the institution to Victoria College and giving it the right to confer degrees in Arts; Rev. Egerton Ryerson became its President. In 1890 the College was federated with Toronto University and two years later was removed to this city.

Presbyterians of Toronto held a meeting in 1832 and subscribed £600 towards the establishment of Queen's College, which was incorporated in 1840 and began work in Kingston in 1842. On November 5th, 1844, 14 students met in the house of Rev. Henry Eason, on James Street, Toronto, to begin the work of Knox College. There were two professors; Rev. Mr. Eason, who took Literature and Science, and Rev. Andrew King, instructor in Divinity. The fourteen students were John Black, Thomas Dickson, Patrick Gray, Andrew Hudson, Angus McColl, John McKinnon, James Nisbet, John Ross, W. R. Sutherland, Robert Wallace, David Barr, John Jameson, W. J. Mackenzie and Duncan McRuar. The sessions of 1845-46 were held in a house on Adelaide Street; the third session in a building on Front Street now incorporated in the Queen's Hotel. From 1854 the work of the College was carried on in Elmsley Villa, which had been a Gubernatorial residence in the time of Lord Elgin, and stood on Grosvenor Street, where in after years Central Presbyterian Church was built. The building on the circle of Spadina Avenue was erected in 1874 and the present commodious and distinctive college building on St. George Street succeeded it in the early days of the Great War.

The Baptists established McMaster University.

St. Michael's College was erected by the Roman Catholics on land given by Hon. John Elmsley, and the various ladies' and boys' superior schools for which Toronto is noted, were founded by one or other of the religious bodies. Those who in our time are disposed to question the usefulness of the Churches seem singularly ungrateful and do not understand the measure of sacrifice which was necessary to make this Province something more than a wilderness of barbarity. Polite learning is attainable in Ontario, and indeed in Canada, because the Churches willed it so.

At the end of the Great War the various religious communions in Canada found a strange apathy among the members and adherents. Congregations were dwindling. A wave of materialism had rolled over the country as a whole and it seemed as if the spiritual verities no longer had a grip upon the people. As a natural result the various schemes of the Churches for the spread of the Gospel at home and in foreign lands were endangered. Not alone were the springs of generosity drying up, but the condition of foreign exchange and the alarming rise of ordinary prices current by reason of war inflation rendered the prospect for the future more than doubtful. During the war years necessary building and extension work had been postponed, and a programme of capital outlay for schools, hospitals, churches and social service institutions seemed immediately imperative.

The officers of the Anglican, Baptist, Presbyterian, Methodist and Congregational churches stationed in Toronto came into conference during 1919 and determined to launch a United National Campaign, designed to stimulate the spiritual activity of the membership, to awaken the interest of the general public in the national importance of the work which the churches were seeking to do, and to secure subscriptions to a special capital fund to put the general welfare work on a sound financial basis. A committee of distinguished laymen met with the clerical leaders and drafted a plan of action at once spiritual and financial. By means of a publicity campaign, which included modern daily newspaper advertising, poster displays, and pamphlets, supplemented by a general canvass in every church, over $14,000,000 was collected to supplement the ordinary revenues. Toronto was the centre of this effort and the churches of the city contributed over $5,000,000 to the cause. Some of the donations of Toronto laymen were of princely generosity. As a result, the foreign missions continued their natural expansion, the educational institutions of the churches were cleared of a load of debt, a larger number of young men offered themselves for clerical and missionary activity and the congregations were stimulated to do better and more effective work. But a more useful result was the growth of mutual confidence and mutual respect amongst the leaders of the co-operating Communions, begun some years before by the establishment of the Missionary Education Movement and the Student Volunteer Movement.

Fifty years ago and more a Creed was of vital and instant importance. It seemed as if man's ultimate attainment of the heavenly rest would depend upon the measure of his intellectual assent to certain propositions of the theological schoolmen. The doctrine of Election and Final Perseverance of the Saints was chief among the eternal verities for one group; for another, it was a prime error. Some trusted their souls to the Lord of Life in the belief that the Episcopacy was the only Scriptural form of Church government. Others set bishops and presbyters on a level. Still others gave equal power to clergy and laity. Because of the pre-eminence of Creed in the minds of Christian folk denominations were multiplied. It is undoubtedly true that there was more estrangement in 1860 between Wesleyan Methodists and Primitive Methodists, between the Auld Kirk and the Free Church, than there is to-day between Methodists and ritualistic Anglicans, between Presbyterians and Roman Catholics. The reason for the change is by no means due to a decay of interest in Christianity, or to the lessening efficiency of the Church as the salt of civilization. The emphasis has been transferred from Creed to Conduct. This is not to say that Conduct was considered in the old days as unimportant. But it had a secondary interest as compared with the details of belief. Now the Pragmatic Philosophy with respect to Religion of all sorts is more generally held. The question is: "Does a man's religion 'work'?" Is his belief sufficient to raise him out of animalism, to extinguish the fires of selfishness, and make him a greater personality. Does it impel him to a lively interest in the "underprivileged," to a love for the great brotherhood of humanity? If so, men are not disposed to ask whether he follows John Wesley, John Knox, Emanuel Swedenborg, or even Ignatius Loyola. If he follow the Man of Nazareth in sincerity and loyalty enough is said. In that attitude of mind the Church Union Movement has developed, and will develop in the years to come.

CHAPTER XVI.

THE CATHOLIC CHURCH IN TORONTO

BY HUGH FRASER MACKINTOSH

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By HUGH FRASER MACKINTOSH

ABBÉ FRANCOIS PICQUET, a priest of St. Sulpice, during the course of an exploratory missionary tour of Lake Ontario, in the year 1752, arrived at Fort Toronto on the twenty-sixth of June. It is, therefore, probable that he celebrated Mass on the spot on the following morning. He found assembled at the post a number of Mississaga Indians, who flocked around him and spoke of the happiness their young people, their women and children, would feel if the King would do for them what he had done for other tribes, that is, provide them with regular missionaries. Hitherto, they complained, no church had been erected for their benefit, but only a canteen. The Abbé's reply was that if the Iroquois had in this respect fared better than they, it was because they had manifested some love for Christianity, whereas they (the Mississagas) had never evinced the least zeal for religion, and hence had been treated by Government according to their fancy. His own instructions were to confine his efforts to the Iroquois, and he therefore could not tarry long with them.

With the fall of French dominion in Canada on the Plains of Abraham in 1759, and the cession of the country to Great Britain by the Treaty of Paris, 1763, Catholic missionaries and explorers disappeared from Upper Canada, and did not make their re-appearance for upwards of a generation.

The story of the establishment of York as the capital of Upper Canada has been told. Among the pioneers of a small but steadily increasing Catholic colony in the town were John and Alexander Macdonell. John was the first Speaker of the House of Assembly of Upper Canada, to which office he had been elected at the first Parliament assembled at Niagara in 1792. He came to York with the transference of the Provincial Capital in 1797. These gentlemen belonged to a family conspicuous in our early annals, and always, with but a few individual exceptions, strongly attached to their ancestral faith. The name of Bishop Alexander Macdonell and of Colonel Macdonell, who shared the fate of Sir Isaac Brock at the battle of Queenston Heights, and is buried beside his chief under the imposing monument on the heights, will at once occur to the reader.

The Hon. Alexander Macdonell, who had seen service in the Revolutionary War, and at its close had with other members of his family settled in Glengarry, was, on the establishment of Government in Upper Canada, appointed Sheriff of the Home District. Upon the removal of the seat of Government to York he came to reside here, continuing in the office of Sheriff until 1805. In 1804 upon his election to the Legislative Assembly as member for the counties of Durham and Simcoe, and of the East Riding of York, he was elected Speaker of that body, Upon the breaking out of war with the United States, in 1812, he was appointed Deputy Paymaster-General of Militia, but being taken prisoner at the capture of Niagara, 26th May, 1813, was sent to Lancaster, Pa., and kept in confinement there until the termination of hostilities. He held several other appointments under the Crown, and closed his active career as a Member of the Legislative Council, to which office he was appointed in 1831. His residence, a fine one in those days, which stood on what is now the corner of Adelaide and John Streets, was removed only a few years ago.

Another Catholic citizen of distinction in those early days was the Hon. James Bâby, who, although not a permanent resident until after the close of the war, was a member of the first Parliament at Newark (Niagara) in 1792, and thereafter closely associated with Governor Simcoe in the establishment of the new capital. This gentleman was born at Detroit in 1762, that city being then under the British flag. His family was one of the oldest in the colony, having come over from France early in the seventeenth century, and removed to the settlement on the Detroit River before what is known as the Conquest. After coming to Upper Canada they engaged extensively in the fur trade, then and for many years thereafter the great staple trade of the country. James was educated at the Seminary of Quebec, and returned to his father's house in 1783. On the adjustment of the boundaries between the Canadas and the United States in 1795, and the transfer under Jay's Treaty, of Detroit to the latter, the Bâby family removed to the other side of the river, preferring not to change their allegiance, even though this steadfastness meant serious material loss to themselves. This loss was greatly aggravated by the War of 1812-15, in which James Bâby bore a conspicuous and honorable part. He had still retained considerable possessions on the Detroit side of the river, and these were confiscated on the outbreak of hostilities. It was at the close of the war, and on his appointment as Inspector-General, that he took up his residence permanently at York, where he spent the last eighteen years of his life, dying, universally regretted, in February, 1833.

A third Catholic of eminence who shared in this second foundation of Toronto, was Colonel Joseph Bouchette, generally regarded as one of the ablest topographers of his time. He also was the product of French Canada, but none the less conspicuous for attachment to the British Crown. His father, Commodore Bouchette, had been commander of the British naval forces on Lake Ontario during the Revolutionary War, and had especially distinguished himself by landing Governor Guy Carleton, afterwards Lord Dorchester, safely in Quebec during its siege by American forces under General Montgomery. Joseph, the son, was destined to have naval as well as military experience in the War of 1812-15, one incident of which especially merits being recorded in the present connection. He had been instructed to report on the general defensive state of the frontier, and to rconnoitre and ascertain the position and strength of the enemy. Had his views of the defenceless state of York, incorporated in that report, been heeded, the infant capital might not have fallen into the hands of the enemy as it did on that ill-fated April day, 1813, when all our government records were destroyed.

Joseph Bouchette's most conspicuous service to Toronto, however, was his survey of the harbor. "It fell to my lot," he says in his "British Dominions in North America," "to make the first survey of York harbor in 1793.

Lieutenant-Governor, the late General Simcoe, who then resided at Navy Hall, Niagara, having formed extensive plans for the improvement of the colony, had resolved upon laying the foundations of a provincial capital. I was at that period in the naval service of the lakes, and the survey of Toronto harbor was entrusted to my performance."

After the close of the war Bouchette seems to have resided principally in Montreal, where he died April 9th, 1841, and was buried in the Church of Nôtre Dame.

The first priest to visit York was the Rev. Edmund Burke, a graduate of Louvain, then a pastor in Ireland, and latterly a professor in Laval Seminary, Quebec. When in 1794 Governor Simcoe expressed to Lord Dorchester his desire that a priest "loyal to the King and of proved fidelity" might be sent to the Raisin River (then under British dominion, but now within the State of Ohio) "to instruct the people in morality, and their duty towards the King," the Bishop of Quebec, to whom Lord Dorchester had referred the matter at once selected Mr. Burke,* and commissioned him as Vicar General for the whole of Upper Canada. Mr. Burke lost no time in taking up the work of this office, and in October of the same year he was at Kingston, a little later at Niagara, and then at the Raisin River Missions. It is not until October, 1796, that we find in his letters mention of York. Writing from Kingston, October 25th, he says: "Here I am after almost endless delays at Chippawa. I had the good fortune to obtain a large lot at Niagara, and another at York, two permanent establishments. I shall willingly cede these lands to the seminary, but the buildings must be erected by it. I have not yet drawn my large lot of land, as I am waiting until the location of the capital shall have been decided on."† The land at York here referred to is no doubt the lot on the corner of Wellington and John Streets, allotted to him in Surveyor-General Smith's plan of 1797. This lot was not in the event utilized for religious purposes, and was probably otherwise disposed of before the Vicar left for Nova Scotia.

The Vicar General remained on the missions in Upper Canada until 1801, when, by the direction of the Bishop of Quebec, he departed for Nova Scotia. In July, 1818, he was consecrated Bishop of Sion, and Vicar General of Nova Scotia—forerunner of the Bishops and Archbishops of Halifax. This dignity he survived but a little over two years, dying full of years and honors on November 29th, 1820.

Just as Mr. Burke was the first priest to visit the new capital as such, so undoubtedly he was the celebrant of the first Mass. This is always an important event to Catholics, and the when and where in a new settlement an interesting subject of enquiry. Some years ago the present writer made earnest efforts to determine this point, but without arriving at any very definite conclusion. We have seen that Abbé Picquet must have celebrated the Holy Sacrifice at old Fort Toronto in 1752. But this does not lessen the interest of the enquiry: when and where, in the resurrected city, was the

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*The title "Father" was not in those days applied to secular priests, but to members of the religious orders only. It was customary to address a priest as "Mister."

†This appears to indicate that the transfer of the Capital to York was not then fully consummated. As a matter of fact it was not effected until the year following.

Mass first celebrated? Vicar General Burke's letters, so far as they are available, do not furnish this information, hence we are left to tradition. The late Patrick Boyle, publisher and editor for many years of *The Irish Canadian,* told the writer that he had it from the lips of James Beaty, publisher of *The Leader,* in his day among the "oldest inhabitants," that the first Mass in York was said in the house of William Bergin, father of the late Dr. Bergin, of Cornwall. A patent for a water lot was issued to this William Bergin on 13th August, 1829, and in the Assessment Roll for 1833 his name appears as residing on King Street. In a list of agents of *The Catholic,* (Kingston, 1830) he is described as a "merchant," but the date of his first arrival in York, we have no means of knowing. There is a tradition in the Hynes family, his kinsfolk, that he lived on Duke Street.

Two years after Vicar General Burke's departure for the Maritime Provinces, there sailed up the St. Lawrence and dropped anchor at Quebec, a ship having on board the first detachment of a body of emigrants from the Highlands of Scotland. At their head was a stalwart priest, destined to open a new and important chapter in the history of Upper Canada. This was the Rev. Alexander Macdonell, formerly missionary priest in the Braes of Lochaber, and later Chaplain of the Glengarry Fencibles, the first Catholic corps to be raised as such in Great Britain since the Reformation.

In a rare pamphlet, printed at Kingston in 1839, and of which Bishop Macdonell himself is the reputed author, we have a graphic account of the circumstances in Scotland which led to this migration. Mainly through the instrumentality of their Chaplain, restrictions, which had hitherto existed upon emigration, were modified in favor of members of this Fencible regiment, and lands in Upper Canada set aside for their benefit. In response thereto a body of these Highlanders, with Rev. Mr. Macdonell still at their head, set sail from Glasgow in the year 1803, and in due time landed at Quebec as above stated, other detachments following at intervals covering a period of two years.

On landing Rev. Mr. Macdonell lost no time in proceeding to York, and, presenting his credentials to Governor Peter Hunter, obtained for his followers the lands stipulated by the Home Government. These were allotted mainly in the County of Glengarry, where large numbers of his countrymen, Loyalists from the old British Province of New York, were already located. This was the beginning of the flourishing Highland settlements on the St. Lawrence, which have contributed materially to the development of the Province of Ontario.

On coming to York in 1803 the Rev. Mr. Macdonell no doubt sought out the few Catholics in the place, and gathering them about him formed them into an embryo parish. As already stated there was no church in York at that time. In the "Short Account" referred to, Mr. Macdonell has himself told us that when he first arrived in Upper Canada he found but three churches in the whole Province, one of stone and two of wood. Of priests to minister to his widely scattered flock there were but two, one a Frenchman who could not speak a word of English, and the other an Irishman, who left the Province soon afterwards. It, therefore, became his first care to arrange for the erection of churches and to provide the clergy—problems not easy of solution in the yet undeveloped state of the country.

On his first visit to York we may be sure these matters were discussed, and plans laid to meet the situation. The first step was to secure in the new capital a site for a church, the land allotted to Vicar General Burke in 1797 being no longer available, even had its location been desirable. It was not until 1806, however, that a patent for Lot 6, in the Town of York, was issued to Hon. James Bâby, Alex. Macdonell, Rev. A. Macdonell and John Small, as trustees, "for the congregation of Roman Catholics, for the purpose of erecting a chapel." This is the property on the corner of George and Duke Streets, long occupied by the school known as the De La Salle Institute, under the care of the Christian Brothers. It was not, however, destined to be used for the purpose originally intended, as, in 1821, the same trustees applied to the Legislative Assembly for permission to dispose of the property as "being too circumscribed a space for the erection of a church, a house for the officiating clergyman, and a cemetery, especially the latter, which may in a very short time become obnoxious to possessors of lots in the vicinity." The Bill giving effect to this petition was passed by both Houses and received the assent of the Lieutenant-Governor, 14th April, 1821. This is notable as being the first Act affecting Catholics passed in Upper Canada. The property later passed into the hands of the Bank of Upper Canada, and handsome premises were erected thereon, which, it may be added, still stand. On the collapse of the Bank in 1866, the property was purchased by the Christian Brothers, and, as already stated, turned into a school, which continued its career on that site for over fifty years. It has now once more passed out of Catholic hands, and is diverted to other uses. The lot on the corner of Queen and Power Streets, on which St. Paul's church and school and the House of Providence now stand, was purchased out of proceeds of the sale in 1821.

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The first St. Paul's Church is said to have been a wooden structure, the exact date of its erection being uncertain. Whenever that may have been, it did not long remain, for the second church, a brick building, took its place some time between the years 1820 and 1826, John Ewart being the contractor—this on the authority of Dr. Scadding, who adds that it was substantially built, and that its north and south walls were "worked into a sort of tesselated pattern, which was considered something extraordinary." The Hon. Thomas Talbot, who visited York in 1824, speaks of it as "not yet completed." He further states that the town then had 1,336 inhabitants, occupying about 250 houses. This brick church of St. Paul, the mother-church of Toronto, remained in active use until 1892, when it ceased to be used as a place of worship, and gave place to the imposing structure which now adorns the corner of Queen and Power Streets. The old building continued for several years to do duty as a parish hall, but, to the regret of many, was finally removed to make way for the present parochial residence.

From the date of his first visit, down to the year 1823, Vicar Macdonell himself seems to have attended to the spiritual needs of the Catholic people of York, visiting the town at regular intervals. In the latter year came Rev. James Crowley, an Irishman, from the diocese of Cork. This priest remained in charge of the infant congregation until 1826, when he went to Peterborough, where he was the first resident pastor. His ministrations in the Province terminated about 1836, his subsequent career being unknown. Mr. Alexander Macdonell in January, 1819, after protracted negotiations with the British Government, whose consent was in those days a necessary preliminary, had been appointed Bishop of Rhesina, *i.p.i.*, and Vicar Apostolic for Upper Canada. His consecration, however, did not take place until 31st December, 1820, this ceremony being performed in the Church of the Ursulines, Quebec.

Six years later a further step was taken, when Upper Canada was canonically erected into a diocese, with Mgr. Macdonell as first Bishop, under the title of Regiopolis or Kingston. An interesting point is that this was the first Roman Catholic diocese to be erected in the British dominions since the Reformation.

Another event of this year (1826), which was to have an interesting sequel, was the appointment of a coadjutor to Bishop Macdonell, in the person of the Rev. Thomas Weld, of Lulworth Castle, Dorsetshire. Mr. Weld was consecrated Bishop of Amycla, *i.p.i.*, with right of succession to Kingston, on 6th August, 1826. Circumstances, however, delayed his departure for Canada, and meanwhile, during a visit to Rome in 1830, he was summoned to the College of Cardinals. He therefore, resigned his position in the Canadian Church, and spent the rest of his days in Rome, where he died 19th April, 1837.

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Elmsley.

On the resignation of Cardinal Weld Bishop Macdonell was given a coadjutor in the person of Rev. Remigius Gaulin, a curé from the Lower Province, who was raised to the episcopate as Bishop of Tabraca, with right of succession.

We have no means of estimating the number of Catholics in York at this time, but they could not have been very numerous, as the total population of the town in 1826, as given by the official census, was but 1,719. In 1830 this figure had increased to 2,860. The erection of a church on the scale of St. Paul's was, therefore, a big undertaking, and tribute is due to the little handful of Catholics for their courage in embarking upon it. There was a good spirit abroad in those early days, and it is a pleasure to record contributions for the work from the leading Protestants of the place, among them such well-known men as Attorney-General Clark, Hon. William Dickson, Colonel Chewett, Dr. Widmer, Robert Baldwin and Samuel P. Jarvis.

About this time Bishop Macdonell took up his residence in York. He had been appointed to the Legislative Council of Upper Canada, and his duties as such required his presence in the capital during the Parliamentary sessions. He lived in the house, still standing, though somewhat altered, on the southeast corner of Jarvis (then Nelson) and Duchess Streets; we never pass it by without in imagination seeing his tall figure standing in the doorway, or passing down the street. Bishop Gaulin also lived in this house for two years, 1837-1839.

Dr. Scadding is the authority for the statement that Bishop Macdonell also lived for a time in Russell Abbey, in Princess Street, formerly the residence of Hon. Peter Russell. There is a drawing of this house in "Toronto of Old." "I have seen the Bishop entering and leaving the Abbey many a time," was Dr. Scadding's assurance to the present writer many years ago.

There was a great stir in York in the year 1833 over the secession of Hon. John Elmsley from the Church of England, and his conversion to the Catholic faith. As a son of Chief Justice Elmsley, and himself a member of the Legislative Council, he was a conspicuous figure in the Province, and a change in allegiance of this kind could not, in Archdeacon Strachan's estimation, fittingly go unrebuked. Mr. Elmsley had issued in pamphlet form an extract from the writings of Abbé Travern (afterwards Bishop of Strasbourg) on the Holy Eucharist, which, he averred, had been the occasion of his conversion. This pamphlet he had circulated among his friends throughout the Province. The Archdeacon felt constrained to notice this from the pulpit of St. James's Church, and had followed up his verbal strictures with "A Letter to the Congregation of St. James's Church, York," which also went into a pamphlet, printed by Robert Stanton. Nor was the Archdeacon done with it yet, for early in 1834 appeared a third pamphlet with the title "The Poor Man's Preservative Against Popery," being largely a reprint of Blanco White's work, with the same title. The Archdeacon was not, however, permitted to have it all his own way, for Mr. Elmsley countered with a fourth pamphlet, being a reprint of Husenbeth's "Defence of the Catholic Church," in substance a refutation of Blanco White's "Preservative."

The "Preservative Against Popery" which on title is designated as "Part I.", was intended by Archdeacon Strachan to be but one of a series. But there had come to the Province in 1825, an accomplished theologian and dialectician, who was at this time residing in Kingston, where in 1830 he had begun the publication of *The Catholic*, the first journalistic venture of the kind in Upper Canada. This was the V. Rev. William Peter Macdonald, Vicar General, who, scenting the smoke of battle from afar, bared his arm for the conflict. He was an old friend of the Archdeacon's, had even, it is said, been his schoolfellow in Scotland. But he could not let an onslaught of this kind go unheeded, and the Ven. Archdeacon was soon apprised of this "second Richmond in the field," by the receipt one morning of a fifth pamphlet bearing his friend's name, and the title: "Remarks on Doctor Strachan's pamphlet . . . on the Eucharist." Recognizing at once the mettle of his antagonist, who, as Chevalier Macdonell has told us, had been trained in the best schools of the old world, the ex-dominie is said to have exclaimed: "It's all right, diamond cut diamond, Scotsman against Scotsman." At any rate, the controversy terminated then and there.

The years from 1830 to 1835 were relatively among the most prosperous in Toronto's history, the population increasing from 2,860 in the former year to 9,765 in the latter, or nearly 350 per cent. This increase was due to immigration from the British Isles. Of these immigrants the Catholic Church received her share, for, as we are told by John Francis Maguire, in his "Irish in America," four hundred and fifteen families, numbering upwards of 2,000 souls, sailed from Cork in the year 1825. These settled chiefly in the country north of Rice Lake, now embraced within the county of Peterborough, and were followed in succeeding years by other detachments. Of these a part settled in York, as did also a fair proportion of later arrivals from England and Scotland.

The pastor of St. Paul's church at this time was Rev. William O'Grady, who had come to the Province from Brazil in 1829, but belonged originally to the diocese of Cork. He seems to have won the confidence of the Bishop from the start, for, in January, 1830, within but a few months of his arrival, we find him in charge of the mission at York, with the rank of Vicar General. Politics, however, seems to have had for him a stronger attraction than the ordinary ministrations of a pastor of souls. He allied himself with the political party led by William Lyon Mackenzie, and not content with holding opinions, as an individual, dragged them into the sanctuary and made of his pulpit a political rostrum. The outcome was that the Bishop found it necessary to remove him from the pastorate and, in the event, to withdraw his faculties and expel him from the diocese.

It was under these circumstances that, in 1833, Rev. W. P. McDonagh became third pastor of St. Paul's.

Among leading Catholic laymen of that period were Laurence Heyden, Justice of the Peace, who was foremost in every good work; William Bergin, under whose roof, as we have seen, the first Mass in York is supposed to have been said; and Francis Collins, proprietor and editor of *The Canadian Freeman,* who was a conspicuous figure in pre-Rebellion days. His vigorous conduct of *The Freeman* brought him more than once into conflict with the authorities.

Collins died of cholera in 1834. His daughter, Mary Frances, better known as Mother St. Maurice, of the Congregation of Nôtre Dame, died in Montreal in 1911, after a life of over sixty years in the Order. Another daughter was Mrs. Hayes, wife of F. B. Hayes, of the translation staff of the Dominion House of Commons, both now deceased.

A third layman with Rebellion memories who survived the century was Matthew Teefy, Postmaster of Richmond Hill, father of the late Rev. John Reid Teefy, of St. Michael's College, and Toronto University. Mr. Teefy had served four years' apprenticeship, from 1836, as a printer in the office of *The Patriot,* under Thomas Dalton, and at the time of his death in 1911 ranked as the oldest printer, and, in point of service, the oldest postmaster in Canada.

Accompanied by Dr. Thomas Rolph, later Emigration Agent for Canada in Great Britain, and the author of some interesting books on the country, Bishop Macdonell went to Europe in 1839. After transacting necessary business with the Colonial Office, and paying a short visit to Ireland, during which he had not been well, he proceeded to Scotland, where he became seriously ill, and after a few days, died quite unexpectedly in the house of Rev. William Reid, Catholic pastor at Dumfries. This was on the 14th January, 1840.

The remains were removed to Edinburgh, and after a solemn Requiem in St. Mary's Cathedral, were placed temporarily in a vault beneath the chapel of St. Margaret's Convent. There they rested until 1861, when Bishop Horan brought them to Canada, and with the most solemn offices of the Church re-interred them in the Cathedral at Kingston. Thus closed the earthly career of a man who for more than sixty years had given of his best to the service of his fellows, without regard to creed, and for thirty-seven years had devoted himself to the up-building of the Church in Upper Canada.

Up to this time the whole Province, from the Ottawa River to the Detroit, had been embraced within the diocese of Kingston, but with the opening up of new settlements and the constant accession to the Catholic population by immigration and natural increase, it gradually grew beyond the power of one bishop to oversee satisfactorily so extensive a diocese. Its division, therefore, became a necessity, and had been under consideration for some time before Bishop Macdonell's death.

There is reason, indeed, to believe that the deceased prelate had intended, on finishing his business in Scotland, to proceed to Rome and discuss the matter with Propaganda. Be that as it may, it is certain that one of the first acts of his successor, Dr. Gaulin, who was in feeble health at the time, was to avail himself of the visit of Bishop Bourget, of Montreal, to Rome, in 1841, to renew these negotiations, and to urge speedy action. As a result, the division was decided upon, and by a Bull of Pope Gregory XVI. dated 17th December, 1841, all that portion of the Province lying west of the District of Newcastle, was erected into a separate diocese, with Rev. Michael Power, Curé of Laprairie, and Vicar General of the diocese of Montreal, as first Bishop. To the new Bishop was given the option of selecting his episcopal seat, and recognizing in Toronto not only the most populous city in the Province at that time, but its natural centre, he lost no time in making his choice. Hence the Catholic diocese of Toronto came into being.

Bishop Power's consecration took place in the parish church at Laprairie, which had been erected during his incumbency, on the octave of the Ascension, 8th May, 1842. Bishop Gaulin was the officiating prelate, assisted by Bishops Bourget and Turgeon, and by many priests. On the following day he named as his secretary, Rev. John J. Hay, a former student of Propaganda, whom he raised to the priesthood on the 21st of the same month. On the 10th he appointed V. Rev. W. P. Macdonald, of Hamilton, his Vicar-General. On 25th June following, the new Bishop arrived at Toronto.

Bishop Power was a native of Halifax, born on 17th October, 1804. His father, William Power, was captain and owner of a vessel sailing regularly between Halifax and St. John's, Newfoundland. His mother, as letters of hers, still preserved, testify, was a woman of deep piety and strong womanly common-sense. At the early age of twelve, young Power was, on the advice of Bishop Burke, sent to Montreal to be educated, There he entered the Sulpician Seminary, at which institution, and at the sister seminary of Quebec, he prepared himself for the priesthood, to which he was ordained 17th August, 1827, being then in his twenty-third year. After serving in several parishes in Lower Canada, he was, in 1839, placed in charge at Laprairie, and at the same time made Vicar General of the diocese, continuing as such until his consecration as Bishop of Toronto.

In taking up his residence in Toronto, the Bishop found himself face to face with difficulties of no ordinary kind. His diocese covered an immense territory, and the members of his flock in many sections were inadequately, if at all, provided with the means for fulfilling their obligations as Catholics. In Toronto, his episcopal city, now grown to be a thriving community of about thirteen thousand inhabitants, the Catholics numbered about three thousand, with but one priest to minister to their spiritual requirements. St. Paul's was the only church, and it became for the time being his cathedral. For the brief period of his episcopate the Bishop resided first, on the corner of Duchess and Berkeley streets, and then, for the last few months of his life, in the newly-erected St. Michael's Palace, on Church Street.

in Power St. on the East side adjoining Queens

As a first step towards proper organization of the diocese Bishop Power summoned a Synod of his clergy, which assembled in St. Paul's church in October, being preceded by a retreat conducted by Father Chazelle, S.J., of Montreal, and Rev. Louis Boue, a secular priest. Over this synod, which was attended by sixteen priests, the Bishop personally presided. Its outcome was the drawing up of a body of statutes which, with additions and amendments, made necessary from time to time by changing conditions, remain in force to this day.

Of the clergy present at this synod three call for special mention, as being more or less intimately associated with Toronto. Rev. John James Hay, who, as already related, had been ordained by Bishop Power, and selected as his Secretary, was a native of Glengarry county, where he was born 24th June, 1818. Of frail constitution from his youth, Archdeacon Hay survived the Bishop less than two years, dying 19th February, 1849. He is buried under St. Michael's Cathedral, where a marble tablet marks his last resting place. He was a model priest, and his early death was deeply deplored.

Of Very Rev. William Peter Macdonald, Vicar General of the diocese, mention has already been made in connection with the Strachan-Elmsley controversy. He was, says Chevalier Macdonell, "a thorough scholar and polished gentleman, and possessed of a refined poetic taste." He came to reside in Toronto about 1846, and died, universally regretted, at St. Michael's Palace, on 2nd April (Good Friday) 1847, and is interred in the cathedral. No memorial or inscription of any kind marks his resting place.

V. Rev. J. B. Proulx, the third priest who resided for any length of time in Toronto, is remembered chiefly for his work among the Indians at Penetanguishene, and on Manitoulin Island, he being the first missionary in that section since the Jesuit missions of the seventeenth century. He was long associated with Toronto and by Government appointment was for many years Chaplain to the Garrison.

A fourth priest should here be mentioned, the Rev. John Carroll, who came to the diocese from Nova Scotia in May, 1843. He was a nephew of Bishop Edmund Burke, had studied under his supervision, and been ordained by him. Shortly after his arrival in Toronto Bishop Power created him a Vicar General, and on the Bishop's death in 1847 he became, jointly with Archdeacon Hay, Administrator of the Diocese, and on the death of the latter acted alone in that capacity until the arrival of the new Ordinary, Bishop de Charbonnel. He subsequently went to the United States and died in Chicago in 1889, being then, at the age of ninety-six, the oldest priest in America. He is said to have been a relative of Charles Carroll of Carrolton, one of the Signers of the Declaration of Independence, whom, on at least one occasion, he visited at his ancestral home in Maryland.

From his first arrival in Toronto Bishop Power had felt the need of a suitable cathedral. The Catholic population, keeping pace with the expansion of the city, had long since outgrown St. Paul's, and it had become necessary to provide additional church accommodation. He therefore began to look about him for a suitable location, and finally fixed upon the block of land on Bond, Church and Shuter Streets, which he succeeded in purchasing for £1,800. We of to-day can afford to smile at the adverse criticism which this purchase aroused on the part of some, as being "too much on the outskirts." In the light of the city's subsequent expansion the Bishop stands forth as a man of vision and discernment.

The excavation for the Cathedral was begun on 7th April, 1845, a large force of men, who gave their services gratuitously, having assembled with their teams, and in an incredibly short space of time the work was done. Building operations began immediately, and progressed so rapidly that in the beginning of May the Bishop was able to lay the corner stone. All things considered, it was unquestionably an ambitious undertaking, but was justified in the event. Unfortunately, Bishop Power did not live to see it completed, but at his death it was so far advanced that within a year thereafter, 29th September, 1848, it was dedicated by Bishop Bourget of Montreal, assisted by the Bishops of Kingston, Bytown and Martyropolis. Concurrently with the Cathedral was erected the Episcopal residence on Church Street, known as St. Michael's Palace, which was completed and occupied by the Bishop on 7th December, 1846.

A subject which exercised Bishop Power's mind continually was the necessity of making proper provision in Toronto for the education of young girls. With this idea in mind he visited Rathfarnham Convent, near Dublin, when in Europe in the early part of 1847, and arranged for a colony of Sisters of this order (Loretto) to come to Toronto. A little band of five nuns arrived in Toronto in September, and notwithstanding the death of the Bishop, which occurred just two weeks after their arrival, soon opened their school and began that career of usefulness the results of which are apparent to all.

The year 1846 was the year of the great famine in Ireland and in the wake of the famine came fever and pestilence. "Those who escaped death in the one form," it has been written, "were soon called upon to confront it in another, and in the light of subsequent events theirs was perhaps the happier lot who, in the first months of the famine succumbed to its fearful ravages. They were at least spared the fearful spectacle to which the succeeding pestilence reduced their unhappy countrymen." The Government, though tardily, had made every effort to avert the impending calamity, and private charity did nobly, but all that can be said for the landlords of Ireland is that, with a few honorable exceptions, their only concern seemed to be how best they could rid themselves of so uncomfortable a burden. Hence their sudden zeal for emigration. Shipload after shipload of aged and infirm, of helpless widows with large families, and of those enfeebled by sickness and destitution, were despatched to Canada, the recently passed stringent laws of the United States against promiscuous immigration having closed American ports against them. In this way close on one hundred thousand were "shipped" to Canada in the first six months of 1847.

The Canadian Government, forewarned by its medical officials, had established a quarantine station at Grosse Isle, in the St. Lawrence, and in anticipation of considerable sickness among the immigrants had made rather extensive preparation for their reception and treatment. But they greatly underestimated the task that lay before them. The consequence was that the poor people had died by the thousand (8,671 are the official figures), and those who passed quarantine and were allowed to pass up the river carried with them the seeds of pestilence, and scattered them far and wide. The fever broke out simultaneously in many places and added victims by the hundred to the already vast total on board ship and at Grosse Isle. Over four thousand died at Quebec and Montreal, and 3,048 in various points of Canada West, not including Toronto. In Toronto the mortality was 863, and Bishop Power's clergy were entirely unequal to the responsibility thus thrust upon them, though they worked heroically night and day to succor and console the sick and the dying. Fathers Hay and Kirwan, the resident priests, and Fathers Carroll and O'Reilly, who came, the one from Niagara and the other from Dundas, to help them, one by one sank under the work from sheer fatigue, or succumbed to the fever. The Bishop was thus left practically alone to battle as best he could with the situation. Then came a late call from the Immigrant sheds that a poor woman lay dying; in response thereto the Bishop went out into the night to prepare a soul for its last journey. The next day symptoms of the dread malady manifested themselves, and in a few days the name of Michael Power had passed into the custody of the ages.

The Bishop's death, which elicited expressions of heartfelt sorrow on every side, occurred on the first of October. "It is not for us to pronounce his eulogy," said *The British Colonist*, the leading newspaper of the day. "The sorrow of his flock; the regret of the community, the members of which have learned to appreciate his exertions to promote peace and brotherly love among us; the tears that moisten the cheeks of many persons not within the pale of his Church, to whom we have spoken of his untimely decease, are the best evidence of the loss sustained in his death. May it be our lot to see a successor appointed to the episcopate whom we all may learn to love as well."

The Bishop's funeral took place on the 5th October, 1847, and as the new Cathedral, which was to be his final resting place, was not yet roofed-in, the offices for the dead were celebrated in St. Paul's Church. The remains were then transferred to St. Michael's, and now repose in a vault beneath the high altar. A tablet to his memory with a lengthy Latin inscription, is affixed to one of the pillars above the sanctuary wall.

Following upon Bishop Power's demise, the Catholics of Toronto were left without a chief pastor for almost three years, when on 15th March, 1850, Armand-Francis Marie, Comte de Charbonnel, was preconized Bishop of Toronto in succession, and having gone to Rome on receiving notification of this fact, was there consecrated by Pope Pius IX. in person, the ceremony taking place in the Sistine Chapel on 26th May. In the interregnum, Rev. John Larkin, an English priest, who had been a professor in Montreal Seminary, and had later become a Jesuit was named for the office, and the Bulls actually had been issued. Father Larkin had, however, positively declined the honor, and been successful in having it cancelled. It was then that the choice fell upon the Abbé de Charbonnel.

Bishop de Charbonnel belonged to one of the oldest and most distinguished families of France, numbering amongst its members several who have inscribed their names on France's scroll of chivalry. The Bishop's Father was Comte John Baptist de Charbonnel, Baron of Saussac, Lord of Bets, Flachats and Camblaire. He it was who in 1791, as Dr. Teefy has told us, saved the two daughters of Louis XV. by enabling them to escape from France. His wife was Mary Claudine de Pradier, daughter of the Marquis D'Agrain, first President of the Parlement of Dijon, during the war of the Revolution. Armand was the second son of this marriage, and was born at Monistrol-sur-Loire, 1st December, 1802. Educated at Montbrison, Annonay, and the Seminary of St. Sulpice, Paris, he was ordained priest in 1825.

Entering the Society of St. Sulpice, he came to Canada in 1839 and remained until 1847. He was in France when called to Rome for consecration as Bishop of Toronto.

Bishop de Charbonnel reached Toronto on 21st September, 1850 and on the Sunday following took formal possession of his See. The city then contained less than eight thousand Catholics, out of a total of about 30,000. It had, therefore, trebled its population in the sixteen years that had elapsed since its incorporation as a city. To serve these eight thousand Catholics there were two churches, and but three priests: Fathers Carroll, Harkin and Fitzgerald. There were no institutions of any kind, and but one religious community, the Ladies of Loretto. The Christian Brothers came in 1851. In the Catholic schools, according to a "Statement furnished by the City Board of Trustees" in 1852, there were 706 pupils and 12 teachers, 5 of the latter being lay.

The Bishop's first care, then, was to provide additional priests, and as those of English speech were not to be had, owing to the recent course of events in Ireland, the ordinary source of supply, he turned to France, the fruitful mother of missionaries. Of the several Orders invited, the Basilians alone were destined to remain permanently in the Diocese, although the Jesuits are now again located in the Huron country, sanctified as it is by the blood of their martyred brethren. The educational work of the Basilians has been dealt with in another chapter.

St. Michael's Cathedral had, as we have seen, been formally dedicated in 1848, but there remained a heavy debt upon it, and this the Bishop was urgent to discharge. In a Pastoral issued in the spring of 1851 he was able to announce that this debt had already been reduced by some twelve thousand dollars, but what he did not say was that a very considerable proportion of this sum had been contributed out of his own means. The Cathedral then, however, presented a very different aspect from what it does now. The interior was quite unadorned, and as old residents have remarked, with plain windows and white walls, the dazzling light was very unpleasant, even trying, to weak eyes.

The first St. Mary's Church, Bathurst Street, a brick building, had been erected in 1851, but it was not until 1854 that it received a resident pastor in the person of Rev. John O'Neil. Retiring after two years on account of ill health, Father O'Neil's place was taken by Father Louis de Lavagna, a Capuchin from Italy, who had been for some time in England. This priest was to be but the forerunner of a regular community of these monks, but owing to his death a year later, and the resignation of Bishop de Charbonnel in 1860, this project was never realized. But while he remained, the saintly Capuchin created for himself a memory in the hearts of his people that is cherished to this day. He died on 17th March, 1867, and is interred beneath the present church.

The third church erected during this period was St. Patrick's, about the year 1859. This was first attended by Father Proulx from the Cathedral, but in 1861 a Father Sauvadet came into residence as regular pastor, to be followed by Fathers Rey and Laurent, in the order named. Father Laurent remained at St. Patrick's until 1881, when, on the parish being handed over to the Redemptorist Fathers, he became rector of the Cathedral.

It is to Bishop de Charbonnel more than to any other one man or group of men, that the Catholics of Ontario owe their Separate Schools. The story of their foundation and development is told elsewhere.

The year 1856 was especially memorable for two things. In keeping with the traditions of his office, and in conformity with the precepts of his Master, the Bishop had compassion for the poor. Confronted upon his arrival with the sad after-effects of the pestilence of 1847, he at once formed the resolution of doing something practical towards ameliorating conditions. The financial burden, represented mainly by the Cathedral debt, which he had at once to shoulder, alone kept him from putting his plan into immediate execution. In 1856 conditions had so much improved, that he was able to make a beginning, and in that year was laid the foundation stone of the House of Providence. This great institution which, in the sixty-seven years that have intervened, has cared for many thousand aged, indigent and infirm, and smoothed the dying pillow of countless sufferers, is, when all is said and done, Armand de Charbonnel's most enduring monument.

Just as Kingston Diocese had grown beyond the capability of one man to properly oversee, so had the incoming tide of immigration produced the like effect in Toronto. In 1853 Bishop de Charbonnel had applied for a coadjutor, but this failing him, through the man he had selected for the office (Father Dowd of Montreal) having declined it, he proposed to the Quebec Provincial Council of 1854, in which he participated, that the Holy See be petitioned to erect two new dioceses in the western part of Upper Canada. This proposal the Council put into effect, and as the result the dioceses of Hamilton and London came into existence in February, 1856, the Rev. John Farrell of Peterborough being named Bishop of the one, and the Rev. P. A. Pinsonneault, of Montreal of the other.

One other great work of Bishop de Charbonnel's should be mentioned, viz: the introduction into his diocese of the Society for the Propagation of the Faith. The Bishop had always taken a deep interest in the work of this Society, and while in France had had an active part in its operations. He considered, too, that the diocese of Toronto, having in his own person and in that of his predecessor, benefited by the funds of the Society, there was now an especial obligation to repay that benefaction by contributing to the up-keep of the missions under its care. Accordingly, we find him instituting an annual collection, which, while he remained at the head of the Diocese was regularly adhered to, and to which the people gave a whole-hearted response.

Nor should the great lay Society of St. Vincent de Paul, which was instituted in the first year of Bishop de Charbonnel's episcopacy, be passed over. The first Conference was founded on 10th November, 1850, the officers elected being men well-known for their charitable disposition and active interest in Catholic affairs. They were George Manley Muir, Thomas Hayes, William John Macdonell, Charles Robertson, Denis K. Feehan, and Samuel George Lynn. Mr. Muir was elected President, but with the transfer of the Government (of which he was an official) to Quebec, in 1851, gave place to Mr. Macdonell, who continued in that office until his death in 1893. This gentleman was for ten years President and for more than another ten, Manager of the Toronto Savings Bank, and was also Vice-Consul of France for thirty years. A gentleman of refined literary tastes, he accumulated a valuable library which, regrettably, was dispersed after his death. His own little volume of "Reminiscences of Bishop Macdonell and of other old Residents of the Province" (1888) is a valuable contribution to our early history.

Mr. Samuel G. Lynn, the grandson of a Protestant Bishop of Carlisle, was like Hon. John Elmsley, a convert, and the two were associated as great benefactors of the Church, and foremost in every good work. Rev. Mother Ignatia Lynn, Superior General in America of the Loretto Sisters, who died in 1912, was Mr. Lynn's daughter.

Other well-known laymen were Dr. John King, one of the leading physicians of his day, who died in 1857; Maurice Scollard, an official of the Bank of Upper Canada; and Colonel Baldwin.

Toronto had now (1859) grown to be a city of about 43,000 people and there had been a corresponding increase in the Catholic population. At Bishop de Charbonnel's advent there were, as we have seen, but two churches, and with the exception of the newly founded Loretto Convent on Duke Street, no institutions of any kind. Now there were five churches, two convents, a college and a House of Providence. Catholic schools, too, had begun to thrive. The three priests of 1850 had at same time increased to twelve, including the faculty of St. Michael's College. So that there had been progress all along the line, and this was in large measure due to the unconquerable zeal and energy of the Bishop.

It also appeared that owing to the decimation of the clergy of Ireland in the years of famine and pestilence it was for the nonce impossible to secure priests from that source. Nor had Upper Canada yet reached the point of producing and training her own clergy — at least not to the degree necessary to make the Province in that respect self-sustaining. Hence the Bishop had turned to his own native land, for assistance, and was so far successful that he had brought to the city and diocese a score or more French priests who, for the most part, would have done honor to any diocese in the world. Yet out of this very circumstance grew an agitation against him that was to terminate only with his resignation.

In 1858 Bishop de Charbonnel petitioned the Holy See for a coadjutor, in the person of Rev. John Joseph Lynch, a Lazarist, and Founder and President of the Seminary of Our Lady of the Angels, on the Niagara River. The petition being granted, Father Lynch was, on November 20th, consecrated Bishop of Æchinas, with right of succession to Toronto. On February 2nd following, Bishop de Charbonnel left for Europe, and on April 26th resigned the See into the hands of the Sovereign Pontiff. Mgr. Lynch thus, automatically, became Bishop of Toronto.

Mgr. de Charbonnel became Bishop of Sozopolis and in 1880, Archbishop of the same See. He died 29th March, 1891, and was buried at the Capuchin Monastery at Crest, which community he had joined on his relinquishment of the See of Toronto.

Although Catholicity had made undoubted progress in the Province and in its capital under Bishops Power and De Charbonnel, conditions were still far from satisfactory. The existing religious institutions were still in their infancy; the number of priests were not equal to the work required of them; the parishes were scattered, and church buildings mostly of a temporary character; and school facilities fell far short of their requirements.

Bishop Lynch took formal possession of the See on the feast of Corpus Christi, 1860. He was a native of Clones, in the County of Monaghan, where he was born on 6th February, 1816. His early education was received at a school in Lucan, then at St. Joseph's Academy, Clondalkin, and finally at the Lazarist College, Castleknock. Developing here a priestly vocation he determined to enter the Lazarist Order, and was sent to the Seminary of St. Lazare, Paris, where he spent three years. Returning to Ireland the young neophyte was ordained priest at Maynooth by Archbishop Murray. This was on the feast of Corpus Christi, 1843.

The Vatican Council was in session when a further change in Toronto's status as an ecclesiastical centre took place. Hitherto it had been suffragan of Quebec, but for some time it had been under consideration at Rome to erect Ontario into an independent Province, with Toronto as its Metropolitan See. The growth of the country and its increase in population seemed to render this desirable, and the presence of the Ontario Bishops in Rome afforded an opportunity for bringing the matter to a decision. Accordingly, on 18th March, 1870, the change took place, and Bishop Lynch became Archbishop of the ecclesiastical province of Toronto, with Kingston, Hamilton and London as Suffragan Sees.

Archbishop Lynch returned to Toronto later in the year, and received a welcome becoming his character and the dignity of his high office. In 1873 he convoked the First Council of the new Province, which was held in St. Michael's Cathedral, all the bishops being present. At this council the desirability of making better provision for that portion of the diocese adjacent to Georgian Bay and Lake Superior was discussed, and as a result, a new vicariate was erected in 1874, with Rev. John Francis Jamot, as Bishop of Sarepta, and Vicar Apostolic of Northern Canada. Eight years later (1884) this vicariate was raised to full ecclesiastical status as the Diocese of Peterborough.

The Archbishop visited Rome for the last time in 1879, and on his return brought with him as his Auxiliary, the Right Rev. T. O'Mahony, who had in 1878 resigned as first Bishop of Armidale, Australia, and had since lived in Rome. The Archbishop was thus relieved of a portion of his heavy duties as head of a large diocese. Shortly after his arrival in Toronto Dr. O'Mahony took over the pastorate of old St. Paul's, and it is to his efforts that the erection of the present church is due.

As the city grew in population and expanded in area, additional institutions became necessary, and, ever watchful of the welfare of his flock, it was the Archbishop's concern to provide them. In 1871 a large addition to the Christian Brothers' property on Duke Street was erected, and their school, which came to be known as the De la Salle Institute, was placed on an enduring basis. In 1874 the Sisters of the Precious Blood, a contemplative order, opened a convent on St. Joseph Street; in 1875 the Archbishop established a Magdalen Asylum, under the care of the Community of Our Lady of Charity of the Refuge, better known as the Good Shepherd; and in the same year the Church of Our Lady of Peace at Niagara Falls passed into the care of the Carmelite Order. Nor should two other institutions, St. Nicholas Home for working boys, and the Nôtre Dame Institute for working girls, be passed over, though both since absorbed in other institutions.

Four new parish churches were erected in Archbishop Lynch's time, viz: St. Helen's on Dundas Street, in 1872; St. Joseph's, in Leslieville (now within the city limits) in 1878; Our Lady of Lourdes (as a memorial of the Archbishop's silver jubilee) in 1886; and the Sacred Heart, for the French-speaking people of Toronto, on King Street east, in 1888. The present church of St. Mary on Bathurst Street, was also erected during the Archbishop's lifetime, but was not completed and dedicated until after his death, and the present church of Our Lady of Mount Carmel on St. Patrick (formerly William) Street, was built in 1870, replacing a wooden structure which had been destroyed by fire in 1865. The erection of the cathedral spire in 1865, generally regarded as one of the most graceful in Canada, was also the work of the Archbishop.

It was in 1881 that the Redemptorists came to Toronto. Feeling the need of a religious order to preach missions and conduct retreats throughout the Diocese and Province, Archbishop Lynch invited them to open a convent here, and to take pastoral charge of St. Patrick's church, Father Laurent being at the same time transferred to the rectorship of the Cathedral. They at first occupied the old parochial residence on William Street, and the old church (now Mount Carmel) continued in use as the parish church until the erection of the palatial new building on McCaul Street. This community has long since become an established institution in the diocese, and been to it the channel of innumerable blessings.

Of all the priests of the time none stood closer to the Archbishop than Mgr. T. P. Rooney, for twelve years pastor of old St. Paul's and from 1873 until his death in 1894, of St. Mary's in Macdonell Square. His successor in the latter pastorate was Mgr. Joseph J. McCann, who also succeeded him as Vicar General, and as Chairman of the Separate School Board.

The death of Hon. John Elmsley in 1865 left Mr. W. J. Macdonell the leading Catholic layman of the city—leading, that is, in a religious or Catholic sense, not in that of mere political, financial, or social prominence. Mr. Macdonell had always taken a prominent part in Catholic activities. For some years in Bishop de Charbonnel's time, he, though a layman, was master of ceremonies at the Cathedral, and as such gave to a whole generation of priests their first training in rubrics. His connection with the Toronto Savings Bank, and his services to the French Government, have already been mentioned, as also his long presidency of the Society of St. Vincent de Paul. In the latter office he found a worthy successor in Mr. J. J. Murphy, for fifty years a valued official of the Crown Lands Department.

Consecrated Bishop in 1859 the Archbishop kept his silver jubilee in 1884. He had as a guest attended the Third Plenary Council of Baltimore during the summer, and on his return to Toronto brought with him a number of the American Bishops who had taken part in the Council. To these were added twelve Canadian Bishops, who came to rejoice with the Archbishop on so memorable an occasion. The celebration took the form first of a Pontifical High Mass, which was sung, of course, by the jubilarian himself, the sermon being preached by Archbishop Ryan, of Philadelphia, one of the most eloquent of American pulpit orators.

Archbishop Lynch died quite unexpectedly on 12th May, 1888, as the result of a cold contracted while on a pastoral visit to St. Catharines, which developed into pneumonia. The funeral ceremonies, which were presided over by His Eminence Cardinal Taschereau, took place on the 16th, when amidst the tears of a sorrowing people he was laid to rest just outside the Cathedral walls. His will, probated a few days later, and which disposed of a personal estate of less than five hundred dollars, showed that he had died, as he had lived, poor in this world's goods, but rich in the only thing that endures.

When the good Archbishop Lynch died, all eyes were turned to the Bishop of London as his natural and legitimate successor. This anticipation was realized by the receipt fifteen months later of a brief from the Holy See appointing the Right Rev. John Walsh, Archbishop of Toronto.

The exact date of this brief was 27th August, 1889. Dr. Walsh, who had begun his priestly life in Toronto, had for twenty-two years been Bishop of Sandwich and London. He was therefore eminently qualified, both by sympathy and episcopal experience, to assume the leadership of the Metropolitan See.

The new Archbishop arrived in Toronto on the evening of 27th November, and being escorted to the Cathedral, took formal possession. Like his predecessor, he was an Irishman. Born in the parish of Mooncoin, County Kilkenny, 23rd May, 1830, and educated at St. John's College, Waterford, John Walsh came to Canada in 1852, and immediately entered the Sulpician Seminary, Montreal, as a student of the diocese of Toronto. He was ordained by Bishop de Charbonnel in St. Michael's Cathedral, 1st November, 1854, and after several short curacies was sent to Brock, on Lake Simcoe, as its first resident pastor. He returned to Toronto in April, 1857, and succeeded the saintly Capuchin, Father Louis de Lavagna, at St. Mary's. In 1859 he was transferred to the rectorship of the Cathedral, but soon after his appointment as Vicar General in 1862, resumed the pastorate of St. Mary's. In 1867 he was named Bishop of Sandwich, on Mgr. Pinsonneault's resignation of that See. His consecration took place in St. Michael's Cathedral on 10th November, and, strongly fortified by the good wishes of all, he left Toronto on the 13th. In 1869 his episcopal seat was transferred to London, which henceforth was to be the scene of his labors until his transfer to Toronto as Archbishop.

One of Archbishop Walsh's first cares in Toronto was to take up with priests and people the project of founding a Catholic hospital. Hitherto there had been no such institution, and its need was manifest. Some years before Archbishop Lynch, possibly with the same purpose in mind, had purchased a property on Bond Street. No definite use had, however, been made of it up to this time, and it now seemed adaptable to hospital purposes. A beginning was accordingly made, but ere long the building proved entirely inadequate to the demands made upon it. Then it was that Mr. Hugh Ryan, a wealthy contractor and public-spirited citizen, came forward with an offer to build an addition—the south wing which now bears his name. Even this was in the course of a few years outgrown, the hospital gradually developing into the commodious institution which now occupies almost an entire city block. Archbishop Walsh is rightly regarded as the founder of this great work.

St. Michael's Cathedral, always a beautiful and impressive Gothic structure, was greatly improved and embellished within the same period. Some of the original stained glass, of crude manufacture, was removed, and replaced by beautiful Munich memorial windows; dormer windows were added to the roof, and a new St. Vincent's chapel erected, with cloisters connecting it with both Cathedral and palace. New seats, and a modern heating plant, were also installed. The magnificent window over the high altar, the work of Thévenot, a French artist of high reputation, was the personal gift of Mgr. de Charbonnel while still Bishop of Toronto.

The Archdiocese of Toronto kept its Golden Jubilee in 1892. That year also marked the episcopal Silver Jubilee of its venerable head. This double event was fittingly commemorated, first in the traditional Catholic way—by the celebration with due solemnity of a Pontifical High Mass, and the presentation of addresses, and secondly, at the Archbishop's own suggestion, by the publication of a volume embodying the history of the rise and growth of Catholicity in Ontario.

This episcopate also marked the foundation of the Catholic Truth Society in Toronto, which after passing through the intermediate stages of adolescence, has now, under the presidency of Mr. James P. Murray, become one of the most valuable adjuncts to the work of the Church in spreading abroad a knowledge of her teachings. Its work now covers the whole of Canada, with branches in the principal cities.

One of the outstanding figures of this period was Father Francis Ryan, formerly a member of the Society of Jesus, who joined the Cathedral staff in 1891, and was later its rector. "His burning eloquence and thorough theological training," says Father Teefy, "rendered him a great spiritual power in the parish." It was not alone by Catholics that he was esteemed, but by citizens of other faiths, and in every walk of life.

Dr. Walsh was well advanced in years when he came to Toronto and unlike his predecessor could not in the nature of things have looked forward to a long episcopate. But of the years that remained he made the fullest use, and they have passed into history as years of continued progress on the part of the Catholics of Toronto. New parishes were established, churches and schools built, and social conditions materially improved. When, then, in 1898, the summons came to the old steward to surrender his keys of office, it found him ready and waiting. The end came on 31st July, 1898, just nine years, short thirteen days, from the date of his elevation. His mortal remains were, amidst the solemn strains of the Church's requiem, laid to rest beneath the Cathedral.

Less than six months elapsed between the death of Archbishop Walsh and the selection of his successor—an unusually short interregnum in the history of the Canadian Church. By brief, dated 27th January, 1899, Right Rev. Denis O'Connor, Bishop of London, was elevated to the Archiepiscopal See of Toronto. The cabled announcement of this appointment was received with general satisfaction by both clergy and people, as the new Archbishop had been long and favorably known to the Catholics of Ontario. He was the first native of the Province to occupy the See.

Denis O'Connor, the son of a well-to-do farmer, of Pickering Township, was born there on 28th March, 1841. When in his twelfth year he entered St. Michael's College, and after completing his classical studies crossed the ocean, and entering the Basilian Novitiate at Annonay, in the south of France, began his studies for the priesthood. In 1863 he returned to Canada, and on the 8th of December of that year, was ordained priest in St. Mary's Church, Toronto.

The following seven years of his life were passed in St. Michael's College, at the end of which period he was, at the comparatively early age of 29, made president of the recently revived Assumption College, Sandwich. In this office he remained for twenty years, with absolutely no relaxation, and it was the success which crowned his efforts, in the high reputation which the college under his superintendence attained, that led to his selection in 1890 as Bishop of London. To that office he was consecrated by his predecessor, Archbishop Walsh, on 19th October, taking possession of the See the same day.

His unfailing modesty and humility are seen in his rejoinder to the students at Sandwich who, on the occasion of his receiving from Rome in 1888 the degree of Doctor of Divinity, had asked for a holiday. Holidays were not given at Assumption College for other than urgent reasons. On this occasion he rather surprised the boys by the readiness of his response. "Boys," he said, "you may have a holiday to-day on one condition, that you never again call me Dr. O'Connor." The condition we are assured was fulfilled; the title and ring disappeared for ever.

Archbishop O'Connor came, as such, to Toronto in May, 1899, and immediately set himself to deepen the spiritual life of the diocese, and to place its temporal affairs upon a secure basis. His archiepiscopal regime, which was to last nine years, will ever be noteworthy for these two things. He was not a great builder of churches, though several were erected, and new parishes organized in his time. In this, he was rather a believer in the old adage of "making haste slowly." That is, when a new church was projected, he insisted that ways and means of paying for it should first be clearly in evidence. He had a horror of church debts, which too often hang like a pall over a congregation, and militate against its usefulness. Therefore he urged that every step in advance should be well-considered, and that progress be a reality, not a mere name.

In close attention to the duties of his office, then, and with incessant labor, the nine years of Archbishop O'Connor's life in Toronto passed unostentatiously. But at 67 he was worn out, and although no intimation to that effect had been made public, it was rumored that he had petitioned the Holy See to be relieved of his heavy charge. Finally, confirmation came to priests and people in a brief letter to the former dated 22nd May, 1908, announcing that he had been relieved of the title and duties of Archbishop of Toronto; that a successor had been appointed in the person of Bishop McEvay, of London; and that until such time as the latter should take formal possession he was by Papal appointment to remain as Administrator. At the same time he was himself transferred to the Archiepiscopal See of Laodicea, in Asia Minor.

Archbishop O'Connor had still three years of life before him, and these were spent in strict retirement at the Novitiate of his Congregation (the Basilians) on St. Clair Avenue. He died 30th June, 1911, and is buried in Mount Hope Cemetery.

An episcopate that lasted scarcely more than three years, fully half of it being spent in the grip of mortal illness, cannot be expected to furnish much matter for recital in a book of this kind. Yet, short as it was, it produced evidence enough of the vigor and capacity of the man, had not death so soon laid its heavy hand upon him.

Like his predecessor, Mgr. McEvay was a native of Ontario, having been born in Lindsay on 8th December, 1856. There, too, he received his early education, and in due time passed to St. Michael's College and the University of Toronto. He also spent a short time at St. Francis College, Milwaukee, then to the Grand Seminary, Montreal, and having in the latter institution completed his theological course, was in 1882, ordained priest by Archbishop Cleary. The first months of his priesthood were passed in Kingston, then on the erection of Peterborough into an independent diocese, in July of the same year, he was transferred thither, and given charge of the missions of Bobcaygeon, Galway and Fenelon Falls. From this out his advancement was rapid, his executive ability, in the opinion of discerning persons, even then marking him out for high office in the Church.

In 1887 he became rector of St. Peter's Cathedral, and as such came into close association with his diocesan, Bishop Dowling. On the translation of the latter to Hamilton, in 1889, Father McEvay accompanied him, and was appointed rector of St. Mary's Cathedral, and, shortly afterwards, Vicar General of the diocese. In the latter part of 1888 he was appointed Private Chamberlain to Pope Leo XIII., which distinction proved to be but the prelude to elevation to the episcopacy, as Bishop of London, in succession to Mgr. O'Connor. This was in May, 1899.

As already stated, Archbishop McEvay arrived in Toronto as Archbishop on 17th June, 1908. In London he had set himself to stimulate ecclesiastical vocations, and he lost no time in setting the same wheels in motion in Toronto. This was the invariable burden of his discourse in his pastoral visitations. To the same end he inspired the movement that resulted in the foundation of St. Augustine's Seminary. In Mr. Eugene O'Keefe, a wealthy member of his flock, he found one who was able and willing to second his efforts. This gentleman generously assumed entire responsibility for the erection of the necessary building, and while neither lived to see it completed, they saw the project well under way, and the imposing edifice which now stands sentinel over Lake Ontario will forever remain as their joint monument.

Another project of Archbishop McEvay's which, also, he was permitted to see fully embarked upon its career of beneficent usefulness, was the Catholic Church Extension Society, designed, as its name implies, to provide for those who by their remoteness from settled districts or poverty of resources, have little or no opportunity of practicing their religion. The good that this society has accomplished is written large on the annals of the period.

The first plenary Council of the Church in Canada assembled at Quebec in 1909, and Archbishop McEvay took a prominent part in all its proceedings. Shortly after returning to Toronto symptoms of the dread malady, pernicious anæmia, manifested themselves, and in spite of medical skill it soon became evident that his days were numbered. The disease made rapid progress and on 10th May, 1910, Fergus Patrick McEvay was gathered to his fathers.

It is now necessary to chronicle an event which preceded the death of Mgr. McEvay, and to introduce Archbishop O'Connor once more upon the scene. Owing to the protracted illness of the Ordinary which has just been described, it was not possible to carry out the regular programme of confirmations, etc., which is an integral part of a diocesan's duty. In this contingency the Administrator (the Vicar General, McCann) appealed to Archbishop O'Connor to take over a part of this task, and ever alert to the call of duty, the retired prelate, feeble though he had become, responded. The present writer has no information as to the number of times the sacrament was administered under these circumstances, but he was a witness of the last memorable occasion—a Sunday afternoon in St. Michael's Cathedral, when a large number of children were confirmed. It was indeed, the most remarkable scene he ever witnessed, and can never be effaced from his memory.

Archbishop O'Connor on that occasion looked like one returned from the grave. His face was emaciated in the extreme, and of that ashen color one is accustomed to associate with death. He sat at the head of the steps leading to the Sanctuary, clothed in full episcopal vestments, with the mitre upon his head, and as the children one by one knelt at his feet to receive the sacrament, his hands, supported by two priests, trembled like aspen leaves. It was evident that he had come forth from a sick bed to perform this last great episcopal act of his life, and how, weak as he was, he was able to carry it through to the end must ever remain a mystery, except on the hypothesis that he was supernaturally sustained. Under these circumstances well nigh one hundred children were confirmed, and at the conclusion of the ceremony the Archbishop was practically carried from the church. It was his last public appearance, for within a fortnight, or on 30th June, 1911, he died the death of the just, and was laid to rest in Mount Hope cemetery. His successor as Archbishop of Toronto, it will be remembered, had then been in his grave seven weeks.

From the pulpit of St. Michael's Cathedral, on the morning of his installation, 22nd December, 1912, Archbishop McNeil, seventh occupant of the See of Toronto, delivered a notable address. Referring to recent changes and appointments in the Canadian Hierarchy, he directed attention to the evident purpose lying behind them, instancing especially the translation of Bishop Casey of St. John, N.B., to the Archiepiscopal See of Vancouver, and his own translation from Vancouver to Toronto—a mutual exchange between east and west. This he accepted as a call from the central seat of authority to a larger and more abundant life, to a throwing-off of the shackles of sectionalism or parochialism, and to that recognition of all mankind as brothers, which has ever lain at the root of missionary endeavor. And this has been the pervading spirit of his own administration, which is now in its eleventh year.

To the effective carrying out of the design indicated Archbishop MeNeil brought a long and varied experience. A native of Nova Scotia, and educated in the best schools of that Province, his course was completed at the College of the Propaganda, Rome, and at the University of Marseilles, France. Upon ordination in 1879, he became a member of the staff and vice-rector of St. Francis Xavier College, Antigonish, N.S., then, from 1884 until 1891, rector. He also edited "The Aurora," and later "The Casket"; had pastoral experience at West Arichat and D'Escousse and in 1895 was elevated to the episcopacy as Bishop of Nilopolis, and Vicar Apostolic of St. George, West Newfoundland, becoming Bishop of St. George, on the erection of that See in 1895. When the recently erected Archdiocese of Vancouver fell vacant in 1908, by the resignation of Mgr. Dontenwill, the choice of a successor finally (14th February, 1910), fell upon the Bishop of St. George, who thus passed from the extreme east to the extreme west. He was not destined to remain long in Vancouver, however, for, on 7th April, 1912, he was named Archbishop of Toronto, and took possession of the See on 22nd December following.

Upon Archbishop McNeil's eleven years in Toronto it is not necessary to enlarge, as the results everyone may see. What must impress even the casual beholder is the wonderful expansion under his direction of Catholic activities, and the increased facilities afforded to his flock for living up to the requirements of their religion. New parishes have been formed and churches erected in various parts of the city; additional religious orders have been brought in to undertake works which changing conditions and the great influx of new people have made imperative; old institutions have been enlarged, and new ones provided, to meet these growing demands, and a general note of hopefulness and enthusiasm has permeated the whole Catholic body. Finally, the Archbishop by his catholicity of spirit, and his unfailing modesty and simplicity, has won for himself the respect of the entire community.

To look back upon the century and a quarter that have elapsed since the foundation of the city by Governor Simcoe, is to note the wonderful changes that have come over it in that time. From the hundred or so of people grouped about the tent which did duty as a Government House in 1794, to the city of to-day with its half a million people and more, is a far call. It is no less so from the little handful of Catholics who welcomed Vicar General Burke in 1796, to the 57,000 grouped in some thirty-three parishes, which form the Catholic body of to-day.

The contrast is scarcely less striking if we go no further back than the advent of Bishop Power in 1842. There were then but one church, one priest, one school, about 3,000 people, and no institutions of any kind, religious, educational or eleemosynary. To-day, as stated, the Archbishop has under his jurisdiction in Toronto no less than thirty-three parishes, in most cases equipped with permanent churches, presbyteries and schools, and several with parish club houses. There are some five religious houses of men and eight of women, devoted to the spiritual or temporal needs of the community; and five institutions of learning, three hospitals, an industrial school, a Magdalen Asylum, an orphanage, an infants' home, a Catholic office building, and a Newman Hall for the student body; all under clerical or religious direction. In addition to these several spheres of activity, there are under lay auspices, Rosary Hall—a home for Catholic young women; St. Elizabeth's Visiting Nurses' Association, and Columbus Hall, operated by the Knights of Columbus as a social centre for the city And, perhaps, greatest contrast of all, the three priests (including Bishop Power) of 1842, have increased to the seventy-five, secular and regular, of to-day. If, then, the past is the best prophet of the future, the Catholic community of Toronto has every reason to look with confidence

"Down the far vista of the coming years."

CHAPTER XVII.

SPORTS AND SPORTSMEN

Prince Edward Viaduct In Reservoir Park

In Riverdale Park

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SPORTS AND SPORTSMEN

IN a printed series of "Authentic Letters" from Upper Canada dated 1834, much is said about the excellence of the hunting and fishing. The deer hunt differed in no material sense from that of our own day, save that the sportsman must now go farther afield. No longer can he stalk his prey in the Humber Valley—or drive it with dogs, which T. A. Magrath, the author, even then considered as unsportsmanlike. The country was full of game birds; ducks of all sorts covered Ashbridge's Bay and other marshes within easy distance of the city. Woodcock and snipe, partridge and quail, were obtainable, and occasionally one might get a shot at wild turkeys. Every old-timer can tell about the flocks of passenger pigeons which came by myriads, and now seem to be extinct.

Every stream was full of fish; even sea-salmon came up the Don and the Humber in such numbers that in 1795 Abner Miles was selling these splendid fish at 50c each. Magrath declared that thirty-pounders were not uncommon. The salmon were usually taken by spearing, after the Indian manner, either in bright sunlight from an overhanging log, or by lighting a fire at night. Trout took the fly eagerly in the season and all sorts of fish were caught in winter by lines dropped through holes in the ice. Sawdust in the streams drove away the game fish, but the long-suffering mullet or "sucker" persisted. To this day schools of "suckers" crowd the rivers at the time of the Spring freshet and the juvenile of 1923, even as his greatgrandfather in the days of his youth, goes fishing with a bushel-and-a-half bag under his arm and a scoop-shovel over his shoulder.

One of the earliest of organized community-sports in this region was curling. Scarborough Township was settled by Scots and some of them brought their "stanes" with them. The first settler was David Thomson, of Dumfries. Dr. David Boyle stated in his History of the Township, that William Thomson was President of the Dumfries Curlers in 1772, and suggests that this may have been the father of David and Andrew. Whether or not, most of the pioneers knew and loved the roarin' game and soon set about its establishment in this country. Those who had no proper stones, either chipped home-made ones out of field boulders, or else made use of blocks of green beech or birch as a makeshift. Mention has already been made in the body of this work of one celebrated match in 1853. Mr. Boyle refers to a series between Toronto and Scarborough which was played in the winter of 1835-1836. At that time a rink consisted of eight players instead of four. When the challenge from the Toronto Club came to Scarborough the young men thought that they should be represented on the team. The result was a preliminary between the Old and Young of Scarborough—the "Auld Gang Siccars" and the "Wully Draigles." The "Draigles" won handily, and then set out for Toronto Bay, where the challenge match was played. The teams and the result of the first game were as follows:

Toronto:	Scarborough:
Dr. Telfer	Walter Miller
Alexander Ogilvie	James McCowan
William Henderson	John Stobo
Alexander Badenach	James Green
John O. Heward	John Gibson
Hon. Justice Morrison	Robert Scott
Geo. Denholm	James Weir
Capt. Thos. Dick, skip—16	James Gibson, skip—31

There were subsequent contests during the winter, generally to the advantage of Scarborough. In the Township the popularity of the game has never waned. It is believed that the covered rink erected in 1863 by the Heather Club, on the corner of one member's farm, was the first one in the Province. The Granite Club of Toronto was not organized until 1870.

A community established by military officers could not be expected to refrain for long from horseracing. Dr. Scadding says that before 1811 a race course had been laid out on the sandy neck of land connecting the central portion of the Peninsula with the main shore to the east. "Here races were periodically held, and we have been assured by an eye-witness that twelve fine horses at a time had been seen by him engaged in the contest of speed. The hippodrome in question was not a ring but a long, straight level stadium." It is doubtful if the races here were more than casual, since the Upper Canada Turf Club was not in being until 1837. It grew out of a series of military races on a course laid out in 1835 on Garrison Common between the New and the Old Forts.

The first formal racing season began on Wednesday, Sept. 6th, 1837, and was announced to continue for three days, at "Mr. Scarlett's Simcoe Chace Course." John Scarlett lived in the Humber Valley above "The Old Mill" in a pretentious log house with two galleries, and his property stretched north and east to a considerable distance. His estate was named "Runnymede," which accounts for the name of the western section of the city. The race-course was north of Dundas Street between the Weston Road and the woods on the bank of the Humber. The Stewards were George Gurnett, Thomas Magrath, Charles Heath, Alexander Buchanan, George D. Wells, Captain Strachan, Captain Maitland, J. R. McKnight, George Duggan, G. H. Willard and G. H. Ainsley.

The City Stakes of £25, run in two heats of "two miles and a distance" was won by "Yorkshire Lass." Mr. James's "Shillelagh" won the Provincial Stakes of £15, and Mr. Beard's "Black Swallow" the County Stakes of a similar amount. On the second day of the meet Mr. Maitland's "Reindeer" won the Maccaroni Stakes of £25, but the racing was terminated by a riot. *The Patriot* said: "This day's sport was unfortunately interrupted in consequence of a decision of the Stewards being unpalatable to some interested persons who in revenge influenced the rabble to prevent further racing. The omission to provide a constabulary force was an unfortunate oversight." On the third day Mr. Field's "Ginger" won the Tally-Ho Hurdle Stakes.

"Royal Artillery" fell at the first hurdle in the second heat and injured his rider, a jockey named Dobbs. The horse was caught and mounted by Mr. Maitland, and although beaten, "made a good race." Because of the disturbance on the second day the rest of the races announced were run on Saturday, Sept. 9th.

There was another meet in 1838, when "Midas" won the City Plate of £50, "Rival" the County Plate of £30, "Fanny" the Foresters' Plate, and the same mare a Queen's Own Plate of £21 provided by the officers of the Queen's Own Regiment of regulars. In 1839 the purses made a total of £108 4s 8d, but racing became temporarily unpopular owing to a charge of misappropriation of funds made by Mr. J. Maitland against Major T. A. Magrath. The accusation arose out of a misunderstanding, but the quarrel was deep and bitter, flowering in two pamphlets, one signed by Maitland and the other by Magrath. The question was briefly stated in Magrath's pamphlet as follows: "Have I embezzled £28 7s 6d of the race funds, or have I been falsely accused by a wilful slanderer?" The case was investigated by a committee composed of Mr. Stanton, Mr. J. Cameron and Mr. W. H. Boulton, but they could not reach a unanimous decision. Races were held in 1840 at Scarlett's, but were not successful.

The next track was situated on the Boulton property back of The Grange, and races were run there in 1841 and 1842. Then the sport was transferred to Maitland's track east of the Don in the present Cherry Street district. There was also a track near the corner of Danforth Avenue and Broadview, called Gates's.

In 1857 the Carlton track was laid out by W. C. Keele and served horsemen for twenty years. It was about 200 yards south of Dundas Street, and west of Keele Street, on land now covered by houses. A series of race meets was held here under the auspices of the Toronto Turf Club.

On April 1st, 1859, a petition from this Club to the Queen was forwarded by Sir Edmund Head, the Governor-General, requesting the establishment of a Queen's Plate of £50. On July 18th of the same year a despatch was sent signifying Her Majesty's pleasure in granting the petition. The Plate of Fifty Guineas was to be "run for at Toronto or such other place in Upper Canada as Her Majesty might appoint." For four years, beginning in 1860, the race was run at Carlton Track. Then political considerations intervened, and Guelph, London, Hamilton, St. Catharines, Whitby, Kingston, Ottawa, Barrie, Woodstock, Prescott and Picton had the event in succession.

In 1881 the Ontario Jockey Club was formed and two years later Lord Lorne announced Her Majesty's pleasure that in future the race should be run at the Woodbine track. It has long been the feature of the Opening Day of the Race Meet, which for many years was the Queen's Birthday, May 24th. According to Mr. Francis Nelson, the race was originally run in one mile heats. In 1868 it became a two-mile dash and so continued until 1871, when the distance was changed to a mile and three quarters. In 1872 it was shortened by a quarter mile. The present distance of a mile and a quarter was established in 1887. The race is for three-year-olds which never before have competed and its existence has stimulated the breeding of many fine strains of the English thoroughbred. A table of the winners here follows:

1860	Don Juan	1892	* O'Donohoe
1861	Wild Irishman	1893	* Martello
1862	Palermo	1894	* Joe Miller
1863	Touchstone	1895	* Bonnie Field
1864	Brunette	1896	* Millbrook
1865	Lady Norfolk	1897	* Ferdinand
1866	Beacon	1898	* Bon Ino
1867	Wild Rose	1899	Butter Scotch
1868	Nettie	1900	* Dalmoor
1869	Bay Jack	1901	* John Ruskin
1870	John Bell	1902	Lyddite
1871	Floss	1903	Thessalon
1872	Fearnaught	1904	Sapper
1873	Mignonette	1905	* Inferno
1874	Swallow	1906	* Slaughter
1875	Trumpeter	1907	Kelvin
1876	Nora B.	1908	* Seismic
1877	Amelia	1909	Shimonese
1878	King George	1910	Parmer
1879	Moss Rose	1911	† St. Bass
1880	Bonnie Bird	1912	Heresy
1881	Vice Chancellor	1913	Hearts of Oak
1882	Fannie Wiser	1914	Beehive
1883	Roddy Pringle	1915	Tartarean
1884	Williams	1916	* Mandarin
1885	Willie W.	1917	† * Belle Mahone
1886	Wild Rose	1918	† Springside
1887	Bonnie Duke	1919	Ladder of Light
1888	Harry Cooper	1920	St. Paul
1889	Colonist	1921	Herendesy
1890	Kitestring	1922	South Shore
1891	* Victorious	1923	* Flowerful

The first winner, "Don Juan," belonged to the White stable of Halton County. "Palermo," who won in 1862, was a son of Mr. T. C. Patteson's mare "Emily," but was owned by Chambers Brothers. The fourth plate was won by "Touchstone," half brother to "Palermo," and "Brunette," the winner of 1864, was the property of Dr. Morton of Toronto.

The race of 1865 was run in London and was the occasion for a scandal. The winner, "Free Press Bob," was a "ringer"; in reality the horse was a well-known thoroughbred named "Limerick Boy." Being recognized by the judges, the horse was disqualified and the race awarded to "Lady Norfolk." Another horse which had made a good showing was "Nora Creina," ridden on that occasion by "Bob" Davies, afterwards an owner on his own account.

"Beacon," the winner of 1866, was owned by McKellar Brothers of Chatham. For the next two years the Plate was captured by the White Stable, then Ed. Bilton of London won with a horse called "Bay Jack," owned, it is said, by a London physician, who kept his sporting proclivities under cover.

Nelson Gates appeared in 1870 with a particularly fine horse, "John Bell," by "Jack the Barber" out of "Country Maid." Robert Davies won in 1871 with "Floss," of "Jack the Barber" strain. "Fearnaught" was owned by Alexander Simpson, "Mignonette," by R. Pringle, and "Swallow" by Robert Thomson, a lumber merchant of Hamilton.

The sign (*) indicates ownership by the Seagram Stable of Waterloo.

The sign (†) indicates that the race was run in record time 2.08 4/5—about a mile and a quarter.

The winner of 1875 was a Chatham horse. In the following year Francis Lowell's "Mary L" came home in front, but was disqualified for a foul in the stretch, the race being awarded to Squire Peters of London, who ran "Norah B." Mr. Peters repeated in 1878 with "King George" and the White colors were in front in 1879.

The owners of the winners for succeeding years were John Forbes, of Woodstock, D. W. Campbell, of Milton, Abington of Toronto, C. Boyle, of Woodstock, John Halligan of Toronto, E. Burgess of Woodstock, D. W. Campbell of Milton, Robert Bond of Toronto, J. D. Matheson of Toronto, Duggan and Matheson of Toronto, T. D. Hodgins, of London, and then in 1891, J. E. Seagram of Waterloo.

Mr. Seagram's course at the Woodbine in subsequent years was foreshadowed by the name of his first winner, "Victorious." Sixteen times his entry has come home in front. He won the Plate eight times in succession. Then the Hendrie Stable of Hamilton came through in 1899 with "Butterscotch," and in 1902 with "Lyddite." Four times the Dyment Stable of Barrie has been successful, and other owners who have won in recent years are T. Ambrose Woods of Toronto, with "Kelvin," Henry Giddings with "St. Bass," a record-breaker; "Hearts of Oak," "Beehive," and "St. Paul;" Charles Millar with "Tartarean," George W. Beardmore with "Ladder of Light," and Davies Brothers of the Thorncliffe Stable with "South Shore."

In 1912 the jockey, Bob Small, rode the winner, "Heresy." On returning to the paddock he was greeted by Mr. Charles Littlefield, the veteran trainer, who rode the first winner of the Plate in 1860, "Don Juan." A sporting tradition has grown up about the Plate race. Year by year it has excited more interest and the Jockey Club has made it more valuable to the winner. In 1881 the guineas were supplemented to make the prize $340. In 1902 it was worth $2,120, in 1909 $5,000, in 1917 $7,500.

The Woodbine track on Plate Day is one of the notable sights of Canada. The prospect of green meadow, diversified by the snow-white structures of the track and the gay blouses of the jockeys, is made more beautiful by the lagoon and the lake, on which a few sailing craft are sure to be seen. The horses competing are aristocrats; sensitive, high-strung thoroughbreds, eager for the contest. The paddock and the lawn are crowded by distinguished women, dressed magnificently. Their husbands and fathers wear the English habiliments of woe—black morning coats and top hats—or else lean to broad-skirted grey coats, Derbys and riding breeches. Then comes the Governor-General in an open carriage drawn by four horses; postilions in white wigs as the drivers, and red-coated members of the Hunt Club as an escort of courtesy. The stands are jammed with people and there is no end of eager speculation about the *pari mutuel* machines. The scene as a whole is one of fascination and beauty.

Always there has been a measure of hostility towards the sport in Toronto on the part of grave and serious citizens who dislike the gambling feature of the Races. They declare—and not without justification—that young persons without a solid bottom of character are injuriously affected by the opportunity of open betting, and are likely to neglect useful work in order to "follow the races" from Toronto to New Orleans and farther.

Restrictive legislation limiting the sport to one week in Spring and one week in Autumn for each track had the effect of establishing new tracks at Dufferin Park and Thorncliffe, and doubling the amount of racing. Heavy taxation has been imposed, but still the sport goes on. Whether or not further restrictive measures will be taken is for the future to disclose. In the meantime it is undoubtedly true that the Ontario Jockey Club has handled the sport with firmness and has prevented some objectionable features which in other communities put a sudden end to Racing.

Lovers of horses have always been plentiful in Toronto. The Hunt Club has a continuous history of half a century. Its headquarters in the 'seventies was at one or other of the countryside hotels on Dundas Street, and it is only in comparatively recent years that it has enjoyed the luxury of country-club-ism. Its premises on the Kingston Road are magnificent. Interest in trotters is perhaps less keen in our time than in the days when a Speedway was built with public money on the east bank of the Don. The perfecting of the motor car has made a difference, as compared with the times when the whole Continent was exclaiming over the speed of Maud S. and Jay Eye See, and when the office of the country livery stable bloomed with lithographic prints of these or other speeders of Hambletonian aristocracy.

Cricket had its beginnings at Upper Canada College under the supervision of Mr. G. A. Barber, one of the minor masters who came out from England with Dr. Harris, the first principal, and afterwards became the first Superintendent of Public Schools in Toronto. Mr. Barber's enthusiasm for the English game was indomitable. It remained for *The Patriot* to give a political significance even to the formation of the Upper Canada College Cricket Club. The Editor wrote on July 15th, 1836, in the course of an elaborate and stilted article in praise of the game: "A cricketer as a matter of course detests democracy and is staunch in allegiance to his King." The new Club played a match on the date mentioned, with Toronto, and won by 60 to 44 and an innings to spare. It is said that the first inter-city match played in Upper Canada took place at Hamilton in 1834 when Toronto defeated Guelph. John Beverley Robinson, son of the Chief Justice, and afterwards Lieutenant-Governor of Ontario, played on this occasion, although he had not yet reached his thirteenth birthday. There was a second match between the same elevens on August 15th, 1835, when Toronto was represented by Draper, E. Beeston, Lane, A. Beeston, Nash, Loring, Gwynne, Illingworth, Barber, Barron and Boulton. Mr. Barber on this occasion scored 19, not out.

On September 5th, 1840, members of the Toronto Cricket Club were astonished at the arrival of an eleven from the St. George's Cricket Club of New York. The visitors declared that a representative of the Toronto Club properly accredited had interviewed them in New York and had challenged the St. George's cricketers to a home-and-home series of matches for any sum from $100 to $5,000. The challenge had been formally considered, and after its acceptance letters of notification had been sent to the Secretary, whose name had been given by the agent. An answer to the letters had not been expected. The New Yorkers had announced the day of their probable arrival, and assumed that all necessary preparations would be made.

The Toronto Club was utterly ignorant of the arrangements. It had sent no agent to New York and the man whose name had been given as Secretary was not in Toronto. An inquiry at the post office revealed the letters lying there uncalled for. A committee consisting of Col. Mackenzie Fraser, W. H. Boulton and John Barwick was appointed to meet the visitors, explain the situation and do all in its power to repair the error. Through the good offices of the Committee a match was arranged for £50 a side and the Toronto Club offered to entertain the New Yorkers at dinner. The teams were as follows: TORONTO: Goring, Barber, Warren, Bliss, Birch, Maddock, Winkworth, Harrington, Girdlestone, Spragge, Marryatt. NEW YORK: Gill, W. Russell, Wright, H. Russell, Timson, Wilde, Wheatman, Stead, Groom, Wyville, Green. Toronto in two innings made 106 New York secured 98 in the first innings, and before any were out in the second innings had secured the necessary 9 runs to achieve a victory.

At the dinner, W. H. Boulton presiding, "every unpleasant feeling was eradicated, hospitality and good feeling having drawn the sting of disappointment." Among those present were John Ewart, President, and the members of the Toronto Bowling Club. This probably is the first official record of Bowling in the City; now such a widespread and popular summer recreation.

The circumstances incline one to the belief that the visit of the New Yorkers was the result of an elaborate practical joke carried through at incredible labor and expense by some person who is still unknown. He called himself Philpotts in New York, but the visitors meeting the real Philpotts in Toronto, unanimously declared that he was not the "agent." Imagine a journey of 500 miles by canal boat, steamer and stage-coach as the consequence of a gigantic "spoof!" It would be like going to Regina in our time.

The return match was played in New York on September 13th and 14th, 1843, when Toronto won handily. Thus began a long series of engagements with other cities—Montreal, Detroit, Toledo, and New York. Canadians first met the Gentlemen of Philadelphia in 1876, the year of the Centennial Exhibition. From that time onwards Philadelphia cricketers have been familiar friends in Toronto.

The first English Eleven to visit Canada came in 1859 under the management of George Parr and John Wisden. Again in 1868 English cricketers came, this time under V. E. Walker. But the great year was 1872, when Fitzgerald's English team arrived, bringing W. G. Grace with it. Seven years later Richard Daft brought an English team, and Sir G. Colthurst, an Irish Eleven. The first Australian team played in Canada in 1878.

Always in Toronto Cricket has been the hobby of the more distinguished men of the community. To Mr. T. C. Patteson, Editor of *The Mail*, and afterwards Postmaster of Toronto, the game was a sort of minor religion.

Baseball, in comparison with cricket, is a juvenile. The game was not invented until 1845, and the first recorded game was played in New York on June 19th, 1846. Four innings were played between the Knickerbocker Baseball Club and the New York Nine, the score being 21 to 1 in favor of the last-named team. The American soldiers played the game during the Civil War, and when peace came it was well-known throughout the States. It soon spread to Canada. In 1865 the business men of Detroit invited all the baseball clubs of Canada and the United States to take part in a tournament. Greatly to the surprise of the Americans the championship was won by the Hamilton "Unknowns."

One of the earliest organized clubs in Toronto was the "Dauntless," which numbered amongst its players William Macpherson, of the Toronto Post Office, W. F. Mountain, of the Consumers' Gas Company, Harry Jackson, Charles Adams and Dan O'Leary of Detroit. The name was changed to the "Toronto Baseball Club" in 1876, when the team entered a league of six semi-professional clubs; namely, Toronto, London, Guelph, Markham, Port Hope and Kingston. This League lasted only one year and was followed by an International League, in which Toronto was not represented. Guelph and London were the only Canadian teams. In 1877 the London "Tecumsehs" won the pennant, and the "Maple Leaf" team of Guelph had a high place.

The Toronto "Clippers" were organized in the 'seventies as a junior team, but were able to beat the "Dauntless" nine. After the Torontos retired from the Canadian League, and dissolved, the "Clippers" took the Toronto name. They used to practise, by permission of the City Council, in Queen's Park northeast of the new wing of the present Parliament Buildings.

For many years the game was not highly regarded by the better class of Toronto citizens. Lacrosse was then in its hey-dey of popularity. The players were from the foremost families; they were strict amateurs and were anxious to establish Lacrosse as the National game of the Dominion. Their elders were Cricket enthusiasts. Moreover, baseball was an importation from the United States, a fact which was sufficient in the eyes of some to make it a questionable game.

The boys on the corner lots soon recognized the high qualities of baseball and made light of the frowns of the exalted. The "Clippers," or "Torontos," did not stir public interest until they went to Guelph in August, 1883, and defeated the champion "Maple Leaf" team. The score was 1 to 0 in favor of Toronto, and the game was played in one hour and five minutes. For six years this record of playing-time stood for the Continent. James McKinley, of Toronto, was the pitcher. It was the first time that he had pitched a full game either in practice or in a match. W. O. Galloway was the catcher, Fred Macklin was at first base, James Halpin of Boston, at second base. The third baseman was William Mead and Charles Wilson was the shortstop. Gibb, Jacobs and Jeffers were the fielders. Mr. W. W. Jeffers* served in 1881 as an umpire in the National League.

The result of this game in Guelph led to the formation in 1885 of the Canadian League; Toronto, Hamilton, London and Guelph. The Toronto men who organized the League were Deputy Chief Stark, Ex-Ald. Thomas Hunter, William Macpherson, E. Strachan Cox and Peter Ryan. The grounds were south of Queen Street east of the Don. Before that time most of the games were played at the Lacrosse grounds on the corner of Jarvis and Wellesley Streets. The salaries of the Toronto players in 1885 amounted to $4,231.42 for the season. The gate receipts were $8,500. Bob Emslie, the National League umpire, well known to every lover of baseball, was pitching for Harriston in 1878 at $1.50 a game, serving between games as a hotel clerk. He was with the Toronto team in 1881.

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* He is now an official of the Ontario Education Department, and from him much of the above information was received.

Except for four years—1891 to 1894—Toronto has been represented in professional baseball, playing first east of the Don, then at the Island, then on a field in rear of the Mercer Reformatory and again at the Island. The team first came into the hands of the Toronto Ferry Company in 1899. While professional baseball is chiefly a spectacle, there is a lively amateur senior league playing in the Parks on Saturday afternoons and Wednesday evenings and attracting large crowds. The game is solidly established as a favorite amongst the boys and young men of the city.

To Dr. W. George Beers, of Montreal, was due the adaptation of Lacrosse to the requirements of Canadian athletes. In a crude form it has been played by Indians for many centuries. The style of the original game is well described in Parkman's "The Conspiracy of Pontiac." Dr. Beers had the "crosse" improved, substituted a hard rubber ball for the Indian deerskin ball full of hair, invented the formation of the players at the beginning of the game, named the positions from inside-home to point and formed the Montreal Lacrosse Club. This was in 1850. Other Clubs sprang up and when the Prince of Wales was in Montreal ten years later he saw a match between the "Beavers" and a team from the Indian village of Caughnawaga.

Ottawa became interested in 1862, Toronto soon afterwards. The Toronto Lacrosse Club of 1867 included among the players R. H. Mitchell, of the Wyld, Brock Company, General W. D. Otter, Thomas Campbell, E. Bailey, John Henderson, George Massey, R. B. Hamilton, Robert W. Sutherland, W. German (who wore a full beard of patriarchal length), C. E. Robinson, Herbert C. Street, and John Massey. There was a match in 1867 between the Toronto Club and the Six Nations Indians from Brantford.

The first Association was formed in 1861 but competition was not placed on a satisfactory basis until May 4th, 1876, at a meeting held in Toronto. Four senior teams formed the National Amateur Lacrosse Association: Toronto, Montreal, Ottawa and Cornwall. After ten years; in 1886, Toronto and Montreal tied for the championship. The first game of the deciding series was again a draw. The second game was not played, because Toronto declined to play in a foot of snow. The Toronto Club paid a fine of $50 and retired from the Association. On account of these circumstances the Canadian Lacrosse Association was formed and a lively interest created in scores of towns and cities of Ontario. At the first Convention held in 1887, Lieut.-Col. R. B. Hamilton, a veteran of the game, presided, and Toronto was represented by H. J. P. Good and J. D. Bailey.

The senior association was afterwards revived as the National Amateur Lacrosse Union and Toronto for many years was represented in the matches by one or two teams. The Tecumseh team gained a high reputation. Twenty years ago lacrosse was exceedingly popular as a spectacle and a battle between Toronto and Ottawa, or between Tecumseh and Cornwall, or the Shamrocks of Montreal; brought tens of thousands to the stands. Professionalism, veiled or open, and rough play, may have been two causes for the decline of public interest. In the smaller communities where the game is maintained as an amateur activity it still flourishes. The St. Simon's Club is the liveliest lacrosse organization in Toronto at present.

In 1876 Dr. Beers took a lacrosse team to England and a series of matches was played, to the exceeding interest of English sporting men. There was another tour in 1883, also under the direction of Dr. Beers, when two teams crossed the sea, one from the Montreal clubs and one from the Indian village of Caughnawaga. A match was played before Queen Victoria at Windsor, and each player received an autographed photograph of Her Majesty as a souvenir. The Toronto Lacrosse Club sent a team to England in 1902.

Lacrosse is the most arduous of summer games; demanding of the player exceptional physical fitness, the capacity for cool and quick thinking and the high qualities of courage and good temper. Its winter counterpart is found in Hockey, which is the old-fashioned Shinny-on-the-ice, with limitations and improvements. Mr. F. S. Stocking, of Quebec, and Mr. Jas. S. Sutherland, of Kingston, had something to do with the invention of Canadian hockey about twenty-five years ago, though the evolution of the game was the result of consultations among players. In the East, where skating is second nature, hockey was accepted with avidity. The placidity of snowshoeing and skating—even of tobogganing—had begun to afflict young and turbulent souls with a passion for "something doing." Therefore the opportunity of body-checking a speedy skater into the side of a rink, or of chopping surreptitiously the toes of an opponent with a crooked club, was received with a proper spirit of thankfulness!

The spread of the game to Montreal, to all the Quebec towns and cities, and then to Ottawa and the Upper St. Lawrence towns, was uncommonly rapid. Judge Barron, of Stratford, then merely J. A. Barron, M.P., became interested in the possibilities of the new game. He, with Hon. Arthur Stanley, son of the Governor-General, and Harry Ward, of East Durham, called a meeting in Toronto for November 27th, 1890, and on that occasion the Ontario Hockey Association was formed. The delegates were D. Burke Simpson, of Bowmanville, W. Kerr of the Royal Military College, Kingston, J. F. Smellie, Queen's University, F. W. Jackson, St. George's Club, Toronto, Captain Evans of C. Company, Royal Canadian Infantry, Toronto; C. Hamilton, of Victoria Club, Toronto; H. Green of the Granite Club, Toronto; J. Thompson of Osgoode Hall. Mr. Barron was in the chair. The first officers were Lieut.-Col. A. M. Cosby, President; Mr. Barron and Mr. Ward, Vice-Presidents; C. R. Hamilton, Secretary; C. K. Temple, Treasurer. The Executive Committee consisted of P. D. Ross, J. F. Smellie, Capt. Evans, J. C. Garvin, W. Hendrie, jr., A. F. D. McGachen and W. A. H. Kerr.

In the first year of the Association's existence Ottawa won the championship, and repeated in 1891-92. The Toronto Granites made a good showing, but not good enough. The team was composed of C. G. Crawford, goal; W. E. Meharg, point; Geo. Higinbotham, cover-point; J. S. Garvin, F. Dixon, J. Walker and J. Shanklin, forwards. The "runners-up" for the championship were the men from Osgoode Hall: W. A. Smith, H. Mack, J. F. Smellie, E. C. Senkler, W. A. H. Kerr, F. Anderson and C. Swabey.

The progress of the game has been phenomenal. In 1921-22 more than 100 teams were entered in the junior, senior and intermediate classes. The O. H. A. is a strictly amateur organization. Of late years a professional league, apart from the Association, has been in existence, including teams from the East. The public interest in the game is at fever heat, and for any considerable contest at the Toronto Arena seats are hard to secure unless procured days in advance.

The fact that two such fiery games as Lacrosse and Hockey were invented in Canada is a proof of the combative quality of Canadian youth, and of their enduring love for the open air, despite vagaries of summer and winter temperature.

The development of the athletic work of the Y.M.C.A. has had an important bearing on Sport in general. Thirty years ago there was an ill-concealed hostility on the part of the inheritors of the Puritan tradition towards the players of games. Some worthy people really believed that recreation and organized contests of any sort were a waste of time, an encroachment on the hours necessary for self-examination and preparation for another world. Thus the young man who *would* play, in a measure cut himself off from association with the Righteous, and like Ephraim, was considered by the custodians of his soul to be joined unto his idols. To-day the change in outlook may be indicated by the fact that most churches have representation in the Inter-Church Hockey and Baseball Leagues, and young men's Sunday School classes conduct athletic meets under the jurisdiction of the Amateur Athletic Association. Religious leaders themselves in our time are likely to be veterans of track or field.

Before the Rebellion, if tradition can be credited, there were a few pleasure yachts and sailing skiffs on the Bay, but not until 1852 was there any thought of a Yacht Club. In that year William Armstrong, C. E. John Arnold, Charles Heath, Thos. Shortis, Dr. Hodder, Major Magrath and Captain Fellows, met in the office of the last-named gentleman on Melinda Street and organized the Canadian Yacht Club. A humble clubhouse was fitted up on a scow, moored west of Rees's wharf, not far from the southern end of York Street, and a town house was acquired in a building owned by Gzowski and Macpherson, which stood on the site of the present Union Station.

After two years the scow was all but a wreck, by reason of heavy weather and the activities of muskrats, so the Club bought the steamer *Provincial* as a floating home. Meanwhile the Club petitioned Queen Victoria for the right to assume the style of "Royal" in the name of the organization. The authorization was given in a letter to the secretary, John

Ettrick, in August, 1854. Thus the Royal Canadian Yacht Club came into being.

The *Provincial* served as a bayside home until 1869, when the Club bought a water-lot close to its anchorage and erected a clubhouse. In 1874 it also acquired a building on King Street adjoining the old Montreal House as a City establishment. That arrangement lasted until 1877, when a social union was affected with the Toronto Club for City purposes.

In 1878 the Admiralty granted permission for members of the Club to use on their craft the blue ensign of Her Majesty's Fleet, with a Crown in the fly. Two years later, while Col. Grasett was honorary secretary, the Club acquired ten acres of marshland on the Island, filled and reclaimed it and erected a clubhouse there. At the same time a landing stage was acquired at the southern end of Lorne Street and a steam yacht, the *Esperanza,* was acquired to carry the members to and fro across the Bay. In 1889 an amalgamation was effected with the Toronto Yacht Club, a younger organization, which was established on the City side, and the old landing stage was made unnecessary. The steam yacht plied from the old Toronto clubhouse.

The Island property is uncommonly beautiful. The lawns are superb, the anchorage all that can be desired, and the clubhouse, despite two visitations of fire, is one of the finest on the lakes. When King Edward, as Prince of Wales, was in Toronto in 1860, there was a regatta in his honor. In recognition, a magnificent Challenge Cup was presented to the Club by the Prince. Annual races for possession of this Cup are held on or about September 7th. Among the winners before 1870 were *Wideawake, Gorilla* and *Ripple*; before 1880, *Ina, Oriole I., Brunette, Madcap*; before 1890, *Cygnet, Aileen, Oriole II., Vreda* and *Zelma.* Among the owners who have been active in racing are A. R. Boswell, Thos. G. Blackstock, Albert E. Gooderham, Gardner Boyd, C. A. B. Brown, George Gooderham, S. Bruce Harman, Æmilius Jarvis. To mention all amongst the 800 odd members who have served the Club would be to print a "blue book" of Toronto.

The "R.C.Y.C." is more than a sporting organization. It is a Social rallying-point and its annual Ball is one of the events of the season. The Club is the oldest on the lakes and one of the strongest in the world.

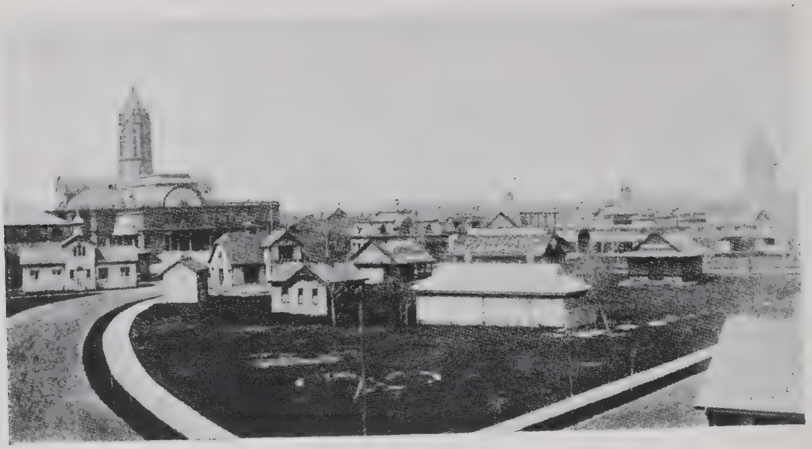
The sheltered Bay at the City's front door gave excellent opportunity for the development of water sports, and from the early days rowing and sailing contests were common. At the Public Library is a printed programme of a regatta held on September 4th and 5th, 1848. The events included a race, for four-oared keel boats, of six miles, one for two-oared boats of four miles, and one for skiffs, with one pair of sculls, of three miles. Sailing races were provided also for keel boats of less than 12 tons, and less than 7 tons.

The four-oared crews entered were as follows:

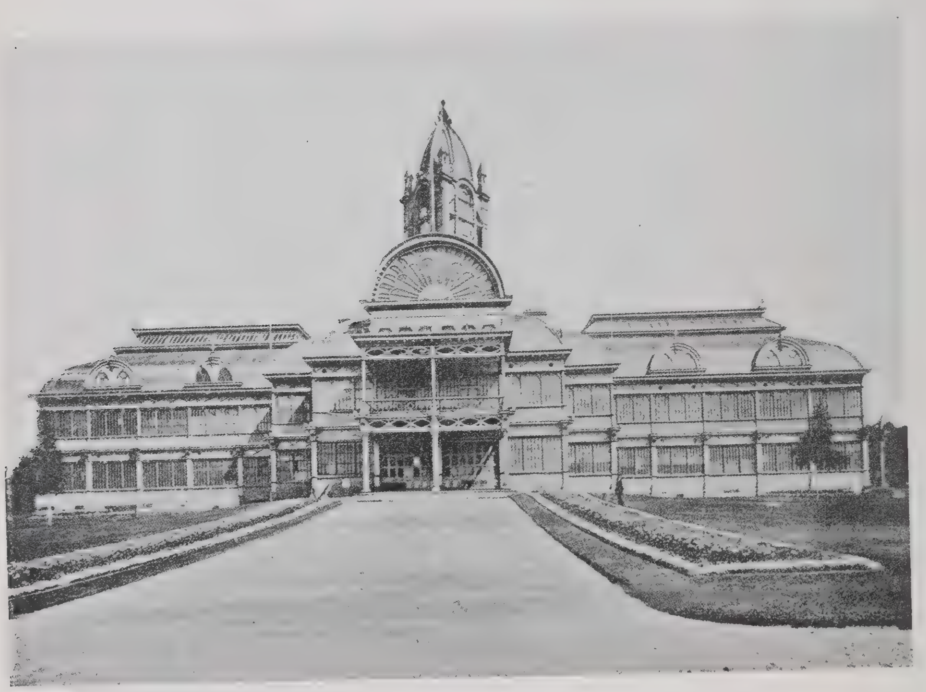
1st—Four-oared Keel Boats, (6 miles) £7 10s.

Mr. H. E. Nicholls' *Letitia*—Crew: Messrs. W. Shaw, D. Shaw, McLean & Walker. Cox'n, Mr. G. Draper; flag, blue.

Mr. S. Campbell's *Past-Master*—Crew: Messrs. Ward, Charlton, Strodger and Roddy. Cox'n, Mr. G. Wharam; flag, white, with black ball.



EXHIBITION GROUNDS 1885 SHOWING "CRYSTAL PALACE" IN BACKGROUND



CRYSTAL PALACE—EXHIBITION GROUNDS, 1885

Mr. S. Garside's *Holdfast*—Crew: Messrs. Sully, Tinning, Wood and Humphreys. Cox'n, Mr. J. Tinning; flag, red swallow-tail.

The name of Tinning has long been familiar on Toronto Bay. The son of the oarsman named above was coxswain of a six-oared crew at the age of thirteen and steered his men to the championship of the lakes in 1858. This was Richard Tinning, afterwards junior single sculling champion of Canada, the winner of a case full of trophies, and the member of many celebrated crews. Mr. Tinning is still active (in January, 1923) and in a conversation with the writer showed all the vigor, enthusiasm, and humor of a man on the sunny side of sixty, though he was born in 1845.

His early youth was spent on the water's edge, at Tinning's Wharf, which in those days was on the site of the present Union Station. The entire flat, below Front Street, on which the railway tracks are laid, was filled and reclaimed from the Bay. By the time the lad was old enough to get into a boat he was amphibious as a seal. In the 'fifties every 'longshore boy had to learn to fight and to row, for rowing races and consequent argument were practically continuous. There were no organized Clubs at the time; rather Associations of men who owned skiffs or who had combined to secure four-oared or six-oared race-boats. Of these Associations the "Shakespeare" group was the strongest and before 1857 had established its supremacy, at least to its own satisfaction. The "Murphy Gang," from the southern end of Church Street, continually refused to accept a secondary position, and occasionally was able to beat the champions. This was the "Hibernian" Club. The rivalry was all the keener because the question of "Orange or Green" was at the back of the sportsmen's minds.

The "Shakespeares" brought James Mackay from Scotland in 1857 to build them a six-oared shell and in the following year there was a brave opportunity to use it. A crew from the Metropolitan Rowing Club of Chicago met the "Shakespeare" crew on October 15th, 1858, at Detroit, for a stake of $1,000 and the championship of the lakes. The Toronto six won, covering the distance of five miles in 42 minutes, despite rough water. Little "Dick" Tinning's steering had a good deal to do with the crew's success. The "Shakespeare" oarsmen were John Tinning, T. Tinning, M. Teedy, W. Dillon, James Mackay and Joseph Gifford.

On the return of the victors they were immediately challenged by their old rivals, the "Hibernians" and were beaten on this occasion, November 8th, 1858, by about twenty yards. In the next spring the "Shakespeares" were invited to Rochester to be the guests of the city and to give a rowing exhibition. The "Hibernians" were not invited, but they went anyway; demanded a race, secured it, and were beaten. William Ward was the coxswain of "Murphy's Gang," (he lived on the Island) and the six were D. O'Halloran, J. Law, John Murphy, M. Morin, M. Murphy, P. Gleason.

Other clubs or associations of this period were the New Dominion Rowing Club, the Bayside, the Union, and then the Toronto Rowing Club, which had a notable history. Regattas were exceedingly popular in all the lake and river towns from Hamilton to Lachine. In Toronto the announcement of a match race was followed by the chartering of one of two steamboats to accommodate the hundreds of interested spectators. One of the best known crews of the Toronto Rowing Club was called the "Edrol," a word formed from the initials of the oarsmen—Ellis, Davidson, Robertson, Otter, and Lindsey (cox.). General Otter's subsequent career is known to everyone. The "Orioles" were the chief rivals of the Toronto Club, and were the first to put out an eight. It consisted of T. K. Morgan, James Fields, E. Murray, Geo. Woodward, J. G. Ridout, Lawrence Buchan, W. R. Nursey and Henry O'Brien, all names of distinction in the annals of Toronto.

On June 22nd, 1872, Mr. O'Brien, together with Roger and Harold Lambe, organized the Argonaut Rowing Club, to-day one of the most notable clubs of the sort in America. The first officers were: President, Henry O'Brien, K.C.; Vice-President, T. C. Patteson; Secretary, Walter R. Nursey, Captain, Roger Lambe. The first clubhouse was a shed at the southern end of George Street, at Wharrin's Wharf. A year later the Club had 100 members and suitable quarters were secured near the southern end of York Street, but were destroyed by fire in June, 1879.

The first appearance of the Argonaut colors on a foreign course was in 1873 at Saratoga, N.Y., when the pair-oar and double-scull events were handily won by the Toronto men. The Don Rowing Club has also developed some remarkable oarsmen.

Eddie Durnan made a creditable name as a professional sculler and Lou Scholes as an amateur won the Diamond Sculls at Henley. Mr. Scholes comes of an athletic family. His father, John F. Scholes, in his day was a middleweight boxing champion, and his brother John also held the amateur boxing championship of Canada.

Elsewhere in this work extended reference has been made to the extraordinary career of Edward Hanlan, the most scientific oarsman who ever sat in a shell. (Part. II., Chapter 4). The statement there that the sliding seat was invented by Walter Brown, an American champion, is accurate, but some illuminating details have been supplied by Mr. Tinning. He says that in the early 'seventies a four-oar crew from Nova Scotia went to Paris and defeated all comers at a regatta on the Seine. Renforth's English crew then came to America and met the Nova Scotians at a regatta held at Lachine. The English shell had long, polished seats, and before the race they were greased with lard. The members of the crew wore chamois trunks and slid up and down the seats while making each stroke—winning the race. After returning to Toronto Mr. Tinning experimented with the device and found that his normal speed was markedly increased by the slide. Brown got rid of the lard and the chamois trunks by putting the seat on wheels.

The Canadian National Exhibition is held annually during the last week in August and the first week in September, and attracts great numbers of visitors to the City. The attendance in 13 days last year approximated 1,250,000 persons. The progressive steps in the growth of this, the most notable annual Exhibition of the sort in America, have been indicated in the general historical narrative, but may be recounted in summary:

In 1846 an Exhibition was held on grounds west of University Avenue and north of Queen Street owned by the Powell Estate and the Boulton family. The display was varied and attracted much interest. Six years

Main Entrance

CANADIAN NATIONAL EXHIBITION

THE GOODERHAM FOUNTAIN "DUFFERIN GATE"

RAILWAYS BUILDING

later on the same site another Fair was held as a Provincial organization, with Government aid. In view of the great Exhibition of 1851 in the Crystal Palace, London, the effort of the Canadian Association was popular, and the Fair was most successful. A complete list of the prize-winners appeared in the *Canadian Journal* for 1852, the organ of the Canadian Institute.

The *Journal* said of this event: "The buildings erected by the local committee for the display of those articles which would have been injured by exposure were five in number; the Fine Arts hall, the Floral hall, the Agricultural hall, the Mechanics' hall and a small building attached to the Fine Arts hall for the display of school apparatus. Grave fears were entertained that the fence would not have been able to sustain the pressure of the vast body of people anxious to obtain admission, and delayed by the necessity of giving up their tickets to the constables in charge of the narrow entrance doorways, of which there were but two. Eighteen thousand single tickets were sold on Thursday besides upwards of 2,000 members' badges which admitted the member and his family."

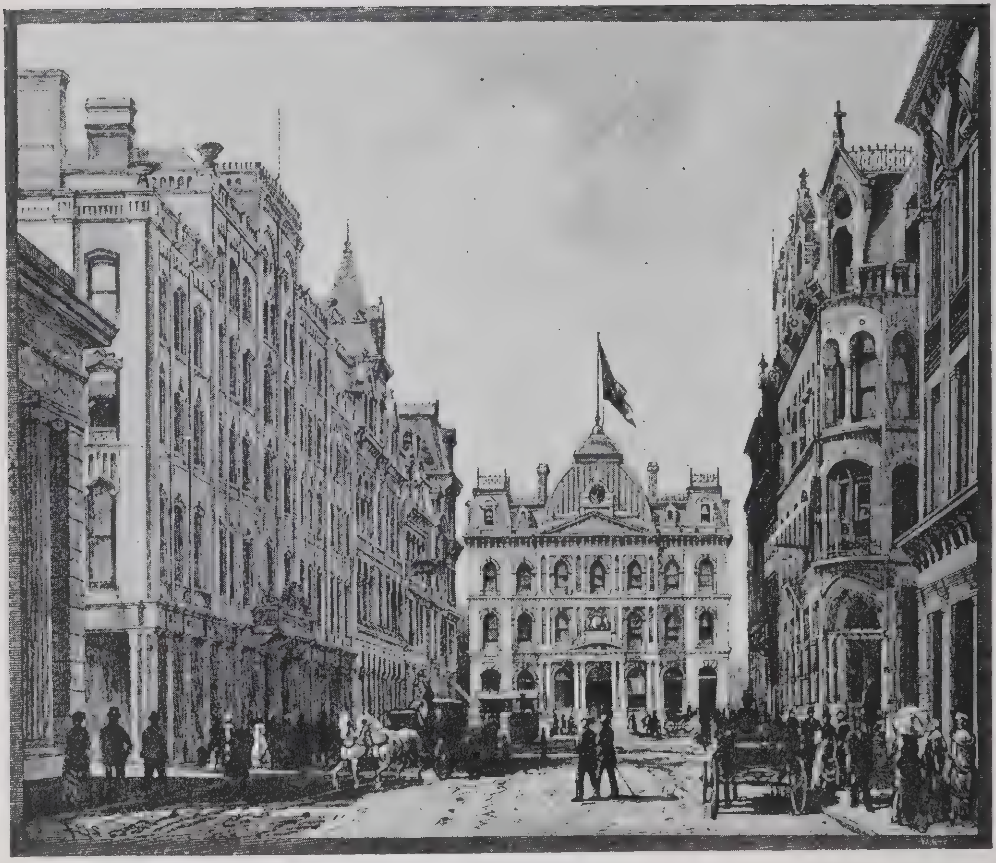
This was a Provincial Fair held at various cities from year to year. In preparation for the turn of Toronto in 1859 the City erected a Crystal Palace on a portion of the Ordnance Lands granted for the purpose on the north side of King Street south of the Provincial Lunatic Asylum. It was used periodically for Fair purposes until 1878, when an Annual Exhibition was determined upon. A portion of the present Exhibition Park was secured from the Federal Government and a new Crystal Palace was erected. The old one was taken down and used as the upper storey of the new one, which stood on the site of the present Horticultural Building, and excellently served the purpose for which it was designed until 1901.

The Industrial Exhibition Association was formed in 1879 and held its first Fair in the autumn of that year. Since that date the show has never failed. Year by year the attendance has grown, the value and variety of the exhibits have increased, and the popularity of the institution has been more clearly established. The permanent buildings of steel and brick were erected on the credit of the City, but the space-charges to exhibitors are sufficient in every case to pay interest and sinking fund on the investment. The Directorate represents Manufacturing, Agriculture, Education and Art and numbers 137 members. Since 1883 the receipts have increased from $56,911 to nearly $800,000. About $80,000 is distributed in prizes. The Exhibition has its own electric power plant of 60,000 lamps, the main avenues are paved with asphalt and excellent provision is made for the entertainment as well as for the instruction of visitors.

CHAPTER XVIII.

THE BEGINNINGS OF THE TELEGRAPH

By ROBERT F. EASSON



Toronto Street, looking north

CHAPTER XVIII.

THE BEGINNINGS OF THE TELEGRAPH

By ROBERT F. EASSON

THE system of Electric Telegraphs was first established in the United States in 1844. Its inventor and founder was Prof. S. F. B. Morse, a noted American artist, and the first public attempt to demonstrate its utility was made upon a line constructed between the cities of Washington and Baltimore. Congress, with much reluctance, appropriated the sum of $30,000 in aid of the project. In fact, many members who voted for the appropriation were said to have been influenced mainly by the importunities of the inventor and his friends. An offer was made by Morse to the United States to sell his patents and all benefits to be derived therefrom for the sum of $100,000, but it was promptly declined, and even after the experimental line had been built and messages transmitted, there was a disposition to look upon the telegraph as a "wonderful, scientific toy," and nothing more serious.

Canada, however, did not long stand looking on without taking steps to adopt the system, for as early as 1846 T. D. Harris, wholesale hardware merchant, Toronto, and a few public spirited Canadian gentlemen, formed a company to secure the construction of a Morse telegraph line between Toronto and Niagara, via Hamilton, and St. Catharines. The money required was readily obtained; when the company was fully organized it was named "The Toronto, Hamilton, Niagara and St. Catharines Electro-Magnetic Telegraph Company," with a capital of $16,000, and a suitable charter was procured.

The line was built by Samuel Porter, an American telegrapher of considerable experience. He suspended a wire across the Niagara River to connect the wire at Queenston with Lewiston, N.Y., and built for the first Canadian Telegraph Company an excellent, serviceable line.

Percy B. Marling was the superintendent of this first and only telegraph line in Canada until the Montreal Telegraph Co. came into the field. At first, operations were confined to the territory between Quebec and Toronto, but subsequently other lines were erected, and a connection made with Halifax and St. John. A line was also built from Montreal to Troy, N.Y., making connection with various lines in the United States.

Meanwhile, on the American side, Mr. David Kissock constructed a line from Lewiston to Buffalo, connecting the Canadian Company's line with the latter-named city. In 1852 both these properties were purchased by the Montreal Telegraph Company, organized in Montreal in 1847, with a capital of $60,000. In March of that year O. S. Wood was invited to become its superintendent. The company was incorporated under a liberal charter granted by the Quebec Provincial Legislature, and Andrew Shaw, a gentleman of enterprise and ability, was elected its first President. About the same time James Dakers and H. P. Dwight entered its service. The appointment of Mr. Wood was in every way fortunate for the new company.

He had studied under Professor Morse and was his first pupil. He had been connected with his brother-in-law, Ezra Cornell, in the construction of American lines, and had all the practical information and experience needed in his new position. In actual work, also as an operator, and in the construction and operation of the experimental lines at Washington and New York, he had become familiar with all the necessities of an efficient telegraph service. Mr. Wood was also a man of high character and thoroughly comprehended his mission.

The construction of the line, which was at first limited to the territory between Quebec and Toronto, was assigned to Livingston and Wells, the well-known express men of New York. In this also the Montreal Telegraph Company was fortunate, inasmuch as it assured them faithful fulfilment by experienced builders of an important service.

The result of all these favoring facts was that the line of the Montreal Telegraph Co., when completed, was the first on the continent which united in it, from the very start, the conditions of success. The instruments with which the offices were equipped were, of course, of the Morse pattern and were constructed by Chubbuck & Son, of Utica, N.Y., from models approved by Mr. Wood, and were of the finest workmanship, strong and durable. The reception of messages by sound had not yet been inaugurated, and was, indeed, still regarded with much apprehension. Recording registers were, therefore, supplied to each office. Nothing could exceed in excellence this part of the line's equipment. During Mr. Wood's wise and prudent administration, this state of thorough efficiency was preserved, and gave the line a character for promptitude and reliability which established the company as one of the most vigorous and useful of the social and commercial organizations of the country. At the close of 1847 the Montreal Telegraph Co. worked 540 miles of wire, had nine offices, employed thirty-five persons, and had sent 33,000 messages.

Much of the credit for the progress of the Montreal Telegraph Co., so far as the Province of Ontario is concerned, is to be given to H. P. Dwight, who had been an operator in the Montreal office from the first opening of the line, and who, in the spring of 1850, was sent to take charge of the business in Toronto and to look after the Western interests of the Company. With *carte blanche* to make whatever extensions he might deem necessary or advisable, Mr. Dwight proceeded to cover the Province with a network of wires, built necessarily on the public highways, no railway routes being available for this purpose at that early date. During the whole of Mr. Dwight's incumbency at Toronto in 1850, he and an office boy handled the entire business of Toronto office. Mr. Dwight himself sent and received all the messages, which then numbered twenty to thirty a day, and the boy delivered them. This boy—the writer of these notes—served with Mr. Dwight during the whole of the time (nearly sixty years) that gentleman had charge of telegraph affairs in Canada.

In 1851 Sir Hugh Allan, who had early interested himself in the fortunes of the Montreal Telegraph Co., became its President. This office he held uninterruptedly until his death in 1882. Immediately on assuming office, Sir Hugh, in concert with Mr. Wood, projected important extensions of the lines of the Company, and in a short time the most remote towns and villages were placed in telegraphic connection with the chief business centres of the country.

Several telegraph companies were started in opposition to the Montreal Telegraph Co., but the only one that survived was the Dominion Telegraph Co. All the others, after a precarious and unprofitable existence, were absorbed by their more formidable rival.

In 1852, the Canadian Parliament passed a general Telegraph law, which gave a new impetus to telegraph line building in the Provinces. One of the most vigorous and promising of the resulting companies was the Grand Trunk Telegraph Co., under which a line was built from Buffalo to Quebec. This company had no connection with the Grand Trunk Railway—indeed, the Grand Trunk Railway had not yet been built—but its fate was destined to be that of its predecessors; its lines, after a few years, were purchased by the Montreal Telegraph Co., for a nominal sum. But it was not long before another company, called the International Telegraph Co., was started, which built another line over pretty much the same ground as the Grand Trunk Co. This Company, however, after a few eventful years, also became the property of the Montreal Telegraph Co. Then came on the field the Provincial Telegraph Co., an adjunct of the United States Telegraph Co., and the Provincial Co., having, by this change of ownership, lost its American connections, fell helpless and exhausted into the hands of the Montreal Telegraph Co. In the early eighties, the Canada Mutual Telegraph Co., and the Union Mutual Telegraph Co., of the United States, worked in conjunction for a short period in Canada and the United States. Both were eventually absorbed by the Western Union Telegraph Co., and when, in 1881, the Great Northwestern Telegraph Co. leased the Montreal and Dominion Telegraph Companies, the Canada Mutual was included in the arrangement.

After placing the Montreal Telegraph Co. on a high pedestal of efficiency and after eighteen years of strenuous exertions on its behalf, O. S. Wood retired from its management in 1865. James Dakers was then placed in charge of the Eastern section, with headquarters at Montreal, and H. P. Dwight of the Western section of the company's territory, with headquarters at Toronto.

One of the most important measures carried out by the liberal policy of the Montreal Telegraph Co. was the arrangement of its tariffs. When, in 1871, the company found that all available territory where population or commerce seemed to demand the telegraph, was covered, that it was free from debt, and had built its own offices at Quebec, Montreal, Ottawa and Toronto, it ordered, on June 1st, 1871, the establishment of a uniform tariff of twenty-five cents for ten words and one cent for each word added, throughout its entire territory from Sarnia, Ont., to Sackville, N.B.

In 1875 the Montreal Telegraph Co. had in operation 20,000 miles of wire, 1,400 offices, and 2,000 employes. During the preceding year some 2,000,000 messages were transmitted, in addition to millions of words in press despatches, and the capital was increased to $2,000,000.

In 1881 this fine old company was compelled by a complicated telegraph situation, to lease its lines to a new company—the Great North Western.

As already intimated, the Dominion Telegraph Co. was the only serious competitor for business that the Montreal Telegraph Co. ever had, and it put up a vigorous fight for public support. The Dominion Co., on its reorganization in 1871, proceeded to establish a system of wires to the principal places in Ontario and Quebec. By 1878 it had extended its line to the Maritime Provinces, and in an evil moment its management decided, as a bid for popularity and business, to reduce rates between the most distant points in Ontario and Quebec from twenty-five cents—the figure at which the Montreal Telegraph Co. had voluntarily placed its tariff—to twenty cents for ten words. This being too low a rate to allow of profitable working, the step was fatal to both companies. which were crippled by the war rates, and neither could afford to make further extensions, however much they were importuned by enterprising places or needy districts to build new lines. At this time, and for all time previously, the Montreal Telegraph Co. exchanged business with the Western Union Telegraph Co., and its business relations with that company were most intimate and friendly. To add to the further complication of the telegraph situation, the Western Union Telegraph Co., in 1880, acquired, through a telegraph deal in the United States, a lease of the Dominion Telegraph Co. Meantime the competition went on and matters were looking blue for the Montreal Telegraph Co. when, in 1881, Erastus Wiman appeared on the scene with a suggestion for the harmonizing of these difficulties. Various propositions and counter propositions had been made of plans by which the losing game of telegraphic competition in Canada could be stopped. The plan of Mr. Wiman that a new company—The Great North Western—should lease the wires of the Montreal Company and the Dominion Company for certain annual sums, and work the whole united systems, commended itself to the authorities of both companies, and a rate of yearly payment by the Great North Western Co. was agreed upon, which yields to the Dominion Co.'s shareholders six per cent. and to the Montreal Co.'s shareholders eight per cent. per annum. By this step the Western Union Co., from being an antagonist of the Montreal Company, was made an ally of the company which works the Montreal Co.'s wires, as well as those of the Dominion Co.

The names of Sir Hugh Allan, O. S. Wood, James Dakers and H. P. Dwight will always be inseparably associated with the Montreal Telegraph Company.

It was not to be expected that the Montreal Telegraph Company would be permitted to settle down in quiet and dignified repose, even after so much had been done to meet public necessities by the the extension of lines and reduction of rates, without some rival again appearing on the scene, and in 1868 Selah Reeves began operations to found the Dominion Telegraph Co. The organization of the company in an incipient form took place in that year under the general laws of Canada relating to telegraph companies. It was organized chiefly on subscriptions said to have been raised in Clifton, later Niagara Falls, Ont. Mr. Reeves secured the contract to construct the lines, and when the contract was executed he was given an order to build 2,000 miles of single wire at a rate which later on was found to be excessive, and at a meeting of the stockholders of the company held in Quebec the Reeves contract, after a few hundred miles of line had been constructed, was cancelled. By that time a few men of energy interested in the work determined to endeavor to save the property from ruin and make the company a success. Under their management the lines were considerably extended and the affairs of the company soon after fell into the hands of men of character and established reputation. The further extension of the lines was given to E. Colby, of Oswego, N.Y., under a fair contract, and they were gradually extended until all points of importance between Buffalo, Detroit and Quebec were connected.

The company was not thoroughly organized, however, until January 11th, 1871, when its annual meeting was held in Toronto. At that time the line had been freed from embarrassments and commended to public appreciation by the election of the following named officers: Hon. John McMurrich, President; J. I. McKenzie, Vice-president; James Michie, Treasurer; Hon. John Hillyard Cameron, Consulting Counsel; Hon. U. C. Cameron, Solicitor; H. J. Colles, Secretary. The Board of Directors were Hon. J. McMurrich, A. R. McMaster, L. Moffatt, J. Michie, Hon. W. Cayley, of Toronto; J. I. McKenzie, A. Copp, of Hamilton; S. Nelson of St. Catharines; T. N. Gibbs, of Oshawa. All these names were known as belonging to men of influence, social standing and ability.

The company had been organized under the general telegraph laws of the Dominion, with a capital of $1,000,000, but in 1871 the passing of a special Act of Incorporation was secured to clear away the debris of the former. In 1874 a further Act was passed which granted the same rights and privileges enjoyed in the Provinces of Ontario and Quebec to the Eastern Provinces.

The Dominion Company's United States connections were with the Atlantic and Pacific and Vermont International Telegraph Companies. The company also had a contract for a term of years with the Direct U. S. Cable Company, which secured to it the European business of that company for Canada. The company was also interested in a scheme to extend a line through Canadian territory from the cable landing at Tor Bay, N.S., to Quebec, to complete which $300,000 in bonds were issued.

In 1878 the Dominion Company was leased by the "American Union Telegraph Co.", an opponent of the Western Union Co. Both these companies —the American Union and Dominion—were subsequently acquired by the Western Union Co.—the American Union Co., by purchase, and the Dominion Co. by lease.

Prior to the leasing of the Dominion Co. to the Great North Western Co., the Board of Directors were as follows: Hon. Thos. N. Gibbs, President; John I. McKenzie, Vice-president; James Michie, Treasurer; Thomas Swinyard, Managing Director; Hon. Wm. Cayley, W. F. McMaster, A. Copp, Lawrence Oliphant. The Executive Officers were: Thomas Swinyard, General Manager, Toronto; Fred Roper, Secretary, Toronto. The Divisional Superintendents were: H. Neilson, Toronto; C. R. Hosmer, Montreal; T. C. Elwood, Toronto and D. B. McQuarrie, Halifax.

The management of the Dominion Telegraph Co. under Mr. Swinyard was characterized by considerable enterprise, aggressiveness and dash. The company made a big push for public sympathy and support, and strove to become a model in the manner of conducting business in the way of accuracy, promptitude and fidelity to the pubilc. It had succeeded to a very large extent in these laudable efforts when the sub-lease to the Great North Western took place.

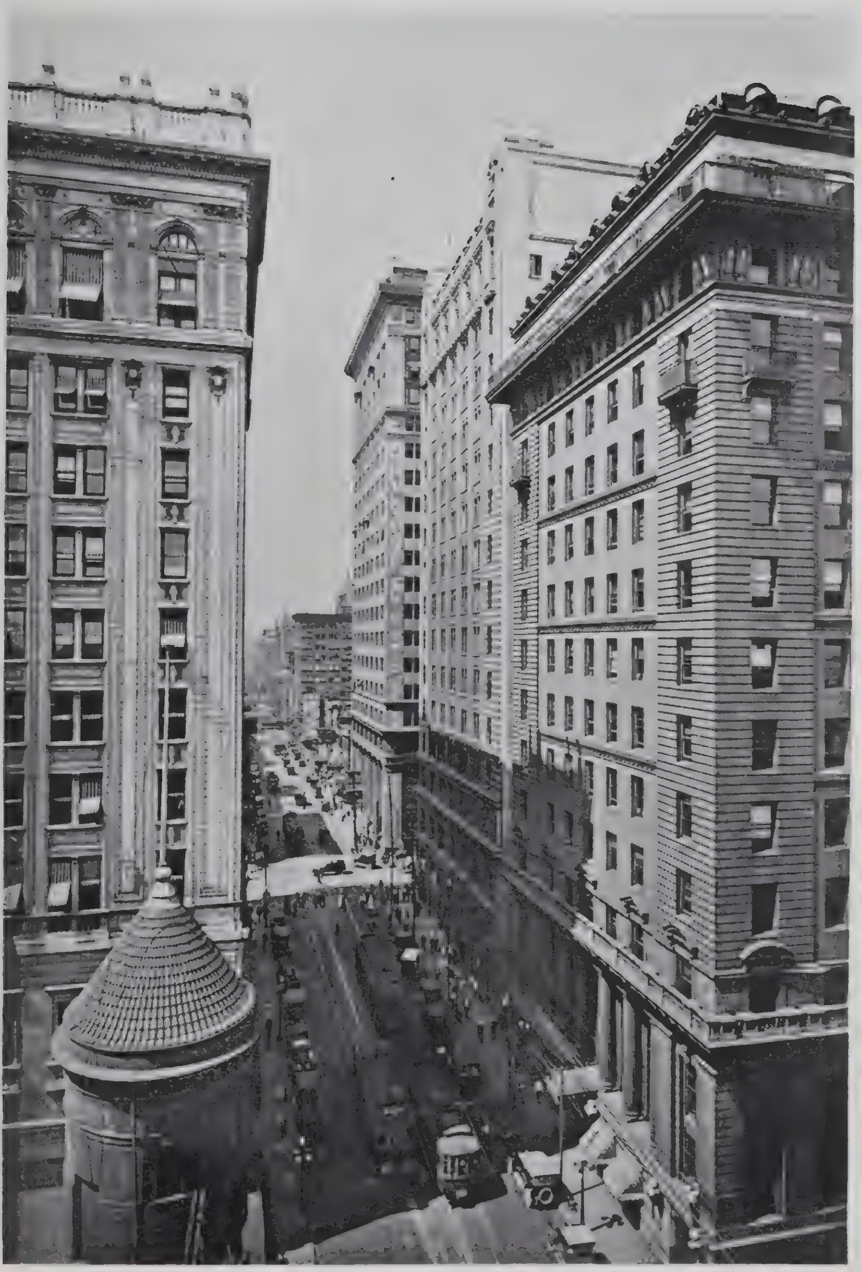
The Great North Western Telegraph Company of Canada was incorporated by Act of Parliament of Canada on May 7, 1880, with a capital of $400,000. The Provisional Directors were: Hon. John Norquay, Hon. Alex. Morris, Hon. A. G. Bannatyne, Hon. C. P. Brown, J. S. Aikins, E. P. Leacock, H. S. Donaldson, C. MacDonald, J. Anderson, G. A, Kirkpatrick, T. Swinyard, Hon. Dr. Schultz, F. W. Strange, J. G. Haggart, A. Markham and Jas. J. Foy.

In 1881 the stock of the company was purchased by a new proprietary, who, on August 30th, 1881, elected directors as follows: Erastus Wiman, Hon. Wm. McDougall, Adam Brown, Wm. Gooderham, D. H. Bates, James Hedley, O. S. Wood, Richard Fuller and A. S. Irving. Erastus Wiman, of New York, was elected President, and O. S. Wood, of Montreal, Vice-President. H. P. Dwight, who had for many years been western superintendent of the Montreal Telegraph Co., was appointed General Manager; Frederic Roper, Secretary of the Dominion Telegraph Co., was chosen Secretary, and Arthur Cox, Treasurer.

Acting under the powers conferred by the charter of the company, a lease was effected of both the lines of the Dominion Telegraph Co., and the Montreal Telegraph Co., and the Great North Western Co. assumed full charge and control of both. The Dominion system consisted of more than 5,000 miles of poles and nearly 12,000 miles of wire, and the Montreal sysem of about 17,500 miles of poles and 32,000 miles of wire. These extended systems were merged under one management, and in friendly alliance with the Western Union Telegraph Co.

H. P. Dwight, on whom was placed almost the sole power over this large and important interest, was an able, energetic, shrewd man of affairs, as well as a capable and successful manager of telegraphs. He has been credited with being mainly instrumental in placing the Dominion of Canada second to no country in the world in regard to the extent and cheapness of its telegraphic facilities.

Erastus Wiman was a Canadian by birth, although he was a citizen of New York for the greater part of his life, and where he became a partner in the well-known mercantile agency of R. G. Dun & Co. Mr. Wiman's interest in the telegraph owed its origin to his friendship for Mr. Dwight. It was through Mr. Wiman's active influence and labor that the Dominion and Montreal Telegraph companies became finally organized into the Great North Western Telegraph Co. Mr. Wiman died at St. George, Staten Island, N.Y., on February 9th, 1904. He had resigned from the presidency of the Great North Western Telegraph Co. some years prior to his death, and H. P. Dwight succeeded him to this office, with the title of President and General Manager. In October, 1903, Mr. Dwight resigned from the general man-



Yonge Street, looking northward

agership of the company, but retained the presidency, which office he held up to the time of his death, which occurred at Toronto on July 4th, 1912.

On the retirement of Mr. Dwight from the general managership of the company in October, 1903, Isaac McMichael, of Minneapolis, Minn., a telegrapher of outstanding ability and experience, was appointed in his place, with headquarters at Toronto. Mr. McMichael was a Canadian by birth, having been born in Brantford, Ont., but an American by training. Mr. McMichael died in 1911.

George D. Perry, who had been an official of the Great North Western Co. since its formation in 1881, and latterly Secretary and Auditor in succession to Mr. Roper, and who previous to that held a position with the Dominion Telegraph Co., was, on the death of Mr. McMichael, appointed to succeed that gentleman as General Manager of the Great North Western Telegraph Co. The Great North Western was originally incorporated on May 7th, 1880, for the purpose of establishing and working telegraph lines in the Northwest Territory, in the district of Keewatin, Man., and to connect with lines in the Province of Ontario. The capital stock, $400,000, in shares of $100 each, with power to increase the capital from time to time as necessity required. It had been the design of the original incorporators to establish the headquarters of the company at Winnipeg, but that plan was afterwards abandoned.

At the close of 1884 the records of the company showed: Miles of poles, 22,507; miles of wire, 44,058; offices, 1,992; employees, male, 2,817; female, 210—3,027.

At the formation of the Great North Western in 1881 the superintendents were as follows: Angus Grant, Montreal; N. W. Bethune, Ottawa; B. B. Toye, Toronto; Edwin Pope, Quebec; Warren Dow, Plattsburg, N.Y.; H. McDougall, Winnipeg; R. F. Easson, Superintendent of Press and Commercial News, Toronto; W. S. Battin, Assistant to General Manager, Toronto; and J. Poustie, Superintendent of Construction and Maintenance, Montreal. In the forty years that have elapsed all these gentlemen have passed away, except Messrs. Easson and Pope, and they were retired by the company in 1910.

Steady growth in correspondence with the growth of the country marked the history of the Great North Western Co. from its very inception, under the vigorous management successively of H. P. Dwight, I. McMichael and Geo. D. Perry, the Company spreading out and extending its lines until they covered practically all eastern Canada with a veritable network, while at the same time it materially increased its foothold in Western Canada.

In 1915, control of the Great North Western was acquired by the Canadian Northern Railway, and the railway's already extensive commercial telegraph system being combined with that of the Great North Western, the latter became for the first time a practically Dominion-wide organization. In 1918, the Canadian Northern Railway system, with the Great North

Western and its other subsidiary companies, came into the hands of the Dominion Government, followed subsequently by the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway. When the two great systems, together with the National Transcontinental Railway, were co-ordinated, the telegraph lines of the National Transcontinental Railway were placed under the control of the Great North Western, and subsequently arrangements were made for the co-ordination with the Great North Western and its associated lines of the telegraph lines of the Grand Trunk Pacific as a great national system, now known far and wide as the Canadian National Telegraphs. Geo. D. Perry continued with the new system as General Manager, with the general offices at Toronto, the other principal officials at the present time being A. C. McConnell, Secretary and Auditor; J. F. McTaggart, Treasurer; Chas. E. Davies, General Traffic Superintendent, and W. G. Barber, General Commercial Superintendent.

The telegraph lines in Canada, especially those belonging to the Montreal Telegraph Co., have always been noted for excellence and solidity of construction. Galvanized wire imported from England was first used on the lines between Montreal and Quebec, and nothing inferior has ever been employed. Copper wire is now used on some of the heaviest and most important circuits, and all Great North Western offices are now equipped with the latest and most modern telegraphic inventions and appliances.

The relations of the Press to the Telegraph in Canada have been from the beginning most intimate. In the early 'fifties the telegraph despatches received in Toronto were read from the tape, (this was before the day of the key and sounder, the messages being printed in telegraphic dots and dashes on what was called a register) as they came over the wires at regular hours of the day, and were copied by editors and newspapermen, who assembled in the telegraph office and occupied a desk placed alongside the operating table. To-day all progressive newspapers have special wires in their offices and employ their own operators, while the news despatches—special and Canadian Press—are copied in the editorial room and passed directly to the telegraph editor's desk, typewritten, fully punctuated and ready for the hands of the printers.

In commercial life the Telegraph can be said to have revolutionized business methods, and is universally recognized to-day as one of the most valuable of public utilities. The whirligig of time, in truth, has brought about no more wondrous changes than in the growth and development of the Telegraph.

The compiler of the above brief, yet comprehensive, sketches of the Montreal, Dominion and Great North Western Telegraph Companies, has made liberal use of J. D. Reid's work on "The Telegraph in America." Mr. Reid was an intimate friend of the telegraph officials in Canada in his day, and had full and free access to all original documents bearing on the foregoing history of the Telegraph.

EPILOGUE BY THE EDITOR

THE writer of the foregoing history of the Telegraph in Canada, with characteristic modesty, has made only incidental reference to himself, but no history of the kind can be considered complete unless it includes a more or less extended mention of the important and, in some ways, romantic part played by Robert F. Easson, in the development of the Telegraph to the high place which it now occupies in the national life of the country.

Born in the little village of Leslie, Forfarshire, Scotland, in 1838, Mr. Easson came to Canada with his parents when a small child, and at the immature age of eleven years started work as office and messenger boy at Toronto for the old Montreal Telegraph Co. under James Parsons, then manager of, and sole operator at, the Toronto office, and with the exception of three years (1855-58) spent as operator in the Western States, remained continuously in the telegraph service in Canada until his retirement in 1910, full of years and honor.

In 1859, having become by that time an accomplished and experienced key handler, Mr. Easson was appointed operator and agent at Father Point, Que., for what was then known as the New York Associated Press, his chief duty being to forward to New York the British and foreign news despatches brought out by the ocean steamers. This, it may be remarked here, was eight years before the successful operation of the trans-Atlantic cable, and Father Point was selected as the news despatching point for New York because it was the nearest telegraph station to that city. The despatches, enclosed in a tin box, were thrown overboard as the steamers passed the telegraph station, and Mr. Easson had to pick up the boxes and, as above intimated, wire their contents to the Associated Press.

After putting in several years at Father Point, Mr. Easson returned to Toronto, where, in 1864, he became Chief Operator, which position he held until the amalgamation of the Montreal and Dominion lines into the Great North Western Telegraph Co. in 1881, when he was appointed Superintendent of Reports in charge of the Press and Commercial News Department.

The Canadian newspapers at that time, even the financially strongest of them, had a hard enough struggle to keep going, and, except for a limited service furnished by the Telegraph Company, depended on the mail and their exchanges for most of their outside news, using the telegraph only on occasions of special importance. In fact, the special correspondent in those days was not yet known in Canada. It was, therefore, little short of a godsend to the newspapers when the Great North Western Telegraph Co., following its organization, arranged to supply them with the full New York Associated Press Service, a circuit being made up from Buffalo—then a regular Great North Western office—to Quebec on the east and to London on the west. Western Canada and the Maritime Provinces were not included, for the reason that there was no direct connection between Eastern Canada and Winnipeg at that time, all business from and to this point being handled by way of Chicago, while the Maritime Provinces were under the jurisdiction of the Western Union Telegraph Co.

The Associated Press service as furnished by the Great North Western Co., gave the newspapers receiving it practically all they needed in the way of British and foreign, and also United States, news; but in addition, the Great North Western, through its regular agents and through correspondents employed at the larger points, such as Toronto, Montreal, Ottawa and Quebec, and also Halifax and Winnipeg, supplied them with Canadian news. Every agent of the company in those days was expected to report all local incidents of unusual importance, such as murders, robberies, deaths of prominent persons, fires, etc., and these being incorporated with the despatches received from the larger places, what was known to the newspaper and telegraph fraternity generally as the "Easson Service" was for many years a valuable help to many papers and the main reliance of not a few.

It was impossible in the nature of things, of course, that the Canadian newspapers should forever depend on the Telegraph Company for their general news despatches. Nevertheless, the Great North Western, through its Press and Commercial News Department, continued for no less than 30 years to supply them with news of Canada and the world at large, it not being until 1912 that the co-operative organization now known as the Canadian Press, Limited, was formed and took over the department's work, so far as the collection of news was concerned. Mr. Easson was in full and active charge of the department from its inauguration in 1881 until his retirement, about two years before the Canadian Press was organized, so that he, in very truth, is entitled to be called the "Father of news-gathering in Canada."

The first Toronto office of the Canadian Pacific Telegraph Company was opened about August 1st, 1886 in the old Turtle Hall at the corner of Church and Colborne Streets. In the same year the then Mr. W. C. Van Horne had decided to open up a commercial telegraph department. The Canadian Pacific Railway had practically competed its trans-continental line, and its wire facilities as well as its charter permitted its so doing. Mr. C. R. Hosmer had been appointed General Manager of the system, and he was responsible for the opening of the Toronto office.

The new office (50 x 30 feet) provided accommodation for the public office, the offices of the superintendent and local agents, and space for operators, clerks and messengers. The staff at that time consisted of H. Pingle, Superintendent; A. W. Barber, Local Agent; John D. Smith, Day Traffic Chief; F. C. Robertson, Night Chief, with a staff of four day operators, and two night operators. The first local manager or agent, A. W. Barber, was formerly in the employ of the Canadian Mutual Telegraph Co. In 1889 on his appointment to Superintendency he was succeeded by G. Sturrock, who later resigned and was succeeded by H. A. Shambrook. The latter was replaced by Geo. Paton in 1915, Mr. Paton still occupying the position.

About the middle of 1887 the office was moved to 7 Wellington Street E., and occupied three floors, the public office, Superintendent's office, local agent, clerks and messengers being on the ground floor, and the operating room on the 2nd floor, with lunch room and a repair room on the 3rd floor. On moving over to this office Mr. F. C. Robertson became Chief Operator, and Mr. Harry Wilson, Night Chief. As more lines were added and the business increased more operators were added to the staff, reaching the number of about 20. About three years later the office was again moved to what was then the new building erected by the Toronto Board of Trade at the corner of Yonge and Front Streets, the several departments being accommodated on the ground floor and the operating room occupying practically all of the 7th floor. During the 20 odd years that the office was in this building the traffic increased from 3,500 messages daily to over 12,000 messages daily and the operating room staff from 3 chiefs to 6, and from 20 operators to about 90.

In July, 1913, the Company took possession of its present quarters in in the Canadian Pacific Railway Building, on the corner of King and Yonge Streets, the public office being on the main floor, Superintendent, Agents, Clerks, etc., on 14th, operating room on the 15th, and messengers and call circuits in the basement. The traffic was increased gradually until over 23,000 messages a day have been handled. There are 130 Morse operators, 18 automatic typists, and 4 mechanicians. At present the Ontario Division of which Toronto is the headquarters, had 1,480 miles of poles, 7,592 miles of copper wire, 7,333 miles of iron wire, or a total wire mileage of 14,925.

In addition to this there are now 448 miles of wire in underground cables at Toronto, Hamilton and London, and 463 miles of wire in aerial cables at Toronto and various points on the division.

The Company owns and operates its power plants at Toronto, London, Windsor and Sarnia, including an installation of six motor generators at Toronto for telephone circuits. These power plants replaced about 2,200 gravity batteries. There are 1,175 miles of railway operated by train despatching telephone circuits. The Company reaches a number of points off the railway lines proper, by a system of 880 miles of wire strung along the public highways.

CHAPTER XIX.

CIVIC OFFICIALS, CLUBS AND SOCIETIES

City Hall and Municipal Court House

CHAPTER XIX.

CIVIC OFFICIALS, CLUBS AND SOCIETIES

CITY Government in Toronto, as in other democratic communities, depends for its efficiency upon the intelligence and reliability of the civic officials. However eminent the elected representatives of the people may be, however experienced in business or in politics, they come to the City Hall as office boys to a strange office. Until they have been re-elected several times they must be dependent upon the expert knowledge and advice of the officials in order even to form an opinion on the old and new problems of municipal government. That is no reflection upon democracy. The duty of the elected representatives is that of laying down policies. A council may be elected on the platform of Retrenchment and Reform.—It is not an unfamiliar slogan.—The programme for administration designed to implement such pre-election pledges can scarcely be adopted until the officials have indicated suitable ways and means; keeping in mind the requirements of a growing community.

A loyal effort on the part of officials to smooth the pathway of Council, to accept the judgment of the people as expressed through their representatives, to be diligent, accurate, and honest, makes civic administration an activity less intricate and less wearisome than it might be under other circumstances. The counsel of such officials is bound to be received with respect and their usefulness is bound to be recognized by taxpayers from year to year. The first officials of the old town of York were named by town-meeting and included a clerk, fence-viewers, and a pound keeper. For many years Eli Playter was the town clerk. After the incorporation of Toronto as a city in 1834 the first clerk was James Hervey Price, an active Reform politician who remained in office only one year. He was elected as a Councilman for St. David's ward in 1836 and aftewards entered Parliament, becoming a Cabinet Minister.

He was succeeded as City Clerk in 1835 by Charles Daly, who continued in office until his death in 1865. Then came John Carr who served from 1865 to 1871. His successor was Stephen Radcliff who had been in minor offices under the Corporation for twenty years, and was City Clerk from 1871 to 1876.

Promotion then came to Robert Roddy who entered the service as a messenger in 1852 and was City Clerk from 1876 until his death in 1884.

John Blevins had represented St. David's ward as a Councilman from 1874 to 1884. He was a man of forceful personality and wide friendships, and his appointment to the office in 1885 was well received by the public—though objections were not lacking. He served until 1900 when W. A. Littlejohn, a civic official since 1874, was promoted to the office.

Mr. Littlejohn's immense experience of 49 years in the City Hall, his encyclopædic knowledge of civic problems and his fine personality have made him uncommonly efficient. He has created the large and diligent organization over which he presides, and commands the friendship and respect of all citizens.

In the Department are to be found Mr. Thos. Sanderson, the Assistant City Clerk, who has been in the civic service since 1877; Mr. James W. Somers, Chief Clerk, appointed in 1884; and Mr. Thomas McQueen, Secretary of the Board of Control since its establishment in 1900. The various Committees of Council, save the Works Committee, are attended by officers of this Department for the preparation of the minutes. The mass of printing which is required by the civic service is supervised by the City Clerk's office and the voters' list is in the same capable hands.

All petitions for local improvements are scrutinized by this Department, and that alone is a task demanding diligence and accuracy. The Estimates for 1922 provided for the City Clerk's Department $148,250. Of this only about $60,000 is for permanent salaries.

A City Engineer—under that title—was not an early appointment of the Council. The first sewer was laid under the supervision of Thomas Roy, who was specially engaged for the task. Thomas Young from 1840 to 1842, and John G. Howard from 1843 to 1852, were called City Surveyors. Then came in rapid succession William Kingsford, Thos. H. Harrison, Thomas Booth and Alfred Brunel, filling the office between 1855 and 1860.

The first engineer to have any continued tenure was James H. Bennett who served from 1861 to 1871. By that time the duties of the office were clearly defined and the Council was inclined to pay a decent salary for expert professional advice on technical subjects.

Charles W. Johnson served from 1871 to 1875, Frank Shanly, an engineer of exceptional reputation, from 1875 to 1880. Then came Redmond J. Brough 1881 to 1883, and Charles Sproatt, to 1890. After William T. Jennings and Granville C. Cunningham had served a year each, came Edward H. Keating. In his six years of office from 1892 to 1898 he showed such efficiency that he was invited by the Toronto Railway Company to become General Manager of that enterprise. He accepted the very favorable offer made to him, and was succeeded by Mr. Charles H. Rust, who for ten years was diligent and worthy. After his resignation in 1910 to become City Engineer of Victoria, B. C., the Department was reorganized. The technical side of the work demanded separation into branches, each in charge of an engineer of experience and executive ability, and the expenditure had become so heavy that a financial administration was considered necessary, to coordinate the branches and prevent overlappping. Mr. Roland C. Harris who had displayed signal ability in the Property Department was selected for this office, and the action of Council has been fully justified. The Works Department has had a clean sheet so far as diligent and honest administration is concerned.

All sewers, pavements and sidewalks are put down in Toronto under the Local Improvement system; that is to say, their cost for the most part is assessed on a long term period against the frontage benefited. The sections at street corners and along the side of corner lots are paid for by the City Treasury. When a pavement is to be laid Local Improvement Debentures are issued to meet the cost of the work and the Ratepayers' share is carried by special assessment. The last report by the Treasury indicated that the Ratepayers' share was $12,834,449. The gross of the

City's share was $8,834,991 of which $3,537,247 was covered by accumulated sinking fund. All street extensions, subways, bridges, viaducts and other improvements that are not wholly for the benefit of contiguous or nearby property are constructed in part on the Local Improvement plan, the proportion of cost to be assessed against the ratepayers varying according to the conditions.

Usually an improvement is initiated by petition of a majority of the property-owners, but the City Engineer has power to recommend a work, if owners of large blocks of land show a tendency to hinder unduly the development of the City. The Works Department lays down all paving specifications, administers the Building by-law, the Waterworks System, the immense sewer system, and supervises all contracts in process of execution. Mr. George C. Powell is the general engineer; Mr. James A. Milne and Mr. C. L. Fellowes, the waterworks engineers. The secretary of the Works Committee since 1904 has been Mr. Arthur H. Clarke.

In the early days Assessment was a branch of the City Treasurer's work under a Committee of Council. As the municipality grew a Board of Valuators was appointed, the first Chairman being Mr. Samuel B. Harman. This was in 1872. Mr. Harman had served as an Alderman from 1866 to 1868 and was Mayor in 1869 and 1870. He was in charge of Assessment from 1872 to 1874 when he became City Treasurer, continuing to supervise the work until the appointment of Mr. Samuel G. Ridout in 1876. Mr. Ridout was succeeded a year later by Mr. Nicholas Maughan who organized the Department and greatly increased its importance. After his death in 1897, Mr. R. J. Fleming resigned the Mayoralty to become Assessment Commissioner. On his appointment in 1904 as General Manager of the Toronto Railway Company his assistant Mr. James C. Forman was promoted to the office and has been conspicuously efficient. Mr. Forman has been in the service of the City since 1878. The task of supervising and revising the Rolls which represent a total valuation of $823,000,000 demands a large staff of expert valuators.

Matthew Walton was the first City Treasurer—or Chamberlain, as he was then designated. He served only during the year 1834 and was succeeded in 1835 by Andrew T. McCord who handled the civic purse for forty years. Through all the financial flurries of the Railway era and the American Civil War he maintained the civic business on a sound footing. The only questionable policy in this long period was the issue of Corporation demand notes, but in due time the error of this form of loan was realized and corrected. Mr. McCord was succeeded by Mr. Samuel B. Harman in 1874, and he in turn by Richard T. Coady who was Treasurer from 1888 to 1910.

Mr. Coady was an official of uncommon diligence and good sense. He supervised more than one debt consolidation and his sales abroad of City debentures were always at a favorable rate. His annual review of the civic finances was a model of clarity and was packed with information. He spent a lifetime in the Treasury office, having entered as a junior clerk in 1872.

Mr. Coady's assistant, Mr. A. E. Black, was in charge of the Department until 1915 when Mr. T. A. Bradshaw became Commissioner of Finance. He was succeeded by Mr. Geo. H. Ross. The office handles annually a larger budget than any Province of the Dominion. In the year 1921 the debentures sold for all purposes exceeded $32,251,000.

After the City passed the fifty-thousand mark the details of civic government multiplied. The existing officials were entrusted with more and still more administrative work until the burden was not easy to be borne, despite additions to the staff. Then new Departments were formed as necessity dictated. In 1871 a City Commissioner was named to have charge of the municipal property, collect rentals, renew leases and act as general factotum on the Council's behalf. Mr. John Carr, the City Clerk from 1864 to 1871, was named to this office which he held for two years. In 1873 he was a member of the Council, an alderman for St. Andrew's Ward. In his place was chosen Mr. Emerson Coatsworth, father of the present County Judge of the same name. Mr. Coatsworth had served in Council for one year showing ability and character and his appointment was well judged. He administered the City property for thirty years with remarkable efficiency. After his death Mr. Fleming, the Assessment Commissioner, was asked to take charge, but this arrangement terminated with the departure of Mr. Fleming from the civic service. In 1905 Mr. Roland C. Harris was named for the office and held it until his transfer to the Works Department. He was followed by Mr. Daniel Chisholm. Civic assets exceeding $3,000,000 are under his charge, in consultation with the Property Committee of Council.

Control of the street-cleaning service was removed from the City Engineer's Department in 1888, when Mr. John Jones, an alderman of four years' standing was appointed Street Commissioner. He organized the service of street-cleaning and refuse collection. After his death the Department was transferred to the jurisdiction, first, of the Medical Officer of Health, then, in 1909, of the Property Commissioner. After Mr. Harris was appointed Works Commissioner, he administered the Department for one year. Then, in May, 1913, Mr. Geo. B. Wilson, formerly the Mayor's Secretary was placed in charge. He has shown himself to be a resolute and competent official. The Department employs over 1,200 men and spends annually about $1,600,000.

Although a Board of Health was an early requirement of Toronto by reason of two serious visitations of Asiatic cholera, a Medical Officer of Health was not appointed until 1883. Dr. William Canniff held the office until 1891. Then for two years Dr. Norman Allen was in charge. Dr. Charles Sheard served from 1893 until 1910 when he retired. Afterwards he became a Member of Parliament. His successor was the present Medical Officer of Health, Dr. Charles J. Hastings. The record of his administration is found in a steadily declining death-rate, as the following figures testify:

	1910	1922
Death-rate per 1,000 of the population	15.1	10.4
Death-rate per Thousand of registered births, (Infant mortality)	139.2	63.5

The general death-rate expressed in concrete figures: in 1910 5,159 persons died out of a population of 341,991, in 1922 5,521 persons died out of a population of 522,666. If the general rate of 1910 had prevailed last year the number of deaths would have been 7,897. There is justification for the statement that the civic fight against filth and disease germs is saving the lives of more than 2,000 persons annually. Under such circumstances no one will grudge the appropriation of about $900,000 a year for this service.

Concerning acute communicable diseases; the death-rate from typhoid fever has been reduced in ten years from 13.2 per 100,000 to 1.5; from scarlet fever from 13.2 to 5.5; from diphtheria, from 39.0 to 11.3; from whooping cough, from 18.1 to 1.1. There were only 8 deaths from typhoid fever in Toronto last year, and six of these eight cases were contracted outside the borders of the municipality. Professor Leo Bernard of the University of Paris in company with a representative of the Rockefeller Foundation of New York recently visited Toronto to make an inspection of the Department of Health. He declared in an interview with a representative of *The New York Times* that the organization and administration of the Department of Health in Toronto was the most efficient of any that he had observed in the civilized world.

The legal work of the City has always been in competent hands. Clarke Gamble, Q.C., was the first City Solicitor, being appointed in 1840 and serving for 23 years. Hon. John Beverley Robinson, son of the Chief Justice was in sole charge of the Department from 1864 to 1873, and for seven years longer had associated with him Mr. C. R. W. Biggar and Mr. William G. McWilliams. In 1894 Mr. Thomas Caswell was appointed. He served until his death in 1905, being followed by Mr. W. C. Chisholm. Mr. Caswell had the reputation of being singularly careful in the preparation of his cases. He was frequently in consultation on civic litigation with the late Mr. Christopher Robinson, Q. C., and with Mr. William R. Meredith, Q.C., now Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Ontario. For a time Mr. Meredith was Corporation Counsel. On his elevation to the Bench, Mr. James S. Fullerton, Q.C., was named in 1894. He was succeeded on his resignation in 1909 by Mr. Henry Drayton and lately by Mr. G. R. Geary, K.C., ex-Mayor, who is still in office. The present City Solicitor is Mr. William Johnston, K.C. Last year about 150 cases were in the hands of the Legal Department.

For the first fifteen years of the City's corporate life the Mayor or one of the aldermen served as the magistrate, but with the increase of population a daily Police Court and a professional magistrate became necessary. At first infractions of City by-laws were tried by a Recorder, Mr. George Duggan, who served from 1850 to 1867. The first Police Magistrate, with jurisdiction in criminal cases was Mr. George Gurnett, who took office in 1851 and continued to act until 1861. Mr. Gurnett was Mayor of the City in 1837, 1848, 1849, and 1850, and was a leader among those who were opposed to William Lyon Mackenzie. For that reason, perhaps, full justice has not always been done to his diligence and his solid character. He was exceedingly capable in the office. Mr. Gurnett's successor was George Boomer, from 1862 to 1865; he, in turn, was followed by Alexander McNabb.

Lieut.-Col. Geo. T. Denison accepted the office of Police Magistrate in 1878 and served until 1921.

Colonel Denison's efficiency and speed in dealing with the cases which came before him have become traditional. Admittedly he depended on instinct as well as on the evidence, and yet there were few occasions when he erred. Prisoners when offered the choice of being tried before him or before a Judge of the County Court generally elected the summary proceess before the magistrate.

In the early 'nineties Alderman John Baxter took over the minor cases, and after his death Mr. Rupert E. Kingsford, a barrister, was made deputy-magistrate and later associate magistrate. Although Judge Lindsay of Denver is credited with the establishment of the first children's court in America, Lieut.-Col. Denison was hearing children's cases in a separate room long before Judge Lindsay became famous. In 1905 the Toronto Children's Court with an informal procedure was established with Rev. J. E. Starr as Commissioner. He was succeeded by Commissioner, afterwards Judge Boyd. The present Judge of this court is Mr. A. S. Mott who formerly was a Public School teacher in Toronto.

Mr. Peter V. Ellis who had served as Justice of the Peace in West Toronto was appointed, after the annexation, to assist Lieut.-Col. Denison. In 1918 he and Mr. Jacob Cohen were raised to the status of magistrates. Mr. Kingsford died in 1920 and Mr. J. Edmund Jones was appointed in his stead. Dr. Margaret Patterson was named as a magistrate in 1922, and conducts the Women's Court.

When Lieut.-Col. Denison retired on superannuation in 1921 Judge J. Herbert Denton of the County Court was named as first Police Magistrate.

The first Chief Constable of Toronto was William Higgins who served in 1834. George Kingsmill was his successor, for one year, and James Stitt served in 1836. Then Mr. Kingsmill was re-appointed in the Rebellion year and remained in office until 1846. He was followed by George L. Allen, 1847 to 1852, Samuel Sherwood, 1852 to 1858, Capt. William S. Prince, 1859 to 1873, and Major Frank C. Draper, 1847 to 1886. Then came Lieut.-Col. Henry J. Grasett who served for thirty years. His great ability as an organizer and disciplinarian established a tradition of efficiency and vigor. No city in America is better served in its police force than Toronto. The force to-day is 750 strong and costs $1,835,000 a year. The present Chief Constable is Mr. S. J. Dickson. The Governors of the Gaol have been Charles Barnhart, 1834 and 1835, John Kidd, sr., 1836 to 1840; John Kidd, jr., 1841 to 1851; George L. Allen, 1852 to 1872; John Green, 1872 to 1900; G. R. Vanzant, 1900 to 1907; Rev. Dr. Chambers, 1907 to 1917. The present governor is Major G. M. Basher.

In the early days the Fire Department was a voluntary organization with one official as Chief Engineer, and *quasi* Chief. These engineers in succession were Thomas D. Harris, 1838 to 1841; Robert Beard, 1842 to 1846; James Armstrong, 1847. James Ashfield, 1851 to 1877. Then Mr. Ashfield became Chief of the re-organized Brigade, serving until 1889. He was succeeded by Richard Ardagh, appointed in 1889 and killed at *The Globe* fire in 1895. Thomas Graham served from 1895 to 1899, and John Thompson from 1899 to 1915. From 1916 to 1919 Wm. James Smith was in charge. The present Chief is William J. Russell, and the appropriation, exclusive of the amount paid to the Corporation for water, is about $1,300,000. There are 29 Fire Stations in the City, and the plant and equipment are valued at $454,491. The force numbers 634 officers and men.

The first Parks Commissioner was Mr. John Chambers, named in 1892, after being Superintendent of parks for eight years. Mr. Chambers was a practical gardener and his work in organizing the very remarkable Park system of Toronto was useful and worthy. He was succeeded by Mr. James Wilson. His son Mr. Charles E. Chambers is the present Commissioner. The total maintenance expenditure on this branch of municipal government is about $1,000,000.

The area of the parks is 1,437 acres of land and 400 acres of water. The estimated value of the property thus reserved for community advantage is $14,135,237. The area devoted to supervised playgrounds is 12.25 acres and that in use for summer and winter sports, 117.11 acres. High Park was partly purchased by the City and partly donated by the late Mr. John G. Howard and his wife. By deed dated November 15th, 1873, Mr. and Mrs. Howard conveyed to Mr. Larratt W. Smith and Mr. Samuel G. Wood, trustees for the City, 165 acres of land lying west of Keele Street and north of Lake Shore road, excepting therefrom parcels conveyed to the Great Western Railway Company, and one-eighth an acre reserved as a grave plot. Under the terms of the conveyance Mr. Howard was to retain possession of lands for three years, provided either himself or his wife survived such period. If either were living on October 1st, 1876, 120 acres were to be conveyed to the city, and the balance of 45 acres, including "Colborne Lodge" were to remain in possession of Mr. Howard or his wife while either survived. Upon the death of both, the said 45 acres were to be conveyed to the city. In consideration of the above, $300 was to be paid to Mr. Howard on January 1st, 1874, and thereafter the sum of $1,200 annually during the lifetime of Mr. Howard or his wife. These payments, with certain supplementary grants to relatives of the family, amounted to $19,500. Mr. Howard, surviving his wife, died on February 3, 1890, and the trustees conveyed the whole 165 acres to the city under deed dated November 1, 1890. The City agreed to conform to certain conditions, such as keeping the roads in good shape and maintaining the park more or less in the same state as before. Another stipulation was that the name should be "High Park," and not "Howard Park," and another condition was that no sale of intoxicating liquor should be allowed within the limits of the park.

In January, 1876, the city purchased from the Ridout estate, about 170 acres of land as an addition to High Park, and lying to the north and west of the same, for the sum of $15,000. Thus the whole area cost the city $34,500.

Queen's Park, extending north and south of College Street, was leased by the authorities of the University of Toronto to the city on January 1, 1859, for a term of 999 years. The city pays $6,000 annually for the maintenance of two chairs in the University. The Provincial Legislature passed an act retaining a certain area in the park for the erection of the present Parliament Buildings. Queen's Park contains about 23 acres.

Compact and regular with beautiful surroundings are the Allan Gardens, where the choicest native and foreign plants are produced. These gardens are 10½ acres in extent and are bounded by Jarvis, Carlton, Gerrard and Sherbourne Streets. Originally called the Horticultural Gardens, the name was changed in compliment to Hon. G. W. Allan, who in 1861 gave to the Horticultural Society an oval of five acres of land situated between Carlton and Gerrard Streets. In 1864 the city bought additional land surrounding that oval; this new piece was in turn also handed over to the Horticultural Society in connection with the establishment of botanical gardens. In 1888 the whole was handed back to the city.

The Parks Department has a very valuable collection of rare orchids, palms and all kinds of exotic plants. There are trees and rare ferns from New Zealand, dwarfs from Japan, ferns and plants from Assam, the Fiji Islands and Java, valuable orchids from India, the Andes, Brazil and Venezuela, sumptuous chrysanthemums from Great Britain and Japan. There are grotesque orchids in the greenhouses of Allan Gardens which could not be bought for $100 each. The colors are remarkable—yellow and scarlet, yellow and black, yellow running into pink, and amazing purple combinations. One particularly fine species is the blue orchid—a plant once lost to civilization, but re-discovered in India.

The city not only possesses an outstanding orchid collection, but its palm collection is also the finest in the Dominion, and will soon be unequalled on the Continent. Included in the famous Sago plant, which is several hundred years old. Another plant of interest belonging to the city is the immense Furcrealindeni, presented to the city by the late Goldwin Smith. It is the only plant of its size in the country, and is 300 years old.

Assam, Java and other tropical countries are represented in the city's aggregation of beautiful foliage plants and ferns. The former, with their remarkable transparency, and unusual colorings, make added attractions for the city's collections, and further make it worth while for citizens and visitors to view the exhibitions at Allan Gardens and elsewhere at different periods of the year.

In order to fill his 800 flower beds, Parks Commissioner Chambers must grow over a quarter of a million plants each year—an almost herculean task. Every flower bed must have its own design. Nothing but the best will satisfy the exacting eye of the Parks Commissioner, who insists that the stock be prepared and delivered in the parks on a strict commercial basis.

When it is realized that 28,000 geraniums, 17,000 cannas—which must be second and third growth—53,000 altermanthera and thousands upon thousands of other flowers, must all be ready for planting at a specific date, one can readily realize what work is entailed in the effort.

The Exhibition Park at the foot of Dufferin Street, on the shores of Lake Ontario, extends along the waterfront for upwards of one mile and comprises 264 acres. When not in use for Exhibition purposes, this magnificent public park and its playgrounds afford facilities for every branch of sport and recreation. As is generally known, in the Canadian National

Exhibition, Toronto can boast of having the largest permanent Exhibition in the world. It was founded in 1878. There are 75 buildings erected, having a value of about $2,500,000.

By the terms of its Incorporation Act the Exhibition Association is in duty bound to hold an Exhibition of at least two weeks' duration each year, for which period (and also for the time required for preparation and cleaning-up) the Park is turned over to the Association. At other times the Park is retained for the general use of the public.

The capital outlay, so far as the park land is concerned, was practically nil. Numerous Crown grants were made at various dates to the city, and, in addition, the Garrison Common Park, including the site on which Stanley Barracks stands, was acquired from the Militia Department during the mayoralty of Thomas Urquhart. The city later purchased other areas of land west of Dufferin Street.

With its unsurpassed horticultural display, magnificent shrubs, well-kept lawns and fine promenade along the lake shore, Exhibition Park provides a most desirable setting for the Great Fair.

No park in Toronto attracts more visitors than the Riverdale Park, the second largest in the city, situated in the east end on either side of the Don River. Containing an area of 162 acres, including the site on which stands the jail farm, it is bounded roughly by Sumach Street on the west, the city limits on the north, Broadview avenue on the east, and Gerrard Street on the south. Not all of the included area has been laid out for park purposes, but it is all park land. The park has a good Zoological collection established through the persistence of Alderman Daniel Lamb.

The "Zoo" came into existence in 1894 when two wolves and a few deer were presented to the city. It was not until 1902, when the Toronto Street Railway presented "Cap," the elephant, that the collection began to grow, and the city to take an interest in the animals. The collection now includes lions, a tiger, lynx, various kinds of bears, wolves, coyotes, beaver, mink, foxes, hyenas, an elephant, porcupines, skunks, groundhogs, squirrels, alligators, rats, mice, raccoons, a badger, monkeys and baboons. The birds include macaws, cockatoos, parrot, doves, silver and golden pheasants, vultures, eagles, hawks and owls, quail, pigeons, canaries, goldfinch and ostriches. There are also ducks, geese, pelicans, storks, herons, seagulls, crane and turtles.

Riverdale Park had its inception in 1850, with the purchase of 120 acres. Since then, numerous additions have been made to the grounds. Another large area was taken over in connection with the straightening of the River Don, the city choosing to purchase the lands affected by this improvement scheme, instead of paying damages to the owners.

Island Park is one of the city's most frequented summer resorts. The Island was a Crown grant to the city in 1867, but of the total area only about 400 acres has been set aside for park purposes. The remainder is used for summer cottages and is leased by the city to private individuals.

This magnificent park affords facilities for various kinds of sports and recreation, while its charming lawns and shady groves are a constant tribute to the gardeners who have given a barren sandbar a college education.

A complete story of the park developments planned and partially carried out by the Harbour Commission is found in the Chapter dealing with the Harbour.

According to Smith's History of the Post Office in British America the exact date on which the York post-office was established and the name of the first postmaster are not found in official records. "There is a probability," says Mr. Smith, "which amounts to practical certainty, that the office was opened in 1799 or 1800 and that the first Postmaster was William Willcocks." William Allan was his successor and was in office in 1816. He was followed by J. S. Howard who kept the office first on the south side of Duke Street between George and Jarvis, and then on the west side of George Street, and after 1834 on the north side of Duke Street. His successor was Charles Albert Berczy, son of William Berczy who brought the first German settlers to Markham Township. Mr. Berczy served from 1839 to 1858. In his time the office was at the corner of Front and Yonge Streets, then on the north side of Wellington Street where the Imperial Bank now stands, and in 1852 on the west side of Toronto Street in the building now used by the Collector of Inland Revenue. The present Post Office was built in 1873. Joseph Leslie was Postmaster from 1858 to 1879 when Mr. T. C. Patteson succeeded, occupying the position until 1907 when Mr. W. B. Rogers was appointed. Mr. W. E. Lemon is now in office.

The Toronto Club was established in 1835 in a building on the corner of King and Bay Streets, where the *Mail and Empire* office now stands. The first Directors were W. Newbigging, Captain Sawers, a former officer of the Royal Marines; William Henry Boulton, Percival Ridout, William Cayley, William Botsford Jarvis, Sheriff of the Home District; John Barwick, of Holland Landing, and probably John Simcoe Macaulay, Isaac Buchanan and R. W. Harris. A short experience showed that the time was not yet ripe to maintain a social institution of the sort, and the Club was dissolved. It was revived in 1842 under the Chairmanship of Mr. Billings and rooms were secured in the British Coffee House, which was kept by Mrs. Ellah, a former housekeeper for Sir John Colborne, and stood on the site of the present Prince George Hotel. In September, 1847, the Club moved to "Mr. Sinclair's rooms," and four months later to the North American Hotel on the corner of Front and Yonge Streets. By April of 1848 it was back at the British Coffee House. When the Rossin House was built on this site the Club occupied apartments there until 1864. By this time it had acquired its own building at 77 and 79 York Street, where it was housed until the erection of its present building at the corner of York and Wellington Streets. Mr. Miller Lash, K.C., is the President.

The National Club was organized by a political group—the Canada First Association, which, in 1874, had as its leaders Henry James Morgan, Charles Mair, Robert Grant Haliburton, George Taylor Denison, and William Alexander Foster. The platform of the Association was as follows: 1. British connection, consolidation of the Empire and in the meantime a voice in the treaties affecting Canada; 2. Closer relations with the British West India Islands, with a view to ultimate political connection; 3. Income franchise;

Post Office Building

4. The ballot and compulsory voting; 5. Proper representation of minorities; 6. Encouragement of immigration and free homesteads in the public domain; 7. The imposition of duties for revenue, so adjusted as to afford every possible encouragement to native industry; 8. An improved military system under command of trained Dominion officers; 9. No property qualifications for members of the House of Commons; 10. The reorganization of the Senate; 11. Pure and economic administration of public affairs.

The Club was opened on March 30th, 1875, in a building on Bay Street south of the present Bank of Toronto. Dr. Goldwin Smith was the first President; W. H. Howland was vice-president; John McNab, second vice-president; John Gillespie, treasurer and T. C. Scobie, secretary. In due time the political atmosphere became calmer, since the two great Parties seemed to be following a real "Canada First" programme, but the Club has always been a centre of Imperial Federation influence. The present building on Bay Street, south of Adelaide Street, was erected in 1906. The first luncheon was served on December 17th, 1907. The Club has a very large membership and is in a prosperous state. Mr. George E. Scroggie is President.

The Albany Club on King Street near Church is a Conservative institution and lineal successor to the old United Empire Club which was found in the North American Life Building from 1874 to 1881. The Albany was established in 1882, Judge Rose and Mr. Frank Turner being among the founders. It aims at comfort rather than extreme luxury but the rooms are attractive and the cuisine excellent. Mr. C. H. Ritchie served as President for 22 years. Senator J. D. Reid was his successor. The Secretary, Mr. Stair Dick Lauder, has just completed his thirty-fourth year of service. The Steward has served for 30 years and the hall Porter for 22. It is perhaps fitting that no other Club in Toronto can show such a conservative record.

The Ontario Club, a Toronto home for the Liberal Party, was established in February, 1909, with M. J. Haney as President and P. C. Larkin as first vice-president. Others on the first Directorate were G. T. Somers, G. Tower Fergusson, J. F. M. Stewart, John Bain, J. Walter Curry, K.C., J. Herbert Denton, (now Judge Denton) J. F. Eby, Lloyd Harris, T. S. Harris, T. S. Hobbs, Leighton McCarthy, K.C., Charles A. Moss, Dr. J. H. McConnell and Dr. T. F. McMahon. The Club House on Wellington Street is admirably adapted for the needs of the members. The President in 1923 is James H. Spence, K.C. The Ontario Club is the legatee of the tradition established by the old Reform Club.

The York Club, which occupies the former residence of Mr. George Gooderham, at St. George and Bloor Streets, was established in 1901. The President is Sir Edmund Walker.

In 1907 the Mendelssohn Choir made a tour to Buffalo and New York. Mr. Augustus Bridle, a newspaper man and a member of the Choir, conversed long on the journey with various musicians concerning the possibility of organizing a society or club which would serve as a rallying point for musicians, painters, writers and others engaged in the pursuit of the fine arts. At that time minor jealousies and major misunderstandings separated each group from the others, and subdivided the groups into cliques. Mr. Bridle considered that a place where various parties could "have it out" was a necessity, if the city were to attain any standing as an art centre.

Subsequently he discussed his idea among painters and architects, and finding the atmosphere favorable he and a few associates determined that something must be done. An evening dinner was arranged at the old St. Charles Restaurant on the corner of Melinda and Yonge Streets, for March 23rd, 1908.

The attendance was large, and the interest was unmistakable. The meeting resolved that a club should be established in a humble way, meeting at call, and adjourning *sine die.* The artists were found to be "clubbable spirits" and the attendance at the second meeting in Mr. E. Wyly Grier's studio, and at the third in the rooms of the Ontario Society of Artists, over the Princess Theatre, was most encouraging. Modest quarters were obtained at the Brown Betty tearoom and the first midday luncheon was served in November, 1909. The first President was Mr. W. A. Langton, the architect; Mr. Bridle was Secretary; Mr. Eden Smith was Chairman of the House Committee, Mr. R. L. Defries was Treasurer.

After long deliberation a name was chosen—the Arts and Letters Club. For a time the Club had to feel its way. It began with a series of lectures or talks on artistic questions—until the members realized that they were breaking the first rule of clubdom by talking shop. Thereafter the talks were informal and controversial around the table.

A chance came in 1910 to acquire the old Court Room in the York County buildings at a very reasonable rental. With fear and trembling the officers signed a lease and set themselves to the organization of their own kitchen. Mr. Eden Smith designed and built a stupendous fireplace capable of taking the biggest cordwood stick ever known. It was dedicated with a notable pageant written and acted by members, and from that moment the success of the institution was assured. The monthly dinners became occasions—members came eagerly to them, and also to lunch daily. Notable plays were presented in private and in public. Musical evenings of remarkable attractiveness were provided and outsiders began to hammer at the gate demanding admission. In 1920 the County Council refused to renew the lease—not in a critical mood, but because more office room for County business was required. The Club secured St. George's Hall at 14 Elm Street, rebuilt it with Gothic windows and a Gothic fireplace under the supervision of Sproatt and Rolph, and came rejoicing into their own new Zion in the autumn of 1920. There was a notable housewarming on November 20th. The programme, prepared in antique style, contained the following sentences: "When the Companie doth attain the Hall, the Prior will knock three times upon the door thereof, whereupon it will open. Then after entering the Hall will the Companie form a great Circle. The Prior will then receive the key of the House from St. George, his Knight. (Here it is bruited may be seen a Dragon)." The Dragon appeared according to advertisement, being indeed a fearsome beast.

The membership numbers 325. The Presidents have been W. A. Langton, E. Wyly Grier, Augustus Bridle, Geo. H. Locke, Dr. J. M. MacCallum, Professor A. T. DeLury, J. W. Beatty, Alan Sullivan, R. F. Gagen, Vincent

Massey and Dr. Healey Willan. It is betraying no secret to announce that the feature of the Annual Meeting is the singing by a male chorus and a canton of the Constitution and By-laws of the Club, set to music by Dr. Willan! The Arts and Letters Club is the most intellectual and at the same time the most frolicsome social institution of Toronto. It has made all artists in the city a band of brothers. Mr. Bridle's dream has come true, The Club is affiliated with the Savage Club of London.

"In the month of December, 1892," wrote Mr. W. Sanford Evans in the Canadian Magazine, vol. ii. "there were in process of organization in Montreal, Toronto and Hamilton, three Clubs with slightly different names, but with almost identically the same objects. It was unknown to any of these Clubs that a similar organization was even contemplated by any one else. Each felt the necessity or at least the desirability of such a Club, and it was with the greatest pleasure that the discovery was made that the others had independently felt the same need and were working towards the same end. Of these Clubs the Canadian National League of Montreal and the Canadian Club of Hamilton are firmly established upon an energetic career. The objects of the Hamilton Club are 'the encouragement of the study of the history, literature, art, music, and natural resources of Canada, the recognition of native worth and talent and the fostering of a patriotic Canadian sentiment'."

In truth a "national sense" was stirring in many parts of the Dominion. For too long men had been inclined to apologize for Canada because it was not as wealthy in people and in money as the United States. It was time for Canadians to discover the glories of their heritage and to cultivate a proper pride. Sir Wilfrid Laurier voiced that pride when he declared that the Twentieth Century would be Canada's Century.

The Club mentioned by Mr. Evans as in process of organization in Toronto did not reach the stage of actual life, until 1897. Mr. John A. Cooper was the first President. The vice-presidents were Mr. W. Sanford Evans and Mr. Neil McCrimmon, Mr. W. H. Moore was Literary Correspondent, Mr. A. H. Beaton was Secretary and Mr. C. A. B. Brown, Treasurer. There were 55 members. Successive presidents up to 1905 were W. Sanford Evans, Geo. Wilkie, W. R. Rundle, S. Casey Wood, D. Bruce Macdonald and George A. Howell. By 1907 the membership had reached 1,200.

While the notion of an ordinary social Club may have been in the minds of some of the earliest members, Toronto favored weekly lunch-time meetings with after-luncheon addresses by eminent speakers. The aim was "plain living and high thinking"—to catch as many as possible of the younger men and fill them with information while they were not looking. The privilege of listening once a week to some distinguished speaker—or even to some speaker—is one that is cherished by great numbers of business and professional men, especially when the subjects treated are outside the realm of domestic Party Politics.

On November 2nd, 1903, the Club tendered a banquet to Sir Allen Aylesworth, K.C., on his return from the defence of Canadian interests before the Alaskan Boundary tribunal. Some of the members feared that this was the beginning of an anti-Imperialistic or "Nationalist" propaganda, and withdrew to found the Empire Club. Their fears were without justification, but there was plenty of room for another luncheon club and speakers were not lacking for either.

In the early days of the Canadian Club it "encouraged Canadian art" once a year by attending on special invitation the exhibition of the O. S. A., but its role was less to follow a measured course of direct action, than to create insensibly among its members a sound Canadian sentiment. That it has been successful none will deny.

It is possible that the placid, regular acceptance of information by word of mouth tends towards intellectual shallowness—unless it stimulates men to a course of supplementary reading. How far these luncheon clubs—now springing up on every hand—provide the true stimulus to education and culture, is an open question.

Pages of small type in the City Directory are required to record detailed information concerning the Fraternal Orders of the community. Going to Lodge is a popular evening entertainment for thousands upon thousands of men and for not a few women. The senior Society so far as Toronto is concerned is the Masonic Order, for William Jarvis, the first Provincial Secretary of Upper Canada, was Provincial Grand Master in 1792. Three years later, when the settlement of York was only two years old, the officers of the Provincial Grand Lodge were William Jarvis, Robert Hamilton, John Butler, William Mackay, Davenport Phelps, Christopher Danby, and the Rev. Robert Addison, who was Grand Chaplain.

Lodge No. 8 "Harmony" was established in York in 1796. The Secretary was Samuel D. Cozens, one of a well-known family settled in Vaughan Township. Samuel's uncle, Captain Daniel Cozens, was a Pennsylvanian who served under Sir William Howe on the British side during the Revolution. The Patriots confiscated his estates, and he received 3,000 acres in Upper Canada,—in York, Vaughan and Clarke Townships. In December 1800, Captain Daniel was Master of Harmony Lodge and conducted a funeral according to Masonic ceremonial over the body of Alexander Perry of Montreal who had been drowned in the Rouge River. At this time the Deputy Grand Chaplain was Angus Macdonell, of the famous Glengarry Macdonells. Samuel Cozens died suddenly in 1808. Among the eminent Masons of the period anterior to the War of 1812 were John Cameron, Thomas Humberstone, Hugh Heward, Thomas Ridout, Isaac Pilkington, Caleb Humphrey, Lieutenant Givens, Isaac Swayzie, Parshall Terry, Joseph Kendrick. John Kendrick, Hiram Kendrick, Duke W. Kendrick, and Samuel Heron.

St. John's Lodge is the oldest of those still active in Toronto and the names of a large number of distinguished men are found on its membership roll. The Lodge was instituted in 1800. St. Andrew's dates from 1822. Every branch of Freemasonry is represented in Toronto and the popularity of the Craft is undeniable.

The first lodge of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows to be estabished in Canada was Prince of Wales, No. 1, in Montreal, on August 10th, 1843. Queen's, No. 2, was established in Montreal, Dec. 4th of the same year; Prince Albert, No. 3, in St. John, Que., Feb. 15th, 1844; Albion, No. 4, in Quebec City, Nov. 20th, 1844; Commercial, No. 5, in Montreal, Dec. 5th, 1844; Victoria, No. 6, in Belleville, June 17th, 1845; Oriental, No. 7, Stanstead, Que., July 29th, 1845; Canada, No. 8, in Montreal, March 13th, 1845, in which year, and between March 5th and August 2nd, 12 new lodges were instituted in Canada West, (Toronto).

The unusual activity indicated by the establishment of so many lodges in this short time, was the result of the efforts of a Special Commission appointed by the Grand Lodge of Canada at its meeting in Montreal, January 30th, 1846. This Commission consisted of Thos. Hardie and Geo. P. Dickson of Montreal, together with Ed. Murney of Belleville. Leaving Montreal on Wednesday, Mar. 4th, 1846, and with but few of the questionable conveniences of the stage-coach of that time, they covered a distance of about 800 miles between this date and April 2nd, during which time lodges were instituted in Brockville, Kingston, Picton, Cobourg, Peterboro', Port Hope, St. Catharines, Hamilton and Cornwall.

The lodge established in Toronto by this Commission, was Tecumseh, No. 15. On Saturday evening, March 14th, a meeting was called at the residence of W. H. Boulton, M.P., for the institution of the lodge. The first officers chosen were W. H. Boulton, Noble Grand, S. B. Campbell, Vice-Grand, Richard Kneeshaw, Secretary, and J. G. Joseph, Treasurer.

As may be imagined, the membership of the Order in Canada at the time, was very limited, the first lodge having been established less than two years previously, and all fifteen lodges being scattered over a very wide area with little or no communication between them.

Home Lodge, No. 21, was instituted in Toronto, on March 18th, 1847, the first officers being J. H. Cameron, Noble Grand, Arthur Macdonald, Vice-Grand, Jas. George, Secretary, J. C. Morrison, Treasurer, but it did not function for any great length of time. On March 7th, 1849, this lodge became defunct, while Tecumseh Lodge, No. 15, (the first to be instituted in Toronto) became defunct in October of 1849.

The oldest surviving lodge of the Order in Toronto is Canada Lodge, No. 48, which was instituted January 14th, 1868.

At the present time, there are 42 lodges in Toronto, the latest one, Joseph Oliver Lodge, No. 471, being instituted Jan. 29th, 1923. This lodge was so named to perpetuate the memory of Ex-Mayor Oliver, who, at the time of his death, was Grand Sire of the entire Order.

The membership of the subordinate lodges in Toronto at the present time is 8,100. This does not include the membership of the Encampment branch, the Rebekah branch, or the Patriarchs Militant branch. The total subordinate lodge membership for Ontario at the present time is in excess of 63,000, and in Canada it is upwards of 110,000.

The Order in Ontario has established a Home in Toronto at the corner of Davenport Rd. and Ossington Ave., where provision is made for the care of aged and indigent members of the Order, their widows, and orphan children. This is one of the most complete institutions of its kind on the Continent. It is maintained by the Jurisdiction of Ontario as a whole. During the last few months, additions have been made to the buildings at a cost of upwards of $125,000.00, and at the present time, there is not a single dollar of liability against the property.

Several of the Toronto lodges own splendid buildings of their own at the present time, while the Odd Fellows Temple, 229 College St., is owned and maintained by the I.O.O.F. Hall Association of Toronto, consisting of a number of subordinate lodges and individual members of the Order.

Mr. H. C. Hocken, M. P., contributes the following paragraphs respecting the Orange Order:

"The Loyal Orange Association was established in the City of Toronto on September 13, 1831, when Nassau L. O. L. No. 4 was instituted by the late Ogle R. Gowan, the first Grand Master of the Order in British America. Shortly before that date the first lodge, No. 1, was opened in the town of Brockville, Ontario. The honor of being the first worshipful master of a lodge in Toronto belongs to Alexander Cuthbert. Since his day there has been a long list of men prominent in the affairs of Toronto who have occupied that office in Nassau Lodge.

"The rebellion of 1837 gave a great impetus to the Association throughout the counties adjacent to Toronto, as well as in the City itself. This was due to the fact that one of the fundamental principles of the Order is the maintenance of the connection between Canada and the mother country. The society naturally attracted the loyalist element to its lodges, who through the organization, exerted great influence upon the public life of the city. From the earliest days of its existence the Orange Order has taken a deep interest in every movement of a loyalist character.

"The militia has for half a century been composed largely of members of the Order, which was the effect of the teaching given in the lodges at their monthly meetings. The forces that repelled the Fenians in 1866, when the Battle of Lime Ridge~~way~~ was fought were made up largely of the militia regiments of Toronto, the ranks of which contained Orangemen in large numbers. The same may be said of the Militiamen led by Sir Garnet Wolseley to Fort Garry in 1870 to suppress the first rebellion under Riel; and also of the second expedition in 1885, led by General Middleton, to put down the second Riel rebellion. This association of the Orange Order with the Militia has continued down to the present time. General Sir Sam Hughes, himself an active Orangeman, gave it as his opinion that fifty per cent of the first contingent, of 35,000 men, who went over seas in the great war were members of the Orange association. These facts show how firmly the Orangemen of Toronto have held to the idea of preserving Canada as a part of the British Empire.

"From the early days, also, the Orangemen have exerted almost a dominating influence in the municipal administration. Since 1834, when the city was incorporated, only thirteen men who were not Orangemen have been elected to the mayor's office. Since 1897 only three mayors have not been members of the Order. The Municipal Council of twenty-nine members, has in 1923, only four aldermen who are not connected with the association.

"The administration of the Public School system has, from its inception been carried on by elected trustees, the great majority of whom have been Orangemen. James L. Hughes, LL.D., who was, for a generation, the Chief Inspector, was a Grand Master of the Orange Association and an ardent

Imperialist. Following the principles of the Order he trained several generations of young Torontonians in loyalty to Britain, as well as overseeing their instruction in the ordinary studies of the Public school. The spirit of this institution has been stamped upon the Public schools, through the men who have directed the primary education of the population either as trustees or officials.

"From the lodge instituted in 1831 the Order has grown to the number of 82 primary lodges. These are organized under six district lodges (including the suburbs) and the whole directed locally by the County Orange Lodges of Toronto.

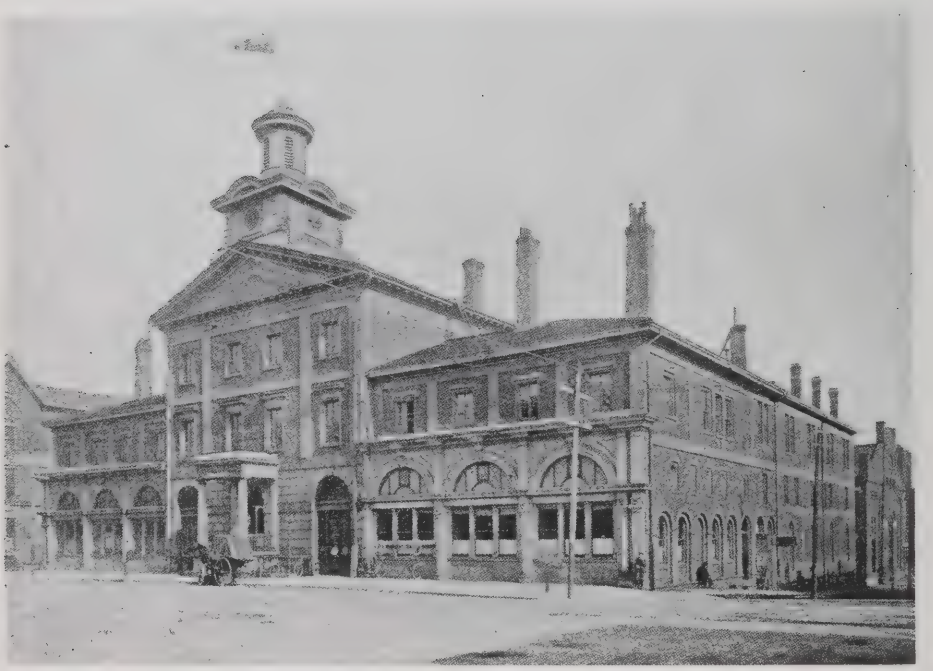
"Other branches of the Association now active are the Orange Young Britons, a junior Order, with 14 lodges; the Ladies' Orange Benevolent Association with 16 lodges; the Royal Black Preceptory with 15 lodges; and the Loyal True Blue Association, (whose special work is the care of protestant orphans) which has 17 lodges in the city. This branch of the Orange Organization has conducted a home at Picton, Ontario, for twenty years, with accommodation for 70 children. It has now in course of erection, to be opened in May next, a magnificent new building near Richmond Hill that will accommodate 200 children. It will cost $225,000.

The active Toronto membership of the Order in all its branches is almost 20,000. There are besides 8,000 certificate members in the City, who through age, or for other reasons are unable to participate in the Lodge work.

"Two imposing public halls are owned by the members of the Order, which are used for the lodges, and for public meetings. Victoria Hall, on Queen street, at the heart of the business district, is a building of four storeys with a frontage of 100 feet, and valued at $200,000. The Western district Orange Hall is situated at the corner of College Street and Euclid Avenue, and is valued at $75,000. Besides these there are several smaller Orange halls in the outlying parts of the city.

"Of all the numerous fraternal organizations that find a place in the life of Toronto, the Orange Order is the most numerous and the most active. Both sexes, and of all ages over fifteen years, are closely organized in the lodges. Their activities are religious, charitable, and political, and in each of these spheres of effort they display great energy and enthusiasm."

The Sons of England Benefit Society, established in 1874, has 44 lodges in Toronto and a membership exceeding 6,000.



OLD CITY HALL
Demolished to make room for New Market Building

APPENDIX "A"

THE CITY COUNCILS

Following is a complete roster of the City Council for each year, from the incorporation of Toronto in 1834 to 1923.

1834

MAYOR: William Lyon Mackenzie

WARD	ALDERMEN	COUNCILMEN
St. Andrew	Thos. D. Morrison, M.D.	John Armstrong
	John Harper	John Doel
St. David	William Lyon Mackenzie	Franklin Jackes
	James Lesslie	Colin Drummond
St. George	Thomas Carfrae, Jr.	John Craig
	Edward Wright	George Gurnett
St. Lawrence	George Monro	William Arthurs
	George Duggan, Sr.	Lardner Bostwick
	William Cawthra	Joshua G. Beard
St. Patrick	John E. Tims, M.D.	Joseph Turton
	Geo. T. Denison, Sr.	James Trotter

Mr. Duggan was unseated by judicial decision and Mr. Cawthra was elected in his place. Mr. Bostwick died in September and was succeeded by Mr. Beard. Dr. Rolph was originally elected for St. Patrick's Ward but refused to serve because of Mackenzie's election. He had hoped for the Mayoralty himself.

1835

MAYOR: Robert Baldwin Sullivan

WARD	ALDERMEN	COUNCILMEN
St. Andrew	T. D. Morrison, M.D.	John Doel
	John Harper	John Armstrong
		William Ketchum
St. David	Robt. B. Sullivan	Geo. Henderson
	Geo. Duggan, Sr.	Chas. Stotesbury
St. George	Thos. Carfrae, Jr.	John Craig
	Edward Wright	Alexander Rennie
	George Gurnett	
St. Lawrence	John King, M.D.	Joshua G. Beard
	Geo. Monro	Alex. Dixon
St. Patrick	Geo. T. Denison. Sr,	James Trotter
	Rich. H. Thornhill	Geo. Nichol

Mr. Armstrong resigned on June 5th and was succeeded by Mr. Ketchum.
Mr. Wright was unseated and Mr. Gurnett elected in his place, taking his seat on April 13th.

1836

MAYOR: Thomas D. Morrison, M.D.

WARD	ALDERMEN	COUNCILMEN
St. Andrew	Thos. D. Morrison, M.D.	John Doel
	John Harper	Wm. Ketchum
St. David	Jas. E. Small	Jas. Hervey Price
	James King	Edward McElderry
St. George	Geo. Gurnett	John Craig
	John King, M.D.	Geo. Walton
St. Lawrence	John Eastwood	James Beaty
	Wm. Cawthra	Wm. Arthurs
St. Patrick	Geo. T. Denison, Sr.	Thos. Cooper
	Rich. H. Thornhill	James Trotter

1837

MAYOR: George Gurnett

WARD	ALDERMEN	COUNCILMEN
St. Andrew	John Armstrong	John Ritchey
	John Powell	Hugh Carfrae
St. David	Simon E. Washburn	Geo. Henderson
	Chas. Stotesbury	James Turner
St. George	George Gurnett	John Craig
	John King, M.D.	Geo. Walton
St. Lawrence	Geo. Monro	Joshua G. Beard
	Alex. Dixon	James Browne
St. Patrick	Geo. T. Denison, Sr.	James Trotter
	Rich. H. Thornhill	Robert Blevins

1838

MAYOR: John Powell

WARD	ALDERMEN	COUNCILMEN
St. Andrew	John Powell	John Ritchey
	John Armstrong	Hugh Carfrae
St. David	Chas. Stotesbury	Geo. Henderson
	Jas. Newbigging	Alex. Hamilton
	Samuel E. Taylor	
	Geo. Duggan, Jr.	
St. George	James G. Chewett	Geo. Walton
	George Gurnett	John Craig
St. Lawrence	George Monro	Joshua G. Beard
	Alex. Dixon	James Browne
St. Patrick	Geo. T. Denison, Sr.	James Trotter
	Wm. H. Boulton	Robert Blevins

Mr. Newbigging died in February. His successor, Mr. Taylor died in July, and Mr. Duggan was elected to the vacancy.

1839

MAYOR: John Powell

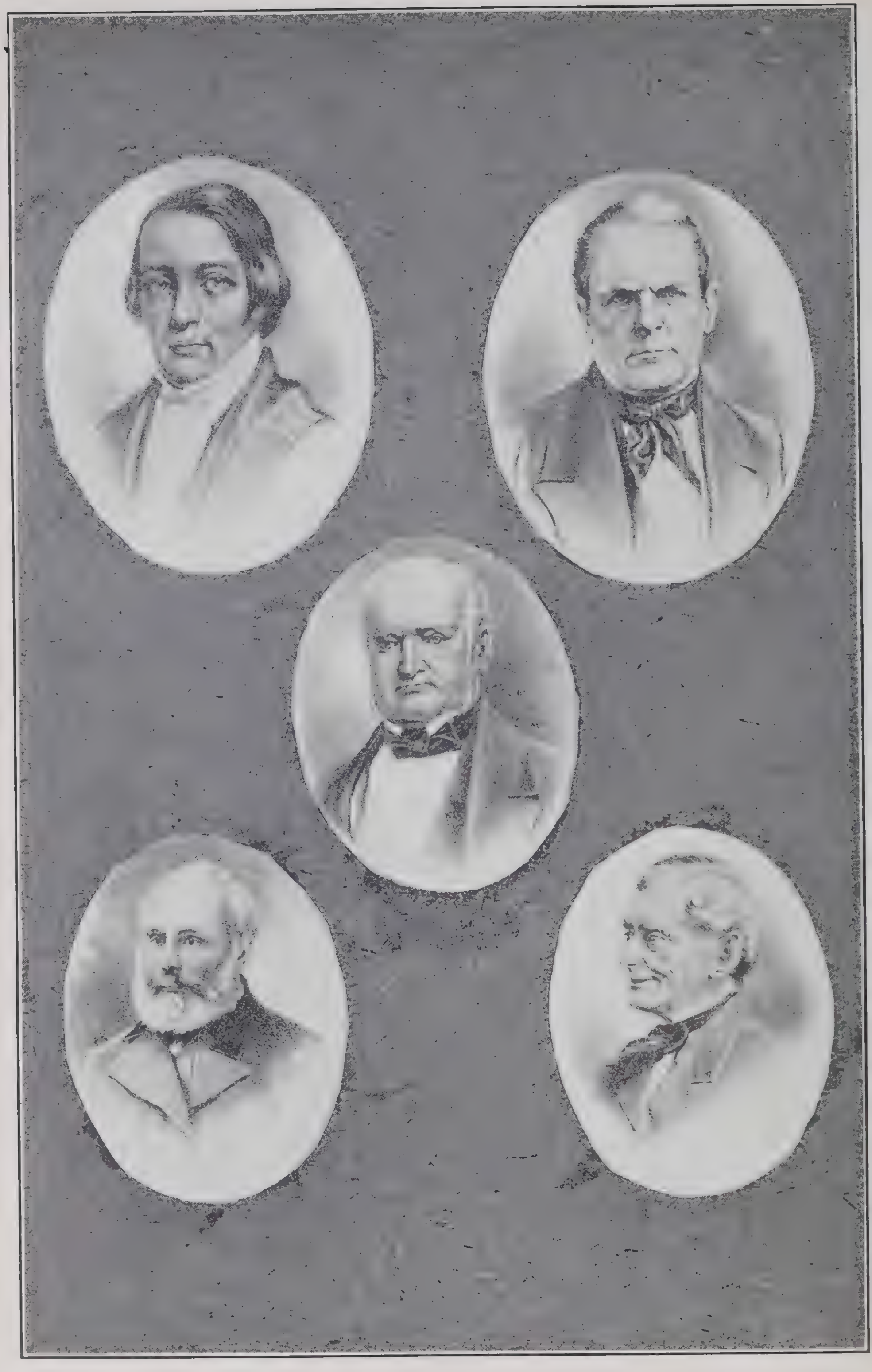
WARD	ALDERMEN	COUNCILMEN
St. Andrew	John Powell	Thos. Young
	John Armstrong	John Ritchey
St. David	Geo. Duggan, jr.	Alex. Hamilton
	Chas. Stotesbury	Geo. Henderson
St. George	Geo. Gurnett	John Craig
	Jas. G. Chewett	Geo. Walton
St. Lawrence	Alex. Dixon	Robert Beard
	Geo. Monro	Joshua G. Beard
St. Patrick	Wm. H. Boulton	Wm. Mathers
	Geo. T. Denison, sr.	Jas. Trotter

1840

MAYOR: John Powell

WARD	ALDERMEN	COUNCILMEN
St. Andrew	John Armstrong	John Ritchey
	John Powell	Thos. Young
St. David	Chas. Stotesbury	Geo. Henderson
		William Andrews
	Geo. Duggan, jr.	Alex. Hamilton
St. George	John King, m.d.	Geo. Walton
	Geo. Gurnett	John Craig
St. Lawrence	Geo. Monro	Joshua G. Beard
	Alex. Dixon	Robert Beard
St. Patrick	Geo. T. Denison, sr.	Jas. Trotter
	Wm. H. Boulton	Wm. Mathers

Mr. Henderson resigned in May and Mr. Andrews was elected in his stead.



MAYORS

Hon. R. B. Sullivan, Q.C., 1835. Thomas D. Morrison, M.D., 1836.
George Gurnett, 1837; 1848-1850.
John Powell, 1838-1840. George Monro, 1841.

1841

MAYOR: George Monro

WARD	ALDERMEN	COUNCILMEN
St. Andrew	John Powell	Richard Tinning
	Wm. B. Jarvis	
	John Armstrong	John Ritchey
St. David	Alex. Burnside, M.D.	Alex. Hamilton
	Chas. Stotesbury	Wm. Andrews
St. George	Geo. Gurnett	John Craig
	John King, M.D.	Geo. Walton
St. Lawrence	Alex. Dixon	Robert Beard
	Geo. Monro	Joshua G. Beard
St. Patrick	Wm. H. Boulton	Wm. Mathers
	Col. J. S. Macaulay	Robert Blevins
	Geo. T. Denison, sr.	James Trotter

Mr. Powell resigned in September, Mr. Boulton in November, and Mr. Mathers in May, being succeeded by Mr. Jarvis, Col. Macaulay and Mr. Blevins, respectively.

1842

MAYOR: Hon. Henry Sherwood

WARD	ALDERMEN	COUNCILMEN
St. Andrew	John Armstrong	John Ritchey
	Wm. B. Jarvis	Richard Tinning
	Capt. J. M. Strachan	
St. David	Hon. H. Sherwood	Wm. Andrews
	Alex. Burnside, M.D.	Alex. Hamilton
St. George	John King, M.D.	Geo. Walton
	Geo. Gurnett	John Craig
St. Lawrence	Geo. Monro	Joshua G. Beard
	Alex. Dixon	Robert Beard
St. Patrick	Geo. T. Denison, sr.	James Trotter
	Col. J. S. Macaulay	Robert Blevins
	Wm. H. Boulton	

Mr. Jarvis resigned in February; Col. Macaulay in January; and were succeeded by Capt. Strachan and Wm. H. Boulton respectively.

1843

MAYOR: Hon. Henry Sherwood

WARD	ALDERMEN	COUNCILMEN
St. Andrew	Geo. Duggan, jr.	Richard Tinning
	John Armstrong	John Ritchey
St. David	Alex. Burnside, M.D.	Wm. A. Campbell
	Hon. H. Sherwood	Wm. Andrews
St. George	Geo. Gurnett	John Craig
	John King, M.D.	Geo. Walton
	Wm. Wakefield	
St. Lawrence	Alex. Dixon	Robert Beard
	Geo. Monro	Joshua G. Beard
St. Patrick	Geo. T. Denison, sr.	Jonathan Dunn
	Geo. T. Denison, jr.	James Trotter

Dr. King resigned in May and was succeeded by Mr. Wakefield. The Aldermen from St. Patrick's Ward were respectively the grandfather and the father of Lt. Col. Geo. T. Denison, retired Magistrate, of Heydon Villa.

1844

MAYOR: Hon. Henry Sherwood

WARD	ALDERMEN	COUNCILMEN
St. Andrew	John Armstrong	John Ritchey
	Geo. Duggan, jr.	Richard Tinning
St. David	Hon. H. Sherwood	Sheldon Ward
	Alex. Burnside, m.d.	Wm. A. Campbell
St. George	Wm. Wakefield	Geo. Walton
	Geo. Gurnett	John Craig
St. Lawrence	Geo. Monro	Joshua G. Beard
	Alex. Dixon	Robert Beard
St. Patrick	Wm. H. Boulton	James Trotter
	Geo. T. Denison, jr	Jonathan Dunn

1845

MAYOR: William Henry Boulton

WARD	ALDERMEN	COUNCILMEN
St. Andrew	Geo. Duggan, Jr.	Alex. Macdonald
	John Armstrong	John Ritchey
St. David	Angus Bethune	Samuel Mitchell
	Hon. H. Sherwood	Sheldon Ward
		George Platt
St. George	Geo. Gurnett	John Craig
	Wm. Wakefield	Geo. Walton
St. Lawrence	Robert Beard	Samuel Platt
	Geo. Monro	Joshua G. Beard
St. Patrick	Geo. T. Denison, Jr.	Jonathan Dunn
	Wm. H. Boulton	James Trotter

Mr. Ward died in July and was succeeded by Mr. Platt.

1846

MAYOR: William Henry Boulton

WARD	ALDERMEN	COUNCILMEN
St. Andrew	Hon. J. H. Cameron	John Ritchey
	Geo. Duggan, Jr.	Alex. Macdonald
St. David	Hon. H. Sherwood	Geo. Platt
	Angus Bethune	Samuel Mitchell
St. George	Wm. Wakefield	Thos. J. Preston
	Geo. Gurnett	John Craig
St. Lawrence	James Beaty	Joshua G. Beard
	Robert Beard	Samuel Platt
St. Patrick	Wm. H. Boulton	James Trotter
	Geo. T. Denison, Jr.	Jonathan Dunn

1847

MAYOR: William Henry Boulton

WARD	ALDERMEN	COUNCILMEN
St. Andrew	Geo. Duggan, Jr.	Samuel Shaw
	Hon. J. H. Cameron	John Ritchey
St. David	Joseph Workman, m.d.	William Davis
	Hon. H. Sherwood	George Platt
St. George	Geo. Gurnett	John Craig
	Wm. Wakefield	Thos. J. Preston
St. James	John Bell	Thos. Storm
	John Armstrong	Alex. Hamilton
St. Lawrence	J. H. Hagarty	Samuel Platt
	Robert Beard	
	James Beaty	Joshua G. Beard
St. Patrick	Geo. T. Denison, Jr.	John Carr
	Wm. H. Boulton	James Trotter

St. James's Ward was formed from St. David's in this year. Mr. Hagarty resigned in May and Mr. Beard took his seat in August.

1848

MAYOR: George Gurnett

WARD	ALDERMEN	COUNCILMEN
St. Andrew	Geo. Percival Ridout	John Ritchey
	Geo. Duggan, Jr.	Samuel Shaw
		John Howcutt
St. David	Rich. Dempsey	Geo. Coulter
	Joseph Workman, M.D.	Wm. Davis
St. George	Wm. Wakefield	E. F. Whittemore
	Geo. Gurnett	John Craig
St. James	John Armstrong	Alex. Hamilton
	Hon. H. Sherwood	Edwin Bell
	John Bell	Thos. Storm
		Robert James, Jr.
St. Lawrence	James Beaty	John Smith
	Robert Beard	Samuel Platt
St. Patrick	Wm. A. Campbell	Robt. B. Denison
	Geo. T. Denison, Jr.	John Carr

Mr. Shaw resigned in April, Mr. Hamilton in May, Mr. Storm in March; Mr. Armstrong died in August.

1849

MAYOR: George Gurnett

WARD	ALDERMEN	COUNCILMEN
St. Andrew	Geo. Duggan, Jr.	Thos. Armstrong
	Geo. Percival Ridout	John Ritchey
St. David	Joseph Workman, M.D.	Wm. Davis
	Geo. W. Allan	Geo. Coulter
	Richard Dempsey	
St. George	Geo. Gurnett	John Craig
	Wm. Wakefield	James Ashfield
	Thos. Bell	E. F. Whittemore
		Samuel Thompson
St. James	John Bell	Robert James, Jr.
	Hon. H. Sherwood	Edwin Bell
St. Lawrence	Robert Beard	Samuel Platt
	James Beaty	John Smith
	Joshua G. Beard	John T. Smith
St. Patrick	Geo. T. Denison, Jr.	John Carr
	Wm. A. Campbell	Robert B. Denison

Mr. Craig, Mr. Wakefield, Mr. Smith and Mr. Whittemore resigned on April 16th; Mr. Beaty and Dr. Workman on July 9th.

1850

(By legislation of 1849 only one alderman could be elected from each Ward).

MAYOR: George Gurnett

WARD	ALDERMEN	COUNCILMEN
St. Andrew	Geo. Duggan, Jr.	John Ritchey
		Thos. Armstrong
St. David	Rich. Dempsey	Wm. Davis
		Geo. Coulter
St. George	Geo. Gurnett	James Ashfield
		Samuel Thompson
St. James	John G. Bowes	Edwin Bell
		Robert James, Jr.
St. Lawrence	Joshua G. Beard	Samuel Platt
		John T. Smith
St. Patrick	Wm. A. Campbell	Jonathan Dunn
		John Bugg

1851

(By the repeal of former legislation two aldermen from each Ward were again to be elected).

MAYOR: JOHN GEORGE BOWES

WARD	ALDERMEN	COUNCILMEN
St. Andrew	Hon. J. H. Cameron	John Ritchey
	Geo. Percival Ridout	John Carr
St. David	Richard Kneeshaw	Adam Beatty
	Richard Dempsey	David C. Maclean
St. George	Geo. Gurnett	James Ashfield
	Wm. Wakefield	
	Samuel Thompson	Edward Wright
St. James	John G. Bowes	James Price
	E. F. Whittemore	Michael P. Hayes
St. Lawrence	Robert Beard	John T. Smith
	Joshua G. Beard	Samuel Platt
St. Patrick	John B. Robinson	Jonathan Dunn
	Joseph Sheard	John Bugg

Mr. Geo. Gurnett resigned and was appointed Police Magistrate on Jan. 24th.

1852

MAYOR: JOHN GEORGE BOWES

WARD	ALDERMEN	COUNCILMEN
St. Andrew	Hon. J. H. Cameron	John Carr
	Thos. Armstrong	Kivas Tully
St. David	Rich. Dempsey	Adam Beatty
	Geo. Brooke	Geo. Platt
St. George	Wm. Wakefield	Jas. Ashfield
	Capt. J. M. Strachan	
	Samuel Thompson	Edward Wright
St. James	John G. Bowes	Chas. E. Romain
	John Hutchison	R. C. McMullen
St. Lawrence	Robert Beard	John T. Smith
	Joshua G. Beard	Joseph Lee
St. Patrick	Wm. H. Boulton	Jonathan Dunn
	Joseph Sheard	John Bugg

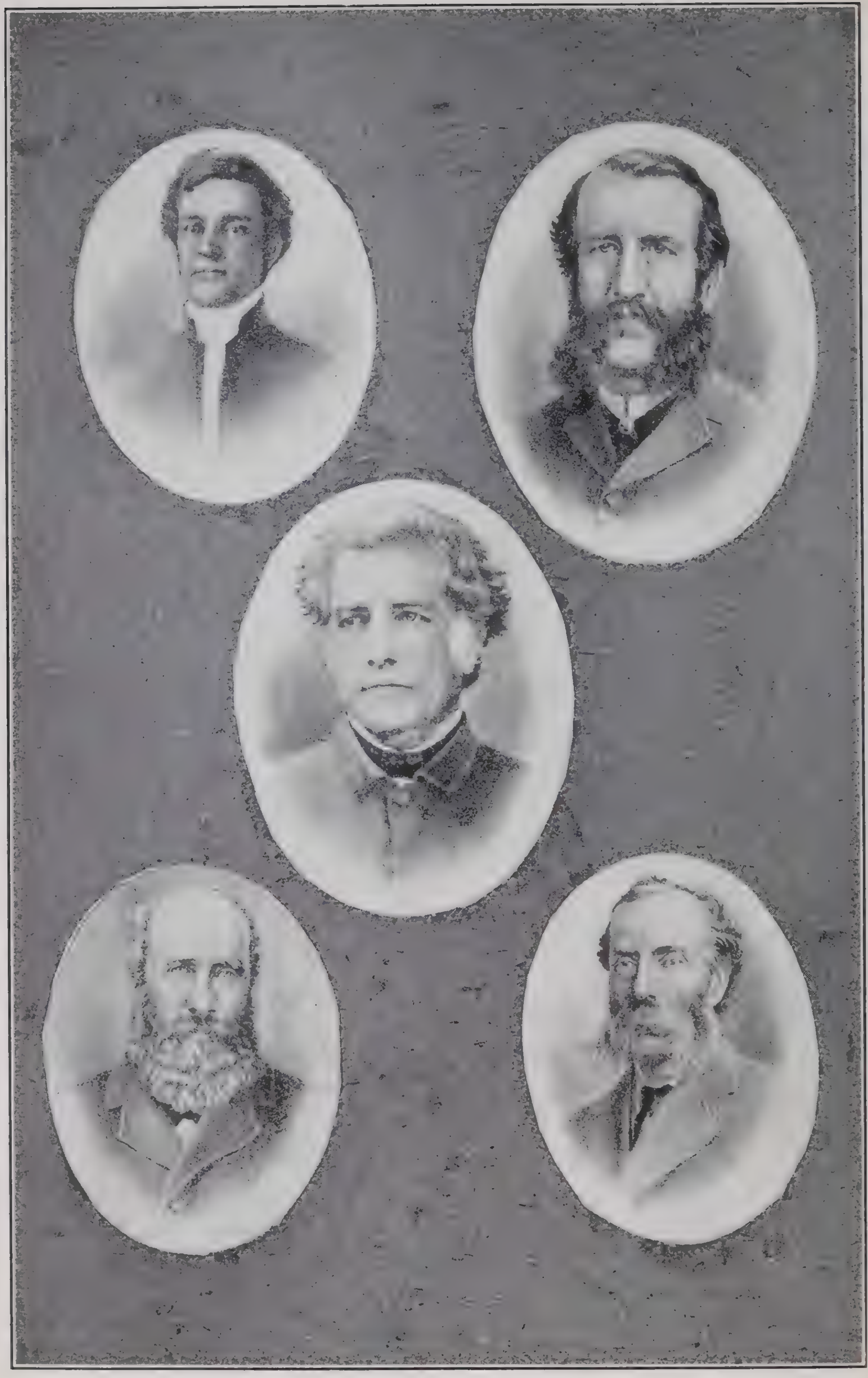
Mr. Wakefield resigned in March.

1853

MAYOR: JOHN GEORGE BOWES

WARD	ALDERMEN	COUNCILMEN
St. Andrew	Thos. Armstrong, John Carr	Alex. Macdonald
	Joseph Dixon, Samuel Shaw	Samuel Rogers
St. David	John Bell, James Beaty	George Platt
	Geo. Brooke, Samuel Platt	William Davis
St. George	Samuel Thompson	James Ashfield
	E. H. Rutherford	Edward Wright
		Fred. C. Capreol
St. James	John G. Bowes	Chas. E. Romain
	John Hutchison, Angus Morrison	Samuel T Green
St. John	J. L. Robinson	John Bugg
	Ogle R. Gowan	Wm. Hall
		Robert Dodds
St. Lawrence	Michael P. Hayes	John Smith
	Wm. Gooderham	Thos. McConkey
		Joseph Lee
St. Patrick	Geo. T. Denison, Jr.	Jonathan Dunn
	John B. Robinson, Hon. Wm. Cayley	John Baxter

Messrs. Carr, Bell, Brooke, Hutchison, Denison, Wright, Bugg and Smith resigned on Nov. 3rd. Mr. Dixon's return was set aside by judicial decision. St. John's Ward was formed this year from St. Patrick's Ward.



MAYORS

Hon. Henry Sherwood, Q.C., 1842-1844. William Henry Boulton, 1845-1847; part of 1858.
John George Bowes, 1851-1853, 1861-1863.
Joshua George Beard, 1854. Hon. George W. Allan, 1855.

1854

MAYOR: Joshua George Beard

President from Jan. to Apr. during the Mayor's illness John Beverley Robinson.

WARD	ALDERMEN	COUNCILMEN
St. Andrew	John Carr	Wm. Graham
	Chas. March	E. B. Gilbert
St. David	Samuel Platt	Adam Beatty
	Geo. W. Allan	John Carruthers
St. George	John Duggan	S. H. Thompson
	E. H. Rutherford	Edward Wright
St. James	Chas. E. Romain	John T. Smith
	Angus Morrison	James Good
St. John	Ogle R. Gowan	John Bugg
	Hon. J. H. Cameron	Joseph Rowell
	Joseph Sheard	
St. Lawrence	Joshua G. Beard	Thos. McConkey
	Joseph Lee	Wm. Murphy
St. Patrick	John B. Robinson	Thos. Mara
	Jonathan Dunn	Theophilus Earl

Mr. Gowan was unseated by judicial decision.

1855

MAYOR: George William Allan

WARD	ALDERMEN	COUNCILMEN
St. Andrew	John Carr	E. B. Gilbert
	Robt. P. Crooks	Henry Prettie
St. David	Geo. W. Allan	Adam Beatty
	Wm. Henderson	John Carruthers
		Wm. Ramsay
St. George	John Duggan	Edward Wright
	Geo. A. Philpotts	Andrew Drummond
St. James	Chas. E. Romain	John Wilson
	James Good	Alex. M. Smith
St. John	Hon. J. H. Cameron	John Bugg
	Richard Dempsey	Robert Moodie
	Joseph Sheard	Joseph Rowell
St. Lawrence	John Smith	Wm. Murphy
	Wm. Gooderham	Thos. McConkey
St. Patrick	Jonathan Dunn	Thos. Mara
	A. Wilson	Theophilus Earl

Mr. Dempsey and Mr. Moodie were both unseated by judicial decision.

1856

MAYOR: John Beverley Robinson

WARD	ALDERMEN	COUNCILMEN
St. Andrew	John Worthington	Henry Prettie
	Robt. P. Crooks	Henry Sproatt
St. David	Wm. Henderson	Adam Beatty
	John G. Bowes	John Carruthers
St. George	John Duggan	Edward Wright
	Geo. A. Philpotts	Geo. Netting
St. James	John Harrington	John Wilson
	John Hutchison	John Cameron
St. John	John Bugg	Joseph Rowell
	Richard Dempsey	Robt. Moodie
St. Lawrence	Alexander Manning	Wm. Davis
	Wm. Strachan	Wm. Murphy
St. Patrick	John B. Robinson	Thos. Shortis
	Jonathan Dunn	Theophilus Earl

1857

MAYOR: John Hutchison

WARD	ALDERMEN	COUNCILMEN
St. Andrew	John Worthington	Henry Prettie
	Robt. P. Crooks	Henry Sproatt
St. David	John O'Donoghoe	Wm. Ardagh
	John Ritchey, Jr.	Wm. Ramsay
St. George	Alfred Brunel	Edward Wright
	Geo. A. Philpotts	Geo. Netting
St. James	Richard Dempsey	Robt. Moodie
	John Bugg	Jas. E. Smith
St. Lawrence	Oliver Mowat	Wm. Davis
		W. M. Gorrie
	Alex. Manning	Wm. Murphy
St. Patrick	John B. Robinson	Theophilus Earl
	Thos. Shortis	Geo. Simpson

Mr. Davis was unseated and Mr. Gorrie was his successor. This was Mr. Mowat's first election to public office.

1858

MAYOR: William Henry Boulton
(until Nov. 8th, when he resigned.)
David Breckenridge Read
(for the rest of the year)

WARD	ALDERMEN	COUNCILMEN
St. Andrew	Wm. H. Boulton	Henry Sproatt
	John Carr	Abel Wilcock
St. David	Jeremiah Carty	Wm. Ardagh
	John Ritchey, Jr.	John Carruthers
		Wm. Ramsay
St. George	Alfred Brunel	Chris. Mitchell
	George Boomer	Frederick Upton
St. James	Oliver Mowat	Wm. W. Fox
	Alex. M. Smith	Thos. Craig
St. John	John Bugg	Robt. J. Griffith
	Robt. Moodie	Jas. E. Smith
St. Lawrence	Geo. Ewart	Wm. Lennox
	Wm. Strachan	W. M. Gorrie
St. Patrick	Jonathan Dunn	John Purdy
	David B. Read	Henry Prettie

1859

MAYOR: Adam Wilson

WARD	ALDERMEN	COUNCILMEN
St. Andrew	Henry Sproatt	Abel Wilcock
	Thos. McCleary	Erastus Wiman
St. David	Jeremiah Carty	Wm. Ardagh
	John O'Donoghoe	John Reed
St. George	Alfred Brunel	Wm. S. Finch
	Samuel Sherwood, Kivas Tully	John E. Pell
St. James	Joseph Sheard	John Sterling
	Wm. W. Fox	John W. Drummond
	Alex. M. Smith, M. C. Cameron	Robt. Mitchell
St. John	John Bugg	Robt. J. Griffith
	Jas. E. Smith	John Boxall
St. Lawrence	Geo. Ewart	Thos. Berkinshaw
	James Stock	Archibald Taylor
St. Patrick	Jonathan Dunn	Geo. Carroll
	Michael Lawlor, M.D.	Wm. A. Lee

Mr. Brunel, Mr. Sheard, Mr. Drummond and Mr. A. W. Smith resigned during the year.

1860

MAYOR: Adam Wilson
President of Council: John Carr

WARD	ALDERMEN	COUNCILMEN
St. Andrew	Henry Sproatt	Patrick Conlin
	Henry Godson	Robert Bell
St. David	Jeremiah Carty	Wm. Ardagh
	James J. Vance	John Carruthers
St. George	Samuel Sherwood	Edmund L. Butters
	John McMurrich	John E. Pell
St. James	John Smith	Chas. E. Stotesbury
	Wm. W. Fox	David Smith
St. John	Robt. Moodie	Robt. J. Griffith
	Jas. E. Smith	Jas. Farrell
St. Lawrence	Geo. Ewart	Wm. Higgins
	Francis H. Medcalf	Archibald Taylor
	Wm. Strachan	
St. Patrick	Jonathan Dunn	John Baxter
	John Carr	Robt. McKnight

After Mr. Ewart resigned Mr. Medcalf was elected in his place. He was a picturesque figure and long was affectionately known about the City Hall as "Squaretoes," Mr. Baxter also began a long and useful civic service in this year. He was an ardent amateur musician and led the choir of Queen Street Methodist Church.

1861

MAYOR: John George Bowes

WARD	ALDERMEN	COUNCILMEN
St. Andrew	Henry Godson	Robert Bell
	Henry Sproatt	Patrick Conlin
St. David	John Ritchey, Jr.	John Reed
	Thos. Snarr	James Spottiswood
St. George	Geo. Boomer	John E. Pell
	Alfred Brunel	Frederick Upton
		Samuel Sherwood
St. James	John Nasmith	Wm. Edwards
	John Sterling	Neil C. Love
St. John	Robt. Moodie	John Boxall
	James E. Smith	James Farrell
St. Lawrence	Wm. Strachan	Wm. Higgins
	James Stock	Thos. Thompson
St. Patrick	John Carr	John Baxter
	Jonathan Dunn	Robt. McKnight

Mr. Upton died during the year and was succeeded by Mr. Sherwood.

1862

MAYOR: John George Bowes

WARD	ALDERMEN	COUNCILMEN
St. Andrew	Henry Godson	Robert Bell
	Henry Sproatt	Patrick Conlin
St. David	Patrick Hynes	John Reed
	John Smith	James Spottiswood
St. George	Alfred Brunel	Thos. Smith
	Stephen M. Jarvis	Richard Tinning, Jr.
St. James	John Nasmith	Wm. Edwards
	John Sterling	Neil C. Love
St. John	Robt. Moodie	John Boxall
	James E. Smith	James Farrell
St. Lawrence	George Leslie	Wm. Higgins
	Wm. Strachan	Thos. Thompson
St. Patrick	John Carr	John Baxter
	Jonathan Dunn	Nathaniel Dickey

1863

MAYOR: John George Bowes

WARD	ALDERMEN	COUNCILMEN
St. Andrew	Henry Sproatt	Robert Bell
	John Wallis	John Spence
St. David	Patrick Hynes	James Kerr
	Francis H. Medcalf	James Mitchell
St. George	Stephen M. Jarvis	James Bennett
	Thos. Smith	Richard Tinning, Jr.
St. James	Neil C. Love	Wm. Edwards
	John Sterling	Robt. James, Jr.
St. John	Robt. Moodie	John Boxall
	James E. Smith	James Farrell
St. Lawrence	Geo. Ewart	John O'Connell
	Wm. Strachan	Thos. Thompson
St. Patrick	John Carr	John Baxter
	Jonathan Dunn	Nathaniel Dickey

1864

MAYOR: Francis H. Medcalf

WARD	ALDERMEN	COUNCILMEN
St. Andrew	Henry Godson	Robt. Bell
	John Wallis	John Spence
St. David	Patrick Hynes	Wm. Adamson
	James J. Vance	Richard Ardagh
St. George	Stephen M. Jarvis	James Bennett
	Thos. Smith	Richard Tinning, Jr.
St. James	Neil C. Love	Wm. Edwards
	John Sterling	Robt. James, Jr.
St. John	Robt. Moodie	James Farrell
	James E. Smith	John Greenlees
St. Lawrence	Geo. Ewart	John O'Connell
	Wm. Strachan	Thos. Thompson
St. Patrick	John Baxter	Nathaniel Dickey
	John Carr	John Canavan
	Nathaniel Dickey	James R. Dunn

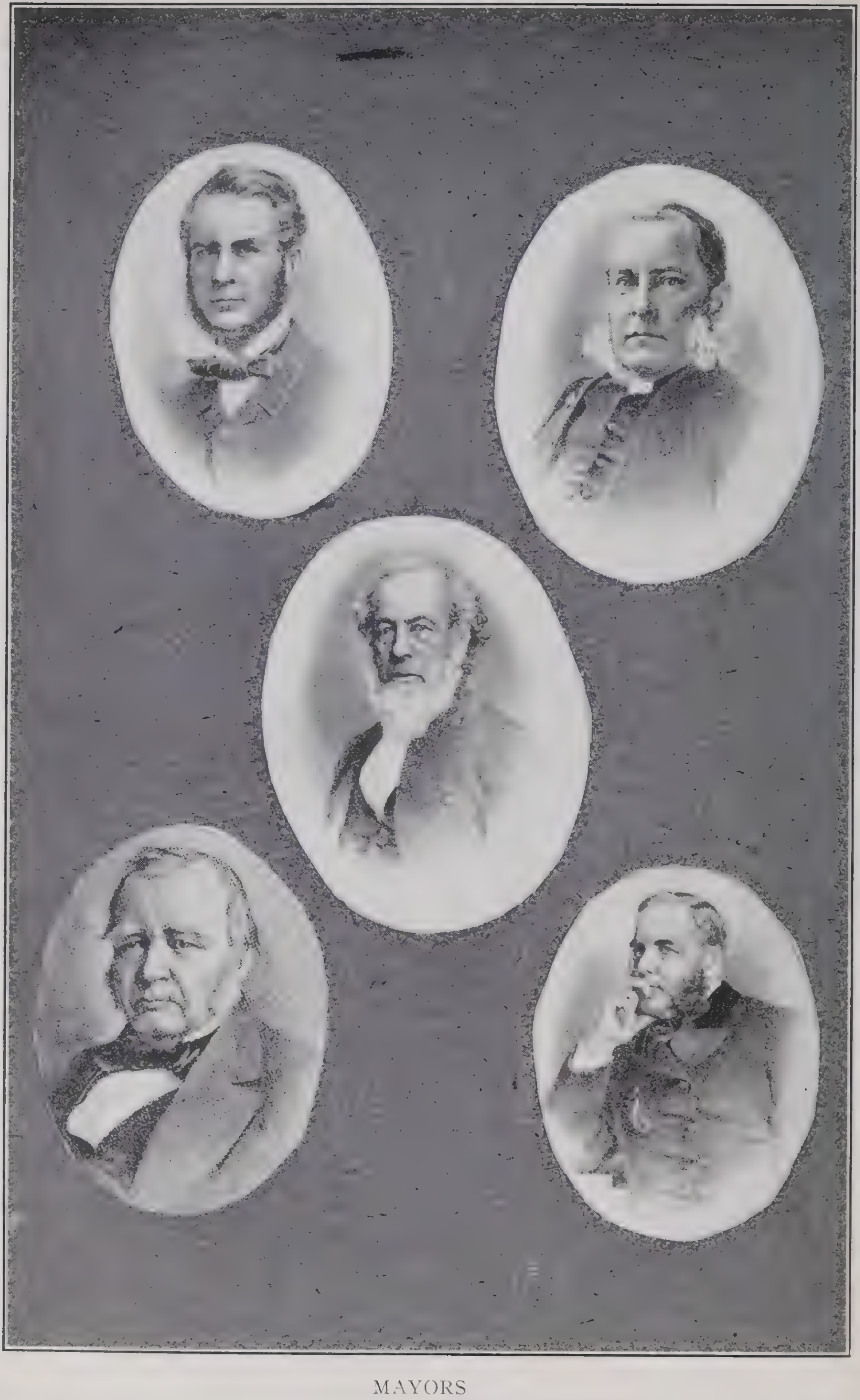
Mr. Carr resigned in April and was subsequently appointed City Clerk, Mr. Dickey, resigning as Councilman, was elected as Alderman in Mr. Carr's place, and Mr. Canavan was elected Councilman.

1865

MAYOR: Francis H. Medcalf

WARD	ALDERMEN	COUNCILMEN
St. Andrew	Henry Godson	Robt. Bell
	John Wallis	John Spence
	Robt. P. Crooks	
St. David	Patrick Hynes	Wm. Adamson
	James J. Vance	Jas. B. Boustead
St. George	Thos. Smith	Richard Tinning, Jr.
	John J. Vickers	John Clements
St. John	James E. Smith	John Greenlees
	Robt. Moodie	John Boxall
	Robt. J. Griffith	
St. James	Joseph Sheard	Geo. T. Beard
	Robt. James, Jr.	James Fraser
St. Lawrence	Wm. Strachan	James Burns
	Thos. Thompson	Wm. Hamilton, Jr.
St. Patrick	John Canavan	James R. Dunn
	Nathaniel Dickey	Geo. T. Denison, Jr.

Mr. Wallis resigned in the course of the year and Mr. Moodie died.



MAYORS

John Hutchison, 1857. David Breckenridge Read, Q.C., part of 1858.

Hon. Sir Adam Wilson, 1859-1860.

Francis H. Medcalf, 1864-1866; 1874-1875. James E. Smith, 1867-1868., Vulgo "The Boy

1866

MAYOR: Francis H. Medcalf

WARD	ALDERMEN	COUNCILMEN
St. Andrew	Samuel B. Harman	Robert Bell
	Geo. D'Arcy Boulton	John Spence
St. David	Wm. Adamson	John Carruthers
	Patrick Hynes	Samuel Parker
St. George	Thos. Smith	Richard Tinning, jr.
	John J. Vickers	John Clements
St. James	Joseph Sheard	James B. Boustead
	Wm. Edwards	James Fraser
		Geo. T. Beard
St. John	James E. Smith	John Boxall
	John Greenlees	Francis Riddell
St. Lawrence	Wm. Strachan	James Burns
	Thos. Thompson	John O'Connell
St. Patrick	Nathaniel Dickey	Geo. T. Denison, jr.
	John Baxter	James R. Dunn

1867

(The election of Mayor was again committed to the Council, the office of councilman was abolished and three aldermen were elected from each Ward to hold office for three years, retiring in rotation.)

MAYOR: James E. Smith

ALDERMEN

St. Andrew	Samuel B. Harman	Geo. D'Arcy Boulton	Robt. Bell
St. David	Patrick Hynes	Francis H. Medcalf	Wm Adamson
St. George	John J. Vickers	Thos. Smith	James D. Edgar
			John Clements
St. James	Joseph Sheard	Geo. T. Beard	Geo. Ewart
St. John	John Boxall	Francis Riddell	James E. Smith
St. Lawrence	Alex. Manning	Thos. Thompson	Wm. Strachan
St. Patrick	Robt. A. Harrison	Nathaniel Dickey	Geo. T. Denison, jr.

1868

MAYOR: James E. Smith

ALDERMEN

St. Andrew	Robert Bell	Samuel B. Harman	G. D'Arcy Boulton
St. David	John Boyd	Patrick Hynes	Francis H. Medcalf
	Wm. Adamson		
St. George	John Clements	John J. Vickers	Thos. Smith
St. James	Alex. Henderson	Joseph Sheard	Geo. T. Beard
St. John	James E. Smith	John Boxall	Francis Riddell
St. Lawrence	Wm. Strachan	Alex. Manning	Thos. Thompson
St. Patrick	John Baxter	Robt. A. Harrison	Nathaniel Dickey

Mr. Boyd was unseated by judicial decision and Mr. Adamson took his place.

1869

MAYOR: Samuel Bickerton Harman

ALDERMEN

St. Andrew	Geo. D'Arcy Boulton	Robt. Bell	Samuel B. Harman
St. David	Arthur Lepper	Wm. Adamson	Patrick Hynes
St. George	Thos. Smith	John Clements	John J. Vickers
St. James	James B. Boustead	Alex. Henderson	Joseph Sheard
St. John	Francis Riddell	Jas. E. Smith	John Boxall
St. Lawrence	Francis H. Medcalf	Alex. Manning	Wm. Strachan
	Wm. Hamilton, jr.		
St. Patrick	Nathaniel Dickey	John Baxter	Robt. A. Harrison

Mr. Medcalf resigned on November 1st and Mr. Hamilton filled out the year.

1870

MAYOR: Samuel Bickerton Harman
(President: George D'Arcy Boulton)

ALDERMEN

St. Andrew	Samuel B. Harman	Geo. D'Arcy Boulton	Robt. Bell
St. David	Patrick Hynes	Arthur Lepper	Wm. Adamson
St. George	John J. Vickers	Thos. Smith	John Clements
St. James	Joseph Sheard	James B. Boustead	Alex. Henderson
St. John	Francis H. Medcalf	Francis Riddell	James E. Smith
St. Lawrence	Alex. Manning	Wm. Hamilton, jr.	Wm. Strachan John Hallam
St. Patrick	John Canavan	Nathaniel Dickey	John Baxter

Mr. Strachan was unseated and Mr. Hallam succeeded him.

1871

MAYOR: Joseph Sheard

ALDERMEN

St. Andrew	Samuel B. Harman	Wm. Moulds	Joseph Howson
St. David	Patrick Hynes	Wm. Adamson	James J. Vance Arch. A. Riddell
St. George	Thos. Dick	Lewis Moffatt	John Turner
St. James	Joseph Sheard	James B. Boustead	Alex. Henderson
St. John	Francis H. Medcalf	Francis Riddell	Warring Kennedy
St. Lawrence	Alex. Manning	Wm. Hamilton, jr.	John Hallam
St. Patrick	John Baxter	Nathaniel Dickey	John Canavan

1872

MAYOR: Joseph Sheard

ALDERMEN

St. Andrew	Samuel B. Harman John Carr	Henry Godson	Robt. Bell
St. David	Patrick Hynes	Wm. Adamson	Emerson Coatsworth
St. George	Lewis Moffatt	Thos. Dick	John Turner
St. James	Joseph Sheard	James B. Boustead Wm. Hewitt	Alex. Henderson
St. John	Francis Riddell	Wm. Thompson	John Bugg
St. Lawrence	Alex. Manning	Wm. Hamilton, jr.	John Hallam
St. Patrick	John Canavan	John Baxter	John Kerr

WATERWORKS COMMISSIONERS

John Worthington (chairman) Hon. G. W. Allan, Samuel Platt, Robert Bell, Joseph Sheard (mayor, ex-officio) John Boyd, (secretary).

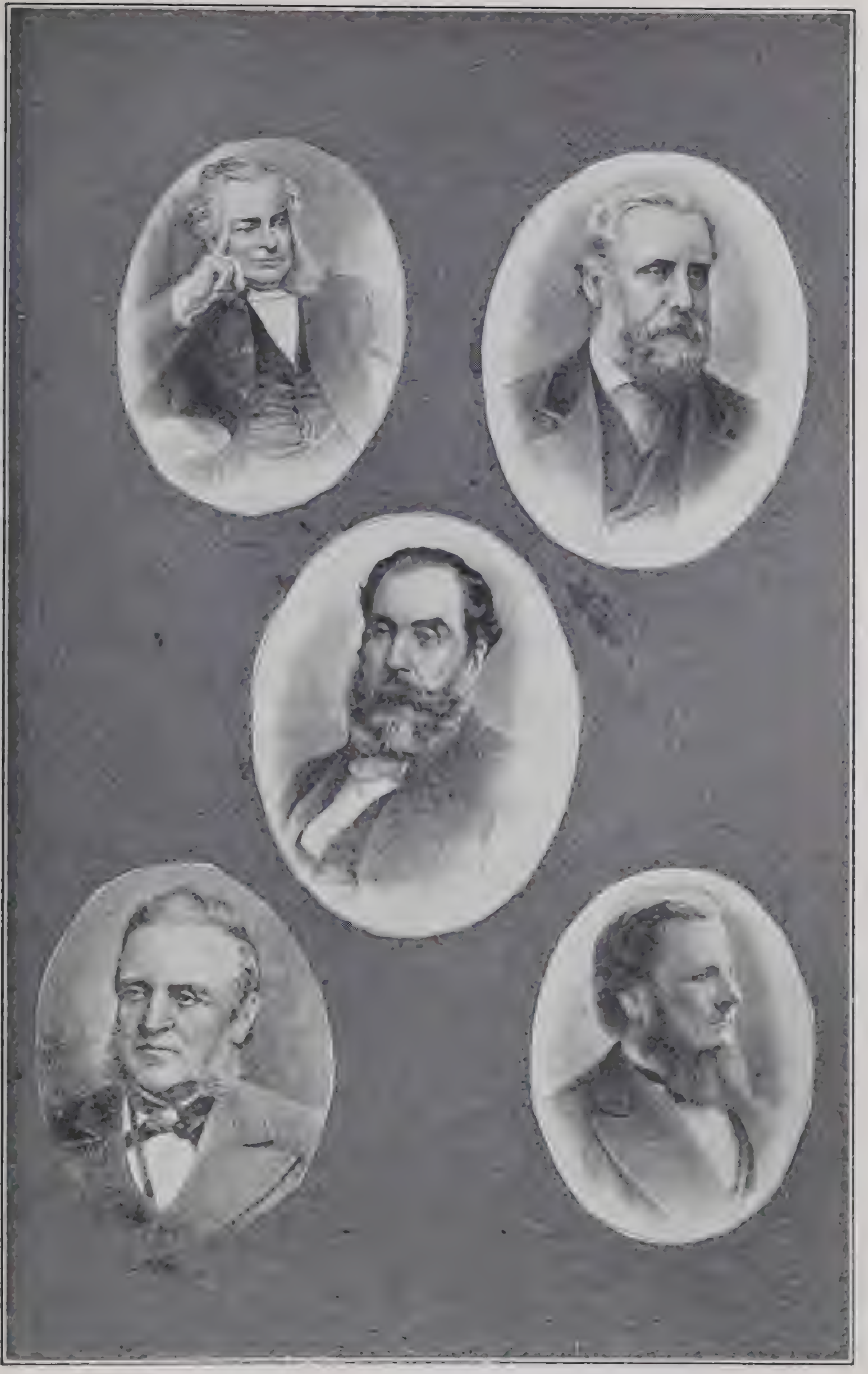
1873

MAYOR: Alexander Manning

ALDERMEN

St. Andrew	John Carr	Robert Bell	Wm. Thomas
St. David	Thos. Davies	J. J. Withrow	Wm. Adamson
St. George	John Turner	John Clements	Wm. Thomson
St. James	Joseph Sheard	Alex. Henderson	John Morison
St. John	Thos. Downey	James Spence	Fred W. Coate
St. Lawrence	Alex. Manning	Wm. Hamilton, jr.	Patrick G. Close
St. Patrick	John Mallon	John Ball	H. L. Hime

Waterworks Commissioners, the same as in 1872 save that Mayor Manning replaced Mayor Sheard.



MAYORS

Samuel Bickerton Harman, 1869-1870. Joseph Sheard, 1871-1872.

Alexander Manning, 1873; 1885.

Angus Morrison, 1876-1878. James Beaty, Jr., Q.C., D.C.L., 1879-1880.

1874

MAYOR: Francis H. Medcalf

ALDERMEN

St. Andrew	James R. Dunn	Wm. W. Farley	Daniel Hayes
St. David	Thos. Davies	John Blevins	James Martin
St. George	John Clements	W. W. Colwell	Rich. Tinning
St. James	Joseph Sheard	Alex. Henderson	James B. Boustead
St. John	Thos. Downey	James Spence	Joseph Gearing
St. Lawrence	Patrick G. Close	James Britton	Wm. Hamilton, Jr.
St. Patrick	John Ball	John Baxter	John Mallon
St. Thomas (A new Ward)	Wm. Adamson	John J. Withrow	S. S. Mutton

WATERWORKS COMMISSIONERS: Robert Bell (chairman), Hon. G. W. Allan, John Greenlees, Samuel Platt, Francis H. Medcalf (mayor), John Boyd, (secretary).

1875

MAYOR: Francis H. Medcalf
(PRESIDENT: John Baxter)

ALDERMEN

St. Andrew	Wm. W. Farley	Daniel Hayes	James R. Dunn John Cornell
St. David	Wm. Adamson	James Martin	John Blevins
St. George	John Turner	W. W. Colwell	Richard Tinning
St. James	Joseph Sheard	Alex. Henderson	James B. Boustead
St. John	Thos. Downey	Jos. Gearing	James Spence
St. Lawrence	Wm. Hamilton, jr.	Patrick G. Close	James Britton
St. Patrick	John Baxter	John Ball	James Crocker
St. Thomas	John J. Withrow	John Ritchie	S. S. Mutton

Waterworks Commissioners the same as in 1874

1876

MAYOR: Angus Morrison

ALDERMEN

St. Andrew	John Cornell	Wm. W. Farley	Wm. Burke Francis Riddell
St. David	John Blevins	Thos. Davies	Wm. Adamson
St. George	John Turner	Wm. W. Colwell	Richard Tinning
St. James	Joseph Sheard	James B. Boustead	Alex. Henderson
St. John	Joseph Gearing	Wm. Stanley	Thos. Downey
St. Lawrence	John Taylor	Patrick G. Close	John Hallam
St. Patrick	Jacob P. Wagner	Joseph Wright	John Dill
St. Stephen (A new Ward)	James Crocker	Richard L. Denison	Frederick W Unitt
St. Thomas	John J. Withrow	Morgan Baldwin	Joseph Davids

Waterworks Commissioners unchanged—save for the substitution of Mayor Morrison for Mayor Medcalf

1877

MAYOR: Angus Morrison
President: Patrick G. Close

ALDERMEN

St. Andrew	John Cornell	Wm. Burke	Francis Riddell
St. David	Thomas Allen	John Blevins	Wm. Adamson
St. George	Patrick Hughes	Arthur R. Boswell	W. W. Colwell
St. James	James Beaty, jr.	Alex. McGregor	John Smith
St. John	Harry Piper	R. Irving Walker	James McGee
St. Lawrence	John Hallam	Patrick G. Close	John Small
St. Patrick	Joseph Wright	John Dill	John Ball
St. Stephen	James Crocker	Frederick W. Unitt	John Canavan
St. Thomas	John J. Withrow	John Ritchie	Morgan Baldwin

Waterworks Commissioners unchanged. In this year the Commission was abolished and the water service was supervised by a Committee of Council.

1878

MAYOR: Angus Morrison

ALDERMEN

St. Andrew	Wm. W. Farley	John Cornell	Francis Riddell
St. David	John Blevins	Wm. Adamson	Thos. Allen
St. George	Patrick Hughes	John Turner	Arthur R. Boswell
St. James	John Smith	Alex. McGregor	James B. Boustead
St. John	Geo. L. Tizard	Harry Piper	James McGee
St. Lawrence	Patrick G. Close	John Hallam	John Small
St. Patrick	John Dill	John Ball	James Skyes
St. Stephen	James Crocker	Richard L. Denison	John Winchester
St. Thomas	John J. Withrow	Morgan Baldwin	John Ritchie

1879

MAYOR: James Beaty, jr.

ALDERMEN

St. Andrew	Wm. Dixon	Samuel Wilson	Wm. W. Farley
St. David	Thos. Allen	John Blevins	Wm. Adamson
St. George	Henry E. Clarke	Arthur P. Boswell	Peter Ryan
St. James	Neil C. Love	John Smith	W. B. Scarth
St. John	Harry Piper	James Fleming	Henry E. Hamilton
St. Lawrence	John Hallam	Robt. B. Hamilton	John Small
St. Patrick	Wm. B. McMurrich	Geo. M. Evans	John Baxter
St. Stephen	James Crocker	John Winchester	Fred. C. Denison
St. Thomas	Morgan Baldwin	Joseph Davids	Wm. Carlyle

1880

MAYOR: James Beaty, jr.

ALDERMEN

St. Andrew	John E. Mitchell	James H. Morris	W. W. Farley
St. David	John Blevins	James Lobb	Wm. Adamson
St. George	Peter Ryan	David Walker	H. W. Darling
St. James	N. L. Steiner	Neil C. Love	R. H. Oates
St. John	John Irwin	James Fleming	Harry L. Piper
St. Patrick	Wm. B. McMurrich	Geo. M. Evans	John Baxter
St. Lawrence	John Hallam	John Taylor	Patrick G. Close
St. Stephen	James Crocker	Fred. C. Denison	Jas. S. McMurray
St. Thomas	Wm. Carlyle	Samuel Trees	Morgan Baldwin

1881

MAYOR: William Barclay McMurrich

ALDERMEN

St. Andrew	H. E. Clarke	John E. Mitchell	Wm. W. Farley
St. David	John Blevins	Wm. Adamson	Jas. Lobb
St. George	Arthur R. Boswell	Peter Ryan	David Walker
St. James	Neil C. Love	Newman L. Steiner	James B. Boustead
St. John	John Kent	James Irwin	James Fleming
St. Lawrence	Thos. Davies	John Hallam	John Taylor
St. Patrick	John Ball	Geo. M. Evans	John Baxter
St. Stephen	James Crocker	Fred. C. Denison	Wm. Bell
St. Thomas	Wm. Carlyle	Samuel Trees	John N. Lake

1882

MAYOR: WILLIAM BARCLAY McMURRICH

ALDERMEN

St. Andrew	Henry E. Clarke	Wm. W. Farley	Daniel M. Defoe
St. George	John Maughan	Arthur R. Boswell	Peter Ryan
St. John	John Irwin	Thos. Downey	John Kent
St. Patrick	Geo. M. Evans	John Turner	John Low
St. David	George Booth	John Blevins	Wm. Adamson
St. James	Neil C. Love	W. B. Scarth	James B. Boustead
St. Lawrence	Thos. Davies	John Taylor	John Hallam
St. Stephen	Wm. Bell	Geo. Evans	John Woods
St. Thomas	Wm. Carlyle	Henry Sheppard	Samuel Trees

1883

MAYOR: ARTHUR RADCLIFFE BOSWELL

ALDERMEN

St. Andrew	Henry E. Clarke	Wm. W. Farley	Wm. Hall
St. George	David Walker	John Maughan	Peter Ryan
St. John	Thos. Downey	Harry L. Piper	John Irwin
St. Patrick	John Turner	Geo. M. Evans	John Baxter
St. Stephen	Wm. Bell	Geo. Evans	Fred. C. Denison
	Jas. Crocker	Thos. Murray	
St. David	Wm. Adamson	Geo. Booth	John Blevins
		Thos. Allen	
St. James	Newman L. Steiner	Neil C. Love	Wallace Millichamp
St. Lawrence	Thos. Davies	James Pape	John Hallam
			Geo. Leslie, jr.
St. Thomas	Wm. Carlyle	Henry Sheppard	Samuel Trees
St. Paul	Bernard Saunders	John T. Moore	Thos. A. Hastings

(St. Paul's Ward was composed of the village of Yorkville, annexed to the City in February, 1883.

Resignations were received during the year from Geo. Booth, John Hallam, Wm. Bell, and Geo. Evans.

1884

MAYOR: ARTHUR RADCLIFFE BOSWELL

ALDERMEN

St. Andrew	Wm. W. Farley	John E. Mitchell	Daniel M. Defoe
St. David	John Blevins	Thos. Allen	Wm. Adamson
St. George	John Maughan	Geo. Verral	David Walker
St. James	Neil C. Love	Wallace L. Steiner	Wallace Millichamp
St. Mark	John McConnell, M.D.	C. L. Denison	M. J. Woods
St. Matthew	John Jones	J. A. Carrol	Thos. W. Elliott
St. Patrick	John Harvie	Jas. Brandon	John Turner
St. Paul	Thos. A. Hastings	John T. Moore	John Shaw
St. Stephen	James Crocker	Fred. C. Denison	Ed. W. Barton
		Septimus A. Denison	
St. Lawrence	James Lobb	James Pape	Thos. Davies
St. Thomas	Geo. B. Smith	Wm. Carlyle	Henry Sheppard

St. Mark's Ward comprised the former village of Brockton, St. Matthew's was formerly included in St. Stephen's.

Col. Fred. C. Denison, resigned to take command of the Canadian Voyageurs who were despatched to aid in the Nile campaign for the relief of General Gordon at Khartoum.

1885

MAYOR: ALEXANDER MANNING

ALDERMEN

St. Andrew	DANIEL M. DEFOE	WM. HALL	JOHN E. MITCHELL
St. David	DANIEL LAMB	THOS. ALLEN	WM. ADAMSON
St. George	DAVID WALKER	GEO. VERRAL	JOHN MAUGHAN
St. James	NEWMAN L. STEINER	JAMES GORMLEY	JOHN MCMILLAN
St. John	THOS. HUNTER	HARRY L. PIPER	JOHN IRWIN
St. Lawrence	THOS. TAYLOR	GARRETT F. FRANKLAND	JOHN JAMES
St. Mark	MICHAEL J. WOODS	JOHN WOODS	WM. J. MCKENZIE
St. Matthew	JOHN JONES	THOS. W. ELLIOTT	WM. J. SMITH
St. Patrick	JAMES BRANDON	JOHN BAXTER	JAMES PEPLER
St. Paul	THOS. A. HASTINGS	BERNARD SAUNDERS	JOHN SHAW
St. Stephen	EDWARD W. BARTON	SEPTIMUS A. DENISON JAMES CROCKER	FOLLIS JOHNSTON
St. Thomas	WM. CARLYLE	EDWARD GALLEY	WM. SHEPPARD

Ald. Septimus Denison resigned in September to rejoin his regiment in England.

1886

MAYOR: WILLIAM HOLMES HOWLAND

ALDERMEN

St. Andrew	DANIEL M. DEFOE	WM. CARLYLE	WM. HALL
St. Mark	MICHAEL J. WOODS	JOHN WOODS	CHAS. L. DENISON
St. David	DANIEL LAMB	ROBT. J. FLEMING	THOS. ALLEN
St. Matthew	JOHN JONES	ERNEST A. MACDONALD	THOS. W. ELLIOTT
St. George	DAVID WALKER	JOHN MAUGHAN	GEO. VERRAL
St. Patrick	JAMES PEPLER	JOHN BAXTER	JOHN LOW
St. James	NEWMAN L. STEINER	JOHN MCMILLAN	JAMES B. BOUSTEAD
St. Paul	THOS. A. HASTINGS WM. ROAF	BERNARD SAUNDERS	JOHN SHAW
St. John	THOS. HUNTER	HARRY L. PIPER	JOHN IRWIN
St. Stephen	JAMES CROCKER	EDWARD W. BARTON	FOLLIS JOHNSTON
St. Lawrence	JOHN JAMES	GARRETT F. FRANKLAND	JOHN TURNER
St. Thomas	WM. CARLYLE	EDWARD GALLEY	PHILIP H. DRAYTON

1887

MAYOR: WILLIAM HOLMES HOWLAND

ALDERMEN

St. Andrew	DANIEL M. DEFOE	WM. CARLYLE	E. KING DODDS
St. Mark	MICHAEL J. WOODS	JOHN RITCHIE, JR.	CHAS. L. DENISON
St. David	ROBT. J. FLEMING	SAMUEL R. WICKETT	JOHN C. SWAIT
St. Matthew	JOHN JONES	ERNEST A. MACDONALD	JOSHUA INGHAM
St. George	JOHN MAUGHAN	GEO. VERRAL	GEO. E. GILLESPIE
St. Patrick	JOHN HARVIE	GEO. J. ST. LEGER	JOHN BAXTER
St. James	JAMES B. BOUSTEAD	JOHN MCMILLAN	WALLACE MILLICHAMP
St. Paul	WM. J. HILL	JOHN SHAW	WM. ROAF
St. John	HARRY L. PIPER	THOS. HUNTER	JOHN IRWIN
St. Stephen	EDWARD W. BARTON	FOLLIS JOHNSTON	ROBT. H. GRAHAM
St. Lawrence	JAMES L. MORRISON	ELIAS ROGERS	G. F. FRANKLAND
St. Thomas	WM. CARLYLE	EDWARD GALLEY	PHILIP H. DRAYTON

MAYORS

Wm. Barclay McMurrich, 1881-1882. Arthur R. Boswell, Q.C., 1883-1884.

Edward F. Clarke, 1888-1891.

Wm. H. Howland, 1886-1887. Robert J. Fleming, 1892-1893; 1896; part of 1897.

1888

MAYOR: Edward Frederick Clarke

ALDERMEN

St. Andrew	E. King Dodds	Wm. Carlyle	Thos. Pells
St. Mark	John Ritchie, jr.	Chas. L. Denison	Michael J. Woods
St. David	John C. Swait	Wm. H. Gibbs	Robt. J. Fleming
St. Matthew	John Jones	Francis E. Galbraith	Peter Macdonald
St. George	John Maughan	Geo. Verral	Geo. E. Gillespie
St. Patrick	John Baxter	John Harvie	Geo. J. St. Leger
St. James	Alfred McDougall	John McMillan	James B. Boustead
St. Paul	Wm. J. Hill	John Shaw	Wm. Roaf
St. John	Harry L. Piper	John Irwin	Abel H. Gilbert
St. Stephen	Follis Johnston	Wm. Bell	Edward W. Barton
St. Lawrence	G. F. Frankland	John Hallam	James L. Morrison
St. Thomas	Wm. Carlyle	Edward Hewitt	Philip H. Drayton

Alderman Jones resigned in October and was named Street Commissioner.

1889

MAYOR: Edward Frederick Clarke

President: John McMillan

ALDERMEN

St. Andrew	E. King Dodds	John E. Verral	Wm. Carlyle
St. Mark	Chas. L. Denison	Michael J. Woods	John Ritchie, jr.
St. David	Robt. J. Fleming	Wm. H. Gibbs	John C. Swait
St. Matthew	Ernest A. Macdonald	Francis E. Galbraith Geo. S. Macdonald	Peter Macdonald
St. George	Geo. E. Gillespie	John Maughan	George Verral
St. Patrick	John Baxter	Miles Vokes	Geo. J. St. Leger
St. James	Alfred McDougall	John McMillan	James B. Boustead
St. Paul	John Shaw	Wm. Roaf	Wm. J. Hill
St. John	Joseph Tait	Frank Moses	A. H. Gilbert
St. Stephen	Wm. Bell	James Crocker	Robt. H. Graham
St. Lawrence	Chas. C. Small	Thos. Davies	G. F. Frankland
St. Thomas	Wm. Carlyle	Edward Hewitt	Thos. McMullen
St. Alban	Geo. S. Booth	James Gowanlock	Isaac Lennox

St. Alban's Ward was formerly the town of Parkdale, annexed to the city in 1889.

1890

MAYOR: Edward Frederick Clarke

ALDERMEN

St. Alban	Geo. S. Booth	James Gowanlock	Isaac Lennox
St. Andrew	Wm. Carlyle	E. King Dodds	John E. Verral
St. David	Wm. H. Gibbs	John C. Swait	Thos. Allen
St. George	Geo. Verral	Geo. E. Gillespie	John Maughan
St. James	James B. Boustead	Alfred McDougall	E. A. Macdonald
St. John	Frank Moses	Richard J. Score	John Irwin
St. Lawrence	John Hallam	Chas. C. Small	G. F. Frankland
St. Mark	John Ritchie, jr.	Geo. G. S. Lindsey	Chas. L. Denison
St. Matthew	John Knox Leslie	Geo. S. Macdonald	Peter Macdonald
St. Patrick	John Baxter James Brandon	Miles Vokes	John Lucas
St. Paul	Wm. J. Hill	Bernard Saunders	John Shaw
St. Stephen	Wm. Bell	Robt. H. Graham	John Bailey
St. Thomas	Wm. Carlyle	Edward Hewitt	Thos. McMullen

Alderman Baxter resigned in January.

1891

MAYOR: Edward Frederick Clarke

ALDERMEN

St. Alban	Hugh McMath	Wm. P. Atkinson	James Gowanlock
St. Andrew	Wm. Burns	John E. Verral	James Kerr
St. David	Wm. H. Gibbs	Thos. Allen	Thos. Foster
St. George	Geo. E. Gillespie John Flett	Geo. McMurrich	Geo. Verral
St. James	Alfred McDougall	Wm. M. Hall	James B. Boustead
St. John	Geo. M. Rose	Richard J. Score	Robt. J. Stanley
St. Lawrence	Chas. C. Small	John Hallam	James Pape
St. Mark	Geo. G. S. Lindsey Wm. Crealock	J. Orlando Orr, M.D.	John Maloney
St. Matthew	Peter Macdonald	John K. Leslie	Wm. T. Stewart
St. Patrick	James Jolliffe	John Lucas	Fred. W. Phillips
St. Paul	Bernard Saunders	Wm. J. Hill	John Shaw
St. Stephen	Wm. Bell	John Bailey	Robt. H. Graham
St. Thomas	Edward Hewitt	Wm. W. Park	Ewart Farquhar

Mr. Gillespie died in April, and Mr. Lindsey resigned in September.

1892

MAYOR: Robert John Fleming

ALDERMEN

In this year the Wards were re-arranged and numbered.

Ward 1	Chas. C. Small	John K. Leslie	Geo. S. Macdonald	Wm. T. Stewart
Ward 2	John Hallam	Daniel Lamb	Thomas Foster	David Carlyle
Ward 3	Bernard Saunders	Richard J. Score	Geo. McMurrich	John Shaw
Ward 4	Wm. Carlyle	Wm. Burns	James Jolliffe	George Verral
Ward 5	Wm. Bell	Thos. Crawford	Robt. H. Graham	John Bailey
Ward 6	James Gowanlock	Wm. P. Atkinson	J. O. Orr, M.D.	John Maloney

1893

MAYOR: Robert John Fleming

ALDERMEN

Ward 1	Wm. T. Stewart	Chas. C. Small	Thos. Davies	John K. Leslie
Ward 2	Daniel Lamb	John Hallam	G. F. Frankland	Edward Hewitt
Ward 3	Bernard Saunders	Geo. McMurrich	John Shaw	William J. Hill
Ward 4	Wm. Carlyle	Wm. Burns	James Jolliffe	Geo. Verral
Ward 5	Wm. Bell	Thos. Crawford	John Bailey	John E. Verral
Ward 6	J. O. Orr, M.D.	Adam Lynd, M.D.	Thos. Murray	John Maloney

1894

MAYOR: Warring Kennedy

ALDERMEN

Ward 1	Wm. T. Stewart	Thos. Allen	H. R. Frankland	Peter Macdonald
Ward 2	John Hallam	Daniel Lamb	Edward Hewitt	Thos. Foster
Ward 3	John Shaw	Geo. McMurrich	J. Enoch Thompson	Oliver B. Sheppard
Ward 4	Wm. Burns	Wm. P. Hubbard	James Jolliffe	James Crane
Ward 5	Thos. Crawford	John Bailey	John Dunn	Andrew Bates
Ward 6	Wm. P. Atkinson	John J. Graham	Thos. Murray	James Gowanlock

1895

MAYOR: Warring Kennedy

ALDERMEN

Ward 1	Thos. Allen	Edward Blong	John K. Leslie	H. R. Frankland
Ward 2	Daniel Lamb	John Hallam	Joseph Oliver	Thos. Davies
Ward 3	Geo. McMurrich	John Shaw	Bernard Saunders	O. B. Sheppard
Ward 4	Wm. Burns	Wm. P. Hubbard	James Crane	James Jolliffe
Ward 5	Robt. H. Graham	John Dunn	Wm. Bell	Andrew Bates
Ward 6	James Scott John J. Graham	Thos. Murray	James Gowanlock	G. G. Rowe, M.D.

Mr. Murray died in May and was succeeded by Mr. Gowanlock.

1896

MAYOR: Robert John Fleming

ALDERMEN

Ward 1	Thos. Allen	John K. Leslie	Chas. C. Small	E. A. Macdonald John Russell
Ward 2	Francis S. Spence	John Hallam	Thos. Davies	Daniel Lamb
Ward 3	O. B. Sheppard	Bernard Saunders	Geo. McMurrich	J. B. Boustead
Ward 4	Wm. Burns	Wm. P. Hubbard	James Crane	James Jolliffe
Ward 5	Wm. Bell	Wm. T. R. Preston	Robt. H. Graham	John Dunn
Ward 6	James Gowanlock	James Scott	John J. Graham	G. G. Rowe, M.D.

Mr. Macdonald was unseated by judicial decision and was succeeded by Mr. Russell in April.

1897

MAYOR: Robert John Fleming (until Aug. 5th)
John Shaw

ALDERMEN

Ward 1	John Russell	Thos. Allen	John K. Leslie	James Frame
Ward 2	John Hallam	Francis S. Spence	Daniel Lamb	Wm. L. Beale
Ward 3	A. F. Rutter	John Shaw	O. B. Sheppard	Bernard Saunders
Ward 4	Wm. P. Hubbard	Wm. Burns	James Crane	Wm. Carlyle
Ward 5	Robt. H. Graham	Wm. T. R. Preston	Francis H. Woods	John Dunn
Ward 6	James Gowanlock	James Scott	John J. Graham	Adam Lynd, M.D.

1898

MAYOR: John Shaw

ALDERMEN

Ward 1	F. H. Richardson	James Frame	H. R. Frankland	J. K. Leslie
Ward 2	Thos. Bryce	Daniel Lamb	Thos. Davies	John Hallam
Ward 3	Geo. McMurrich	Bernard Saunders	O. B. Sheppard	R. J. Score
Ward 4	Wm. Burns	Wm. P. Hubbard	James Crane	Edward Hanlan
Ward 5	Francis H. Woods	John Dunn	Robt. H. Graham	A. R. Denison
Ward 6	John M. Bowman	James Gowanlock	Adam Lynd, M.D.	John J. Graham

1899

MAYOR: John Shaw

ALDERMEN

Ward 1	James Frame	John Russell	H. R. Frankland	Wm. T. Stewart
Ward 2	John Hallam	Daniel Lamb	Francis S. Spence	Thos. Davies
Ward 3	O. B. Sheppard	Bernard Saunders	R. J. Score	N. L. Steiner
Ward 4	Wm. Burns	James Crane	Edward Hanlan	Wm. P. Hubbard
Ward 5	A. R. Denison	Francis H. Woods	John Dunn	Robt. H. Graham
Ward 6	John J. Graham	James Gowanlock	James M. Bowman	Adam Lynd, M.D.

1900

MAYOR: Ernest Albert Macdonald

ALDERMEN

Ward 1	James Frame	Wm. T. Stewart	John K. Leslie	John Russell
Ward 2	Francis S. Spence	Daniel Lamb	E. S. Cox	Thomas Foster
Ward 3	John F. Loudon	O. B. Sheppard	Geo. McMurrich	Bernard Saunders
Ward 4	Thos. Urquhart	Wm. P. Hubbard	James Crane	Wm. Burns
Ward 5	Wm. L. Bell	John Dunn	A. R. Denison	Francis H. Woods
Ward 6	Alexander Asher	John J. Graham	John M. Bowman	John Joseph Ward

1901

MAYOR: Oliver Aiken Howland

ALDERMEN

Ward 1	James Frame	John Russell	Wm. T. Stewart	F. H. Richardson
Ward 2	Joseph Oliver	Thos. Foster	E. Strachan Cox	Daniel Lamb
Ward 3	O. B. Sheppard	John F. Loudon	Henry Sheard	Geo. McMurrich
Ward 4	Thos. Urquhart	Wm. Burns	Wm. P. Hubbard	James Crane
Ward 5	James R. L. Starr	Wm. S. Fraleigh	Wm. L. Bell	Francis H. Woods
Ward 6	John J. Graham	John Joseph Ward	Wm. W. Hodgson	Adam Lynd, M.D.

1902

MAYOR: Oliver Aiken Howland

ALDERMEN

Ward 1	James Frame	Robert Fleming	F. H. Richardson	Wm. T. Stewart
Ward 2	F. S. Spence	Joseph Oliver	Thos. Foster	Daniel Lamb
Ward 3	O. B. Sheppard	Samuel G. Curry	Geo. McMurrich	John F. Loudon
Ward 4	Thos. Urquhart	Wm. Burns	James Crane	Wm. P. Hubbard
Ward 5	Wm. L. Bell	John Dunn	Francis H. Woods	A. Stewart
Ward 6	John Joseph Ward	John J. Graham	Adam Lynd, M.D.	J. H. Hall

1903

MAYOR: Thomas Urquhart

ALDERMEN

Ward 1	Wm. T. Stewart	Daniel Chisholm	Robert Fleming	F. H. Richardson
Ward 2	F. S. Spence	Joseph Oliver	John Noble, M.D.	Thos. Foster
Ward 3	O. B. Sheppard	John F. Loudon	J. G. Ramsden	Samuel G. Curry
Ward 4	Wm. Burns	Wm. P. Hubbard	Dr. W. S. Harrison	Stephen W. Burns
Ward 5	James R. L. Starr	John Dunn	Wm. L. Bell	Francis H. Woods
Ward 6	James H. McGhie	John J. Ward	John J. Graham	Adam Lynd, M.D.

1904

MAYOR: Thomas Urquhart

CONTROLLERS	F. S. Spence	John F. Loudon
	F. H. Richardson	William P. Hubbard

ALDERMEN

Ward 1	Daniel Chisholm	Wm. T. Stewart	Robert Fleming
Ward 2	E. Coatsworth	John Noble, M.D.	Thos. Foster
Ward 3	J. G. Ramsden	O. B. Sheppard	Geo. R. Geary
Ward 4	James Crane	S. A. Jones	Wm. S. Harrison, M.D.
Ward 5	Francis H. Woods	Wm. L. Bell John Dunn	John B. Hay
Ward 6	John J. Ward	James H. McGhie	John J. Graham

Mr. Richardson resigned on April 11th and was replaced by Mr. John Shaw.

MAYORS

Warring Kennedy, 1894-1895. John Shaw, part of 1897; 1898-1899.
E. A. Macdonald, 1900.
Oliver A. Howland, K.C., C.M.G., 1901-1902. Thomas Urquhart, 1903-1905.

1905

Mayor: Thomas Urquhart

Controllers	Francis S. Spence	William P. Hubbard
	John J. Ward	John Shaw

Aldermen

Ward 1	Daniel Chisholm	Robert Fleming	Wm. T. Stewart
Ward 2	Emerson Coatsworth	John Noble, M.D.	Thos. L. Church
Ward 3	O. B. Sheppard	G. R. Geary	Samuel McBride
Ward 4	Wm. S. Harrison M.D.	Robt. C. Vaughan	S. Alfred Jones
Ward 5	John B. Hay	John Dunn	Albert J. Keeler
Ward 6	James H. McGhie	John J. Graham	Adam Lynd, M.D.

1906

Mayor: Emerson Coatsworth

Controllers:	Wm. P. Hubbard	S. Alfred Jones
	John J. Ward	John Shaw

Aldermen

Ward 1	Daniel Chisholm	Robert Fleming	Wm. T. Stewart
Ward 2	Joseph Oliver	John Noble, M.D.	Thos. L. Church
Ward 3	George Reginald Geary	O. B. Sheppard	Samuel McBride
Ward 4	Wm. S. Harrison, M.D.	Robt. C. Vaughan	Geo. McMurrich
Ward 5	John Dunn	J. B. Hay	Albert J. Keeler
Ward 6	James H. McGhie	John J. Graham	John H. Adams

1907

Mayor: Emerson Coatsworth

Controllers:	John J. Ward	Dr. W. S. Harrison
	Horatio C. Hocken	Wm. P. Hubbard

Aldermen

Ward 1	Daniel Chisholm	James Wilson	Edward Hales
Ward 2	Thomas Foster	James Hales	Thos. L. Church
Ward 3	Geo. R. Geary	J. W. Bengough	Samuel McBride
Ward 4	Geo. McMurrich	Robt. C. Vaughan	Thos. A. Lytle
Ward 5	Albert J. Keeler	Robt. H. Graham	Peter B. Whytock
Ward 6	James H. McGhie	John J. Graham	John H. Adams

1908

Mayor: Joseph Oliver

Controllers:	H. C. Hocken	F. S. Spence
	Dr. W. S. Harrison	John J. Ward

Aldermen

Ward 1	Daniel Chisholm	Wm. T. Stewart	Wm. J. Saunderson
Ward 2	Thos. L. Church	James Hales	Thomas Foster
Ward 3	J. W. Bengough	Mark Bredin	Samuel McBride
Ward 4	Robt. C. Vaughan	Geo. McMurrich	Thos. A. Lytle
Ward 5	Albert J. Keeler	Robt. H. Graham	Peter B. Whytock
Ward 6	James H. McGhie	John J. Graham	John H. Adams

1909

MAYOR: Joseph Oliver

CONTROLLERS:		
	G. R. Geary	H. C. Hocken
	John J. Ward	Dr. W. S. Harrison

ALDERMEN

Ward 1	Daniel Chisholm	Andrew McMillin	Zephaniah Hilton
Ward 2	Thos. L. Church	John O'Neill, jr	Thomas Foster
Ward 3	Mark Bredin	J. W. Bengough	C. A. Maguire
Ward 4	Geo. McMurrich	Robt. C. Vaughan	Albert Welch
Ward 5	Robt. H. Graham	A. J. Keeler	John Dunn
Ward 6	James H. McGhie	J. J. Graham	John H. Adams

On May 31st, two Aldermen were elected for the new Ward 7, formerly West Toronto.

Ward 7 A. J. Anderson Wm. A. Baird

1910

MAYOR: G. R. Geary

CONTROLLERS:		
	F. S. Spence	Thos. L. Church
	John J. Ward	Thomas Foster

ALDERMEN

Ward 1	Thos. N. Phelan	Daniel Chisholm	Z. Hilton
Ward 2	John O'Neill, jr	Henry A. Rowland	Wm. J. Hambly
Ward 3	C. Alfred Maguire	Samuel McBride	Norman G. Heyd
Ward 4	George Weston	Geo. McMurrich	Albert Welch
Ward 5	John Dunn	Joseph T. V. May	Robt. H. Graham
Ward 6	Jesse O. McCarthy	Jas. A. McCausland	David Spence
Ward 7	A. J. Anderson	Wm. A. Baird	

1911

MAYOR: G. R. Geary

CONTROLLERS:		
	H. C. Hocken	F. S. Spence
	John J. Ward	Thos. L. Church

ALDERMEN

Ward 1	Daniel Chisholm	Z. Hilton	Thos. N. Phelan
Ward 2	John O'Neill, jr	Henry A. Rowland	Robt. M. Yeomans
Ward 3	C. Alfred Maguire	Norman G. Heyd	Samuel McBride
Ward 4	Geo. R. Sweeny	Geo. McMurrich	Geo. Weston
Ward 5	Joseph T. V. May	John Dunn	Robert H. Graham
Ward 6	Jesse O. McCarthy	Jas. A. McCausland	Fred. G. McBrien
Ward 7	A. J. Anderson	Wm. H. Baird	

1912

MAYOR: G. R. Geary

CONTROLLERS:		
	H. C. Hocken	Jesse O. McCarthy
	Thomas Foster	Thomas L. Church

ALDERMEN

Ward 1	Daniel Chisholm	Z. Hilton	Wm. J. Saunderson
Ward 2	John O'Neill, jr.	Henry A. Rowland	Robert M. Yeomans
Ward 3	C. Alfred Maguire	Samuel McBride	M. Rawlinson
Ward 4	George Weston	John Wanless, jr.	Geo. McMurrich
Ward 5	Robt. H. Graham	Joseph T. V. May	John Dunn
Ward 6	Fred. G. McBrien	David Spence	John A. Austin
Ward 7	A. J. Anderson	Samuel Ryding	

MAYORS

Emerson Coatsworth, K.C., 1906-1907. Joseph Oliver, 1908-1909.
G. R. Geary, K.C., 1910-1911; part of 1912.
Horatio C. Hocken, part of 1912; 1913-1914. Thomas L. Church, K.C., 1915-1921.

1913

MAYOR: H. C. Hocken

CONTROLLERS: Thomas Foster, John O'Neill, jr., Thos. L. Church, Jesse O. McCarthy

ALDERMEN

Ward 1	Wm. D. Robbins	Albert E. Walton	Wm. P. Hubbard
Ward 2	S. Morley Wickett	Charles A. Risk	Henry A. Rowland
Ward 3	Marmaduke Rawlinson	Alfred E. Burgess	Samuel McBride
Ward 4	John Wanless, jr.	George Weston	George McMurrich
Ward 5	John W. Meredith	John Dunn	Joseph T. V. May
Ward 6	Charles H. Maybee	Fred. G. McBrien	David Spence
Ward 7	A. J. Anderson	Samuel Ryding	

1914

MAYOR: H. C. Hocken

CONTROLLERS: James Simpson, Jesse O. McCarthy, Thos. L. Church, John O'Neill

ALDERMEN

Ward 1	Wm. W. Hiltz	Wm. D. Robbins	Albert E. Walton
Ward 2	Henry A. Rowland	S. Morley Wickett	Charles A. Risk
Ward 3	C. Alfred Maguire	F. S. Spence	Samuel McBride
Ward 4	John Wanless, jr.	Robt. H. Cameron	Louis M. Singer
Ward 5	John W. Meredith	Robt. H. Graham	John Dunn
Ward 6	David Spence	Charles H. Maybee	Walter H. Smith
Ward 7	Frank I. G. Whetter	Samuel Ryding	

1915

MAYOR: Thos. L. Church

Controllers John O'Neill, Thos. Foster, F. S. Spence, Joseph E. Thompson

ALDERMEN

Ward 1	Wm. D. Robbins	Albert E. Walton	Robt. M. Yeomans
Ward 2	S. Morley Wickett	Chas. A. Risk	Herbert H. Ball
Ward 3	C. Alfred Maguire	Samuel McBride	Jos. G. Ramsden
Ward 4	Robt. H. Cameron	Louis M. Singer	John A. Cowan
Ward 5	John Dunn	John M. Warren	John W. Meredith
Ward 6	David Spence	Joseph Gibbons	Thos. Roden
Ward 7	Samuel Ryding	Wm. H. Weir	

1916

MAYOR: Thos. L. Church

Controllers: Joseph E. Thompson, John O'Neill, Thos. Foster, R. H. Cameron

ALDERMEN

Ward 1	Wm. D. Robbins	Albert H. Wagstaff	Wm. W. Hiltz
Ward 2	Chas. A. Risk	John R. Beamish	Herbert H. Ball
Ward 3	C. Alfred Maguire	Jos. G. Ramsden	Samuel McBride
Ward 4	A. Russell Nesbitt	John A. Cowan	Louis M. Singer
Ward 5	Garnet A. Archibald	Robt. H. Graham	Wm. R. Plewman
Ward 6	Fred G. McBrien	Joseph Gibbons	D. C. MacGregor
Ward 7	Samuel Ryding	Frank G. I. Whetter	

1917

MAYOR: Thos. L. Church

CONTROLLERS:
Robt. H. Cameron
John O'Neill
Thomas Foster
Wm. H. Shaw

ALDERMEN

Ward 1	Wm. D. Robbins	Wm. W. Hiltz	Wm. H. Fenwick
Ward 2	John R. Beamish	Herbert H. Ball	Chas. A. Risk
Ward 3	C. Alfred Maguire	Jos. G. Ramsden	Alfred E. Burgess
Ward 4	A. Russell Nesbitt	John C. McMulkin	Louis M. Singer
Ward 5	Robt. H. Graham	Garnet A. Archibald	John Dunn
Ward 6	Donald C. MacGregor	Joseph Gibbons	Fred. G. McBrien
Ward 7	Samuel Ryding	Frank I. G. Whetter	

1918

MAYOR: Thos. L. Church

CONTROLLERS:
John O'Neill
Wm. D. Robbins
Samuel McBride
C. Alfred Maguire

ALDERMEN

Ward 1	Wm. W. Hiltz	Frank M. Johnston	Richard Honeyford
Ward 2	Herbert H. Ball	John R. Beamish	Chas. A. Risk
Ward 3	Jos. G. Ramsden	Fred. G. McBrien	Francis W. Johnston
Ward 4	A. Russell Nesbitt	John A. Cowan	John C. McMulkin
Ward 5	Robt. H. Graham	Wm. R. Plewman	C. E. Blackburn
Ward 6	Joseph Gibbons	Geo. Birdsall	Brook Sykes
Ward 7	Samuel Ryding	Wm. H. Weir	

1919

MAYOR: Thos. L. Church

CONTROLLERS:
C. Alfred Maguire
Robt. H. Cameron
Wm. D. Robbins
Samuel McBride

ALDERMEN

Ward 1	Frank M. Johnston	Richard Honeyford	Wm. W. Hiltz
Ward 2	John R. Beamish	John Winnett	Herbert H. Ball
Ward 3	Jos. G. Ramsden	Francis W. Johnston	Chas. W. Mogridge
Ward 4	A. Russell Nesbitt	John A. Cowan	John C. McMulkin
Ward 5	Robt. H. Graham	Wm. R. Plewman	C. E. Blackburn
Ward 6	Donald C. MacGregor	George Birdsall	Brook Sykes
Ward 7	Samuel Ryding	William Maher	Frank G. I. Whetter
Ward 8	William Williamson	Wm. W. Miskelly	F. W. Baker

In this year, it will be observed, the representation of West Toronto was increased: the new Ward 8 was established from the southern portion of Ward 1, and given a full quota of representatives.

1920

MAYOR: Thos. L. Church

CONTROLLERS:
C. Alfred Maguire
Joseph Gibbons
Robt. H. Cameron
Jos. G. Ramsden

ALDERMEN

Ward 1	F. M. Johnston	R. Honeyford	Wm. W. Hiltz
Ward 2	J. R. Beamish	Chas. A. Risk	John Winnett
Ward 3	F. W. Johnston	Alfred E. Burgess	Mrs. C. E. Hamilton
Ward 4	Joseph Singer	A. Russell Nesbitt	John A. Cowan
Ward 5	Clifford E. Blackburn	Wm. R. Plewman	James Phinnemore
Ward 6	Donald C. MacGregor	George Birdsall	Brook Sykes
Ward 7	Samuel Ryding	F. G. I. Whetter	William Maher
Ward 8	Fred. M. Baker	Francis M. Maxwell	Wm. M. Miskelly

In this year the first woman was elected to the City Council.

1921

MAYOR: Thos. L. Church

CONTROLLERS:	C. Alfred Maguire	Wm. W. Hiltz
	A. Russell Nesbitt	Joseph Gibbons

ALDERMEN

Ward 1	R. Honeyford	F. M. Johnston	Albert H. Wagstaff
Ward 2	John Winnett	Chas. A. Risk	John R. Beamish
Ward 3	A. E. Burgess	George Maclean Rose	Mrs. C. E. Hamilton
Ward 4	John A. Cowan	Mrs. Ethel Small	Joseph Singer
Ward 5	C. E. Blackburn	James Phinnemore	A. E. Hacker
Ward 6	George Birdsall	Donald C. MacGregor	Brook Sykes
Ward 7	Samuel Ryding	Frank G. I. Whetter	H. M. Davy
Ward 8	F. M. Baker	Geo. W. Cruise	F. R. Maxwell

1922

MAYOR: Charles Alfred Maguire

CONTROLLERS:	Thomas Foster	Wm. W. Hiltz
	Joseph Gibbons	A. Russell Nesbitt

ALDERMEN

Ward 1	Wm. A. Summerville	F. M. Johnston	Robert Luxton
Ward 2	John Winnett	Chas. A. Risk	John R. Beamish
Ward 3	Henry W. Hunt	Chas. A. Reed	Alfred E. Burgess
Ward 4	Joseph Singer	John A. Cowan	Mrs. Ethel Small
Ward 5	Wm. R. Plewman	A. E. Hacker	J. W. Benson
Ward 6	George Birdsall	Brook Sykes	D. C. MacGregor
Ward 7	Samuel Ryding	H. M. Davy	F. G. I. Whetter
Ward 8	Frederick M. Baker	Geo. W. Cruise	Francis M. Maxwell

1923

MAYOR: Charles Alfred Maguire

CONTROLLERS:	Thomas Foster	Joseph Gibbons
	Wm. W. Hiltz	Joseph Singer

ALDERMEN

Ward 1	Robert Luxton	Wm. D. Robbins	W. A. Summerville
Ward 2	J. R. Beamish	Chas. A. Risk	Wm. H. Shaw
Ward 3	Andrew W. Carrick	Henry G. Stanton	Frank Stollery
Ward 4	Robt. H. Cameron	Claude B. Pearce	Mrs. Ethel Small
Ward 5	J. W. Benson	Clifford E. Blackburn	Albert E. Hacker
Ward 6	George Birdsall	Donald C. MacGregor	Fred. G. McBrien
Ward 7	Wm. A. Baird	H. M. Davy	F. G. I. Whetter
Ward 8	F. M. Baker	F. R. Maxwell	Geo. S. Shields

APPENDIX "B"

TORONTO, THE NAME

By HELEN MERRILL EGERTON

Toronto has the distinction of being the only city on the Canadian shores of Lake Ontario which bears an Indian name. It is situated upon the slopes south of and northward beyond the ancient level of Lake Iroquois, the name applied today by geologists to Lake Ontario when referring to its having occupied a much wider area and deeper basin thousands of years ago. At Toronto, indications of its former shoreline have been traced along the hill which lies near and parallel to Dupont Street and which runs easterly from Avenue Road with various deviations to Scarborough Heights.

As one looks with admiration upon the graceful pines which crown the hill by Bathurst Street, or upon remnants of woodland along avenues now intersecting what once was a charming landscape known as Poplar Plains, which name has been preserved in one of the streets, or upon magnificent wide-spreading oaks in the neighborhood of Upper Canada College, at best one only can conjecture as to the appearance of these uplands before the falling away of primeval waters from their proximity.

Lake Ontario previously was known by several names, one of which was Cataraqui, with many variations in spelling, from *Gadaioque*, a fort in the water, the former Mohawk name of Kingston. Morgan's history of the Iroquois mentions that the Seneca named it *Neahga Tecarneodi*, the lake at *Neahga*, a Seneca village in 1650 near Youngstown at the mouth of the Niagara River, and that the Onondaga called it *Swageh Tecarneodi*, the lake at Oswego.

Besides this influence of locality upon geographical names, not only were the several dialects of the Six Nations different in some respects, but each branch of a nation had its own peculiar variations, from which one may form an idea of the difficulties which sometimes were to be encountered in pursuing the science of Indian terminology.

According to the Jesuit Relations Lake Ontario successively was named Iroquois, St. Louis, Catarokoui, Frontenac and Ontario.

In the Handbook of American Indians, a dictionary of Indian words published by the Smithsonian Institution at Washington, Ontario appears only in connection with the etymology of Ontariolite, a mineral. It is mentioned as being of Iroquoian origin, from *oniatara*, lake, and *io*, great, or beautiful, but is not included in what is practically a reprint of this work by the Federal Government of Canada.

In the early recorded history of this region it is noted that many Iroquois lived in 1688 in villages along the northern shores of Lake Ontario, and that the portage from Humber Bay was one route of the Iroquois to the Ottawa.

This portage, or old Indian path, led from the southern end of navigation on the Holland River to the mouth of the Humber where it terminated on the east side. Previous to 1681 it was known as *Teioiagon*, a landing place, which was the name of a small Seneca village near by. In the course of time it became generally known as the Toronto portage, while the river also which in later years was renamed the Humber, after a stream in the north of England, assumed the same name. This designation predominated over the official name of Fort Rouillé, too, a stockaded trading post built by the French in 1750 on Lake Ontario near the Humber River, so that after this fort had been abandoned in 1759, its site was designated on an old map of 1760 by a few wigwams and the words: Toronto, an Indian village now deserted.

Judging by what has been gathered from old maps and descriptions of the same, *Teioiagon*, which was situated on the eastern shore of Humber Bay, Fort Rouillé and Toronto, the Indian village, were practically identical.

Some who have had occasion to consider the origin of the name, claim that Toronto signifies: a place of meeting. Others have derived it from *karonta*, a Mohawk work meaning: trees in the water; while a minority have dismissed the subject simply by saying that it derivation is doubtful, thus easily obviating all difficulties and avoiding criticism. After considerable diligent inquiry as to the etymology of the word, one almost approves of the wisdom of the latter.

It is not difficult, however, to find more or less substantial evidence in support of whatever derivation happens to appeal to the fancy, and it is only from an accumulation of such argument that the origin of this word may be discovered.

It is rather curious that neither the Handbook of American Indians nor the Canadian reprint includes Toronto.

On Morgan's map of the territories of the Iroquois in 1720, *Deondo*, a log floating upon the water, appears on the site of Toronto as indicated by this map, while another authority claims that *Deondo* means: trees in the water, and that it is the correct form of the word.

While different forms and meanings of the name frequently have been noted, there is another, an unusual interpretation of the word a hint of which appears, perhaps, in Mulvaney's reference to Governor Simcoe's trip from Newark (Niagara-on-the-Lake) to Toronto by boat in 1793. As he entered the harbour his Indian guide informed him that the place was known as the Toronto or harbour.

It seems to be a somewhat similar signification which General John S. Clark bears in mind when he proceeds with his investigation into the etymology of this Indian place-name.

General Clark introduces the subject with the fundamental idea of the Indian in bestowing a geographical name—that it must distinctly describe some characteristic of the particular spot or locality designated. He also reasons that if several places bear the same name, the distinctive feature described must be common to all. Then, assuming that Toronto is derived from *kaniatare*, lake, and *iokaronto*, a gap, breach or opening, or simply *onto*, to open, he proceeds to enumerate several bodies of water once distinguished by the name of Toronto, or a word of similar meaning, such as Lake Simcoe, formerly Toronto, which he says was known as the lake door, or gateway, to the country of the Hurons; Lake Champlain, *Caniaderi Guaruntie*, from the Mohawk, *kanyatare*, lake, and *kanhohkdronde*, door, Lake Champlain having been termed by the Indians, the very gates of Canada; De Lamberville's *Kania-Toronto-Gouat*, the present Irondequoit Bay near Rochester, which resembles Toronto harbour, one authority claiming that *Teoronto*, almost a lake, is its proper name; while the Jesuit's Map of 1665 designates it as *Andia-Taronto-Ouat*. Variations of this compound name appear on other early maps.

In passing judgment upon evidence obtained from several sources, General Clark is of the opinion that Toronto signifies merely a body of water connected with the lake by an opening, which the aborigines, from another point of view, identified with a door, or gateway.

General Clark seems to be in error on one point only, when he associates Toronto, by a former name of Lake Simcoe, with its earliest known name, *Ouentaron*, by which it was known for a century, saying that this word probably is derived from *ontare*, lake, and *Taronto*, a door or gateway. According to one who, years ago, made a careful study of the Huron language, *Ouentaron* is derived from two Huron roots which, when combined, mean: fish-spearing; but the term, lake, is not incorporate in this Huron name.

Toronto, however, according to General Clark, beyond all doubt was associated in prehistoric days with several bodies of water remote from the city which it now designates and, possibly, too, with Toronto harbour contemporaneously with the former names of Lake Champlain and Irondequoit Bay.

APPENDIX "C"

JUDGES AND LAWYERS

By A. R. R. JONES

Since Hon. Mr. Justice Riddell in his Chapter on the Courts of Upper Canada dealt only with the earlier period of Provincial history, it is thought advisable to present biographical sketches of some of the more eminent Judges and lawyers in Toronto, following the retirement of Sir John Beverley Robinson. For convenience's sake the names of the Judges are given in alphabetical order:

Hon. John Douglas Armour was Chief Justice of Ontario from 1900 to 1902. He was a son of Rev. Samuel Armour, having been born in Otonabee Township, Peterboro' Co., Ontario, May 4th, 1830, and educated at the local schools, Upper Canada College and the University of Toronto of which he was gold medalist in classics in 1850. He was called to the Bar in 1853 and began practising in Cobourg in partnership with Hon. Sydney Smith. This partnership was dissolved in 1857 and in the sixties Mr. Armour formed connection with H. F. Holland which continued until the former's career at the Bar ended. He was made a Q.C. in 1867 and ten years later was appointed *puisne* judge of the Queen's Bench. He became a Chief Justice in 1887 and Chief Justice of Ontario in 1900, which position he held until 1902 when he became a Justice of the Supreme Court of Canada. He died in 1903.

Hon. Sir George William Burton, who was Chief Justice of Ontario from 1897 to 1900, was born at Sandwich, Kent, England, on July 21, 1818, the son of Admiral Guy Burton. He was educated at Rochester and Chatham and came to Canada in 1836. He studied law with his uncle, Edmund Burton at Ingersoll, Ont., and was called to the bar in 1842. Beginning his practice in Hamilton he was for many years solicitor for that city. He was made Q.C. in 1863 and was appointed Justice of Appeal in 1874. He was Chairman of the Commission appointed for the revision of the Ontario Statutes in 1885, was knighted in 1898 and resigned from the Chief Justiceship in 1900, the year in which he died.

Hon. Samuel Hume Blake was Vice-Chancellor of Ontario from 1872 to 1881. He was the son of Chancellor W.H. Blake, having been born in Toronto in 1835 and educated at Upper Canada College and the University of Toronto, where he obtained his B.A. in 1858. He was called to the bar in 1860 and was made a Q.C. in 1872, was appointed vice-chancellor the same year and resigned in 1881 when he resumed private practice. He died in Toronto in 1914.

Hon. William Hume Blake was Chancellor of Ontario from 1849 to 1862. He was born at Kiltegan Rectory in Ireland in 1809 the son of Rev. Dominick Edward Blake and was educated at Trinity College, Dublin, studying medicine and theology. He came to Canada in 1832 and for some time engaged in farming in the section now built up as Strathroy. He entered the study of law in 1835 and was called to the Bar in 1838, was elected member of Parliament in 1847 and appointed Solicitor General in 1849. The same year he was appointed Chancellor of the newly formed Court of Chancery, which office he held till March 1862, when he resigned because of ill health. In 1864 he accepted a judgeship in the Court of Appeals and died in Toronto Nov. 17th, 1870.

Hon. Sir John Alexander Boyd was Chancellor of Ontario from 1881 to 1916, was born in Toronto April 23rd, 1837, the son of John Boyd, principal of Bay Street Academy. He was educated at Upper Canada College and Toronto University taking his B.A. as a gold medalist in modern languages in 1860 and his M.A. in 1861. Called to the bar in 1863 he became a Q.C. in 1880 and was appointed Chancellor of Ontario May 3rd, 1881. From 1887 to 1916 he was President of the High Court of Justice in Ontario, was knighted in 1899 and made a K.C.M.G. in 1901. His death occurred in 1916.

Hon. Sir Matthew Crooks Cameron was Chief Justice of the Common Pleas from 1884 to 1887. He was born at Dundas, U.C. Oct. 2nd, 1822 and was educated at Hamilton, at the Home District grammar school, Toronto,and at Upper Canada College. In 1843 he entered on the study of law and was called to the Bar in 1849. His political career began as alderman for St. James's Ward, Toronto in 1859 and from 1861 to 1867 he represented North Ontario in Parliament. He was Provincial Secretary and Registrar of Ontario from 1867 to 1871. He was appointed Commissioner of Crown Lands in 1871 and to the Queen's Bench Nov. 15th, 1878. He died in Toronto June 25th, 1887.

Hon. William Henry Draper, who was president of the Court of Appeal from 1868 to 1877 was born in the Surrey suburbs of London March 11th, 1801. He came to Canada in 1820 and taught school at Port Hope for a short time after which he was called to the Bar in 1828. He was made reporter of the court of Queen's Bench November 1829, and was elected to represent Toronto in the House of Assembly of Upper Canada in 1836. He was Solicitor-general in 1837, also a member of the Executive Council and Aide-de-camp to Governor Sir George Arthur. He became Attorney-general of Upper Canada in 1840 and accepted a seat on the Queen's Bench in 1847. In 1856 he became Chief Justice of Common Pleas and in 1863 Chief Justice of the Queen's Bench. His death occurred November 2nd, 1877.

Hon. Sir William Glenholme Falconbridge became Chief Justice of the Court of Queen's Bench in 1900. He was born at Drummondville, Ontario, May 12th, 1846. He was educated at Barrie Grammar School, Upper Canada Model Grammar School and was a Gold Medalist in Modern Languages in the University of Toronto. He was master in the Seminary at Yarmouth, Nova Scotia, and afterwards a lecturer in Italian and Spanish in the University of Toronto. He was called to the Bar in 1871, became a Bencher of the Upper Canada Law Society in 1883, was created a Q.C. in 1885, a Justice of the Court of Queen's Bench in 1887, and Chief Justice in 1900. He was Knighted in 1908 and died on Feb. 8th, 1920.

Hon. Sir Thomas Galt held the position of Chief Justice of the Court of Common Pleas of Ontario from 1887 until 1894. He was the son of John Galt, novelist, and commissioner of the Canada Company, having been born in London, England, August 17th, 1815. His education was received in England and Scotland and after coming to Canada in 1833 he was in the employ of the Canada Company for six years. He was later Chief Clerk in the office of the Attorney General of Upper Canada and was called to the Bar in 1845, being created a Q.C. in 1858. His appointment as a Justice of the Common Plea took place in 1869 and he became Chief Justice of that division in 1887, retiring August 31st, 1894. He was Knighted in 1888 and died in 1901.

Hon. Sir John Hawkins Hagarty was Chief Justice of Ontario from 1884 to 1897. He was born in Dublin, Ireland, on December 17th, 1816, a son of Matthew Hagarty, Examiner of the Court of Prerogatives, Ireland. He studied law at Trinity College, Dublin, came to Canada as an undergraduate and settled in Toronto in 1835. He was called to the Bar in 1840, was an Alderman for St. Lawrence Ward in 1847 and was later a member of the Law Faculty of Trinity University. He was created a Q.C. in 1850 and in 1856 appointed a Justice of the Common Pleas and of the Queen's Bench in 1862. He was made Chief Justice of the Common Pleas in 1868 and of the Queen's Bench in 1878. He was appointed Chief Justice of Ontario May 6th, 1884 and was Knighted in 1897. He died in 1900.

Hon. Robert Alexander Harrison occupied the position of Chief Justice of the Queen's Bench of Ontario from 1875 to 1878. Born of Irish parentage at Montreal, August 3rd, 1833, he was educated at Upper Canada College and Trinity College, Toronto. He was Chief Clerk to the Attorney General of Ontario in 1854 and was called to the Bar with honors in 1855. He was created a Q.C. in 1867 and was made a Bencher of the Law Society in 1871. He represented a Toronto division in Parliament from 1867 to 1872 and was an arbitrator on the Ontario boundary question in 1877. His death occurred at Toronto November 1st, 1878.

Hon. Richard Martin Meredith has been Chief Justice of the Common Pleas, Ontario since 1912. He was born at London, Ontario, March 27th, 1847, was educated privately and at a military school. He read law with his brother, Chief Justice Sir William Meredith, and in 1869 was called to the Bar. He was appointed a justice of the Chancery Division, October 1st, 1890, and of the Court of Appeal November 11th, 1905. He served with the Volunteer Militia in 1866.

Hon. Sir William Ralph Meredith has been Chief Justice of Ontario since 1912. He was born in Westminster Township, County of Middlesex, Ontario, March 31st, 1840, was educated at London Grammar School and the University of Toronto. He was called to the Bar in 1861 and for many years practised his profession in London, Ontario. He was elected to the Legislature for London in 1872, was created a Q.C. in 1875 and was a leader of the Opposition in the Legislature from 1878 until 1894. He was Corporation Counsel for Toronto from 1888 to 1894 and was a member of the Commission for the revision of the Provincial Statutes in 1896. He was created Chief Justice of the Common Pleas October 5th, 1894, and received his Knighthood in 1896. Ob. 1923. He was ~~also~~ for a number of years Chancellor of the Univers

Hon. Sir Charles Moss was Chief Justice of Ontario from 1902 to 1912. He was born at Cobourg, March 8th, 1840, was educated at the public school and the Ontario Law School. In 1869 he was called to the Bar. He was made a Bencher in 1880, a Q.C. in 1881 and was a member of the Royal Commission for the revision of the Imperial Statutes affecting Canada in 1901. In April 1897 he was appointed a Justice of the Court of Appeal and was several times administrator of the Government. He was knighted in 1907. His death occurred in 1912.

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of the University

Hon. Thomas Moss was Chief Justice of Ontario from 1877 to 1881. He was born at Cobourg, August 20th, 1836, was educated at Toronto Academy and at Upper Canada College. He was a B.A. of Toronto University with triple first class honors and gold medals in classics, mathematics and moderns. He became a M.A. the next year, 1859. In 1860 he was presented to H.R.H. the Prince of Wales as the most distinguished alumnus of the University of Toronto. He entered the study of Law in 1858, was called to the Bar in 1861 and was created a Q.C. in 1872. He was a Law Reform Commissioner in 1875 and was appointed to the Court of Appeal the same year and two years later became first Chief Justice of Ontario. He was elected to represent West York in 1873 and died at Nice, January 4th, 1891.

Hon. Sir Oliver Mowat, who was Vice-Chancellor of Ontario from 1864 to 1872, studied law in the offices of Sir John A. Macdonald and Robert E. Burns. He was called to the Bar in 1841, became a Q.C. in 1855 and sat in Parliament as member for South Ontario from 1857 to 1864. He was commissioner for the consolidation of the Statutes and took an active part in the formation of the constitution prepared at Quebec in 1864 by the "Fathers of Confederation." In the same year he became Vice-Chancellor of Ontario, but in 1872 he resigned to become Premier of the Province, which position he held until the year 1896. During his term of office he was Attorney General and gave up the premiership to become Minister of Justice in the Dominion Cabinet. A year later he was appointed Lieutenant Governor of Ontario, which position he held until his death in 1903. He was born at Kingston July 22nd, 1820, the son of John Mowat, a Peninsular war veteran.

Hon. Sir William Mulock was appointed Chief Justice of the Exchequer Division of the High Court of Ontario in 1905. C. J. Ont. 1923 Born at Bond Head, Ontario, January 19th, 1843, he was educated at Newmarket Grammar School and the University of Toronto, of which he is become Cha & so continue +1931. He was called to the Bar in 1868 and made a K.C. in 1890, and was member for North York in the House of Commons from 1882 to 1905. He was appointed Postmaster General in the Laurier Government in 1896 and on his suggestion the Inter-imperial Postal Conference in 1898 adopted penny postage within the Empire. He established the Department of Labor at Ottawa and was the first Minister of Labor. During the war he was president of the Toronto and York Patriotic Association. V.C. Univ (Ont) Toronto

Hon. Sir James Buchanan Macaulay was Chief Justice of the Common Pleas from 1849 to 1856. He was a son of Dr. James Macaulay of the Queen's Rangers, having been born at Niagara December 3rd, 1793, and educated under Dr. Strachan at Cornwall Grammar School. He entered the army as an ensign in the 98th Foot, was a lieutenant in the Glengarry Fencibles in 1812 and took part in the attack on Ogdensburg, and the Battle of Lundy's Lane. He began the study of Law in 1818, was called to the bar in 1822 and was elevated to the King's Bench in 1829. He retired as Chief Justice of the Court of Common Pleas in 1856 after occupying the position for seven years. He was chairman of the Commission for the revision of statutes for which he refused any remuneration. In 1857 he was appointed Judge of the Court of Error and Appeal and died in Toronto, Nov. 26th, 1859.

Hon. Archibald McLean was president of the Court of Appeal of Upper Canada from 1863 to 1865. Born a son of Col. Neil McLean at St. Andrew's, Stormont County in April 1791, he served at Queenston Heights, the capture of York and was taken prisoner at Lundy's Lane. In 1815 he was called to the bar and practised his profession at Cornwall till 1837. He was elected to represent Stormont in the Legislative Assembly in 1820 and was twice Speaker of the House. In 1837 he moved to Toronto and in that year commanded the left wing in the skirmish at Montgomery's Tavern. He was appointed to the King's Bench March 23rd 1837, to the Common Pleas in 1850, to the Queen's Bench in 1856 and in 1862 became Chief Justice of the Queen's Branch. He died Oct. 24th, 1865.

Hon. William Proudfoot was appointed to the Vice Chancellorship of Ontario May 30th 1874, retiring in May 1890. He was the son of Rev. William Proudfoot, Superintendent of the theological college of the United Presbyterian Church at London, Ont., having been born near Errol, Perthshire, Scotland, Nov. 9th, 1823. He came to Canada in 1832 and was educated at London. Called to the bar in 1849 he was afterwards Master and Deputy Registrar of the Court of Chancery at Hamilton for three years. He was created a Q.C. in 1872 and on his retirement from the Vice Chancellorship in 1874 occupied the chair of Roman Law, Jurisprudence and History of English Law in the University of Toronto. His death occurred in 1903.

Hon. William Buell Richards was born at Brockville in 1814 and studied law under Judge Sherwood of the town. Subsequent to being called to the bar in 1837 he practised his profession there. He was elected to represent Leeds in the United Parliament from 1848 to 1851 and was Attorney General in the Hincks-Morin Ministry 1851 to 1853. Resigning to accept a *puisne* judgeship in the Court of Common Pleas June 25th, 1853, he became Chief Justice of that court ten years later. He was appointed to the Queen's Bench as Chief Justice of Upper Canada in 1868 and on the establishment of the Supreme Court of Canada in 1875 he was appointed Chief Justice, retiring in 1879. He was knighted in 1877 and died in 1889.

Hon. John Godfrey Spragge was Chief Justice of Ontario from 1881 to 1884. He came to Canada in 1820, having been born at New Cross, Surrey, England, Sept. 16th, 1806. Educated at the Home District Grammar School, York, under Reverend Dr. Strachan, he entered the study of law in 1823 and was called to the bar in 1828. Becoming a bencher in 1835 he was made Surrogate Judge of the Home District the next year, which position he held till 1841. In the year 1837 he was made Master of the Chancery and Registrar of the Chancery in 1844. He became Vice Chancellor in 1850 and Chancellor in 1869. His death occurred April 20th, 1884.

Rt. Hon. Sir Samuel Henry Strong was Chief Justice of Canada. He was the son of Rev. Samuel Spratt Strong for some time Chaplain to the forces at Quebec. Born at Poole, Eng., August 13th, 1825, he came to Canada in 1836. He studied law at Bytown (Ottawa) and Toronto and was called to the bar in 1849. He was a commissioner for the Consolidation of the Statutes of Canada and Upper Canada in 1856, became a Bencher in 1860 a Q.C. in 1863 and Vice Chancellor of Ontario in 1869. He was called to the Court of Error and Appeal in 1874 and to the Supreme Court of Canada in 1875. In 1892 he was made the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Canada and was knighted the following year. He was a member of the Judicial Committee of Her Majesty's Privy Council in 1897 and resigned as Chief Justice of Canada Nov. 18th 1902. He died Aug. 21st, 1909.

Hon. Philip Michael Matthew Scott VanKoughnet was Chancellor of Upper Canada from 1862 to 1869. Born the son of Col. VanKoughnet of Cornwall Jan. 26th, 1823, he was educated under Dr. Urquhart and served in the Militia during the Rebellion of 1837. He began the study of Law in 1838 and was called to the Bar in 1843. In 1850 he was made a Q.C. and was President of the Legislative Council sitting at Rideau in 1856. He was Commissioner of Crown Lands and Minister of Agriculture in 1857. He died in Toronto Nov. 7th, 1869.

Hon. Sir Adam Wilson who was Chief Justice of the Queen's Bench from 1884 to 1887, was born in Scotland in 1814 and came to Canada in 1830. He was called to the Bar nine years later and was made a Q.C. in 1850. He was Chairman of the Building Committee in charge of the erection of the main building at Osgoode Hall, was Mayor of Toronto in 1859 and 1860, being the first mayor to be elected by the people. He represented North York in the Legislature from 1860 to 1863 and was Solicitor General in 1862. He was appointed a Justice of the Queen's Bench in 1863, of the Common Pleas later in the same year and again to the Queen's Bench in 1868, becoming Chief Justice of the Common Pleas in 1878 and Chief Justice of the Queen's Bench in 1884. He retired in 1887, the year he was knighted, and died in Toronto Dec. 28th, 1891.

As far back as 1857 there were a senior and a junior county judge for York County, George Duggan and John Boyd occupying the respective positions. When Judge Duggan died he was succeeded by Judge Kenneth McKenzie in the early 'eighties. A few years later Judge McKenzie died and was succeeded by Judge Boyd as senior Judge. The vacancy caused by Judge Boyd's promotion was filled through the appointment of Judge Joseph E. McDougall and in 1891 Judge Edward Morgan was appointed second junior judge and Judge F. M. Morson as third junior judge.

The next vacancy occurred with the retirement of Judge Boyd. Judge McDougall became senior judge with Judge Morgan as junior judge and Judge Morson as second junior judge. When Judge McDougall died his position was filled by the appointment of Judge John Winchester and a few years later Judge J. Herbert Denton was appointed third junior.

In the year 1914 Judge Morgan retired at seventy-five years of age and Emerson Coatsworth, a former mayor of Toronto, was appointed in his place. Judge Winchester died in 1919 and Judge Coatsworth was promoted to senior judge, while Judge Denton was made first junior judge with Judge Morson as second junior judge. About the same time Judge Charles H. Widdifield was transferred from the County of Grey to Toronto as third junior judge and towards the end of 1921 Judge John Tytler was appointed fourth junior judge. In 1922 Judge Daniel O'Connell was appointed fifth junior judge.

The county court system has jurisdiction over all division courts, ten in number, which hold regular sittings outside of the city once every two months with the exception of two, which are held weekly in the City of Toronto and presided over by one of the six judges already mentioned. For many years Judge Morson presided over these two courts, namely, The First and Tenth Division Courts, on Tuesday and Thursday respectively of each week, and like Colonel Denison so well known as Toronto's senior magistrate, was noted for his concise and rapid decisions in the list of cases, which would come before him. The Division court cases, civil in their nature and involving as a rule small amounts of money in dispute, nevertheless required certain consideration in arriving at a settlement, but Judge Morson's keen insight into human nature, together with his thorough conception of law well qualified him in rendering not only quick but fair decisions.

In addition to the jurisdiction over the Division Courts the County Court system involves criminal jurisdiction in the General Sessions of the Peace and the County Judge's Criminal Court. The Sessions are held in March, May, September and December and the County Judge's Criminal Court sits weekly. Both these courts have jurisdiction in all but the most serious crimes. The civil jurisdiction of the County Court system consists in regular jury sittings four times a year at the same time that the Sessions are held and non-jury sittings are held monthly for ten months of the year.

The senior Judge of the County Court is also Judge of the Surrogate Court and as such has jurisdiction over all matters of probate and guardianship, passing executors' accounts, contestation of claims and all estate matters and in this is assisted by one of the junior Judges, who acts under his special authority in writing.

Ebenezer Forsythe Blackie Johnston, K.C., was one of Toronto's most prominent and well known barristers both in criminal and civil law. He was born at Cockburnspa in Berwickshire, Scotland, Dec. 20th, 1850, where he received a thorough scholastic training and came to Canada in his boyhood days. For a short time he took up farming as an occupation and was interested in educational matters. In 1876 he was sworn in as solicitor after studying law and was called to the bar in 1880. For a few years he practised in Guelph and upon receiving the appointment of Deputy Attorney General and Clerk of the Executive Council in 1885 came to Toronto, holding the position for four years. He was later appointed Inspector of Registry Offices, which position, owing to increasing practice, he resigned in 1894. He figured in a number of the most important murder cases in Ontario opposing the late B. B. Osler, K.C. Crown Counsel several times, and frequently acted as Crown Counsel at Provincial Assize Courts. He won distinction and success handling criminal cases, but later devoted his whole attention to civil law. In 1887 he was appointed commissioner to enquire into the working of municipal institutions and before his death on Jan. 29th, 1919 had occupied positions as president and director of several financial corporations.

Britton Bath Osler, one of Toronto's best known lawyers was the son of Rev. F. L. Osler, having been born at Tecumseth Parsonage, Simcoe County, June 19th, 1839. He was educated at Barrie Grammar School and at Rev. A. Hill's private school. He received his degree of LL. B. at the University of Toronto in 1862 having studied law under William Notman Q.C., Dundas, and later under Hon. James Patton. He was called to the Bar in the same year he took his degree and practised in Dundas till 1876 when he moved to Hamilton, where he was County Crown Attorney from 1874 to 1880. Moving to Toronto in 1882 as a member of the firm of McCarthy, Osler, Hoskin and Creelman he became a Bencher of the Law Society in 1885, having been created a Q.C. in 1876 by Ontario patent and receiving the same honor from the Marquess of Lorne in 1880. He was lecturer on Criminal jurisprudence in Toronto University in 1888.

His career was marked by the many important cases in which he acted. He was prosecuting counsel in the State trials arising out of the Riel Rebellion in 1885, in the Birchall murder trial at Woodstock 1890, in the proceedings against McGreevy and Connolly in obedience to an order of the House of Commons, and in the Hyams Brothers, the Hendershott and the Sternaman murder cases. The late Mr. Osler also did much civil work, being counsel for the Grand Trunk Railway Co., and for the Canadian Government in claims brought by the C.P.R. for insufficient construction of road through British Columbia, a case involving many millions of dollars and 250 days' sitting, in which the Government succeeded. He ran as a Liberal candidate for Welland in the general election of 1882 and is reputed to have declined the offer of Minister of Justice in the Tupper Administration in 1896. He died on February 9th, 1901.

Christopher Robinson, Q.C., was a son of Hon. Sir J. B. Robinson, C. B., having been born at Beverley House, Toronto, January 21st, 1828, and educated at Upper Canada College and King's College later taking his degree at Trinity University. He was called to the Bar in 1850 and was reporter of the Queen's Bench from 1856 to 1872. In 1885 he became a Bencher of the Law Society. For many years he travelled, only accepting special retainers. Finally devoting himself to his profession in Toronto he figured in many cases of public interest notably the case of Whalen, convicted in 1868 of the murder of Hon. T. D. McGee, M.P. when he argued for the Crown the writ of error after the trial. He appeared for the defence in the famous political libel suit of the Queen v. Wilkinson and made application to the court to have the late George Brown convicted for contempt for his attack on the late Sir Adam Wilson. In 1884 he argued before the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council the case of the Dominion Government in the arbitration with the Province of Manitoba respecting the boundaries of that province. In 1885 he was leading counsel for the Crown in the prosecution of Louis Riel at Regina for high treason and represented the Dominion Government in the arbitration with the C.P.R. arising out of construction of that road. In 1893 he was retained by Sir Charles Russell, then Attorney General of England, and Sir Richard Webster, formerly Attorney General of England, on behalf of the British Government in the Behring Sea arbitration with the United States and was specially complimented by the *London Times* for a brilliant speech at the conclusion of the argument. After this, he was offered a knighthood but gracefully declined. He was acknowledged the leader of the bar of Ontario and was recognized before the Supreme Court and Privy Council as the leader of the Canadian bar. He died on October 21st, 1905.

Hon. Edward Blake, lawyer and statesman, was the eldest son of the late Hon. William Hume Blake, Chancellor of Upper Canada and was born at Cairngorm, Ont., Oct. 13th, 1833. Educated at Upper Canada College and Toronto University he was called to the Bar in 1856 and created a Q.C. in 1864 and a Bencher in 1871. He was treasurer of the Law Society in 1879 and declined the Chancellorship of Upper Canada under Sir John A. Macdonald. He also declined the Chief Justiceship of Canada offered him by the Mackenzie Government and the Chief Justiceship of Ontario by Sir Wilfrid Laurier. He appeared frequently before the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council in many cases for the Dominion Government and in 1895 was chief counsel for the appellants in the Manitoba School case before the Privy Council. He had a long political career, being premier of Ontario after the Sandfield Macdonald Government was defeated in 1871. He resigned that office to give attention to Federal politics. Sir Oliver Mowat succeeded him as premier of Ontario but he was regarded as the father of the Liberal Government in Ontario. In Federal politics he was Minister of Justice in the Alexander Mackenzie Government in 1875 and on the return of Sir John A. Macdonald to power became leader of the Liberal Opposition till the general election of 1887 when he resigned and was succeeded by Sir Wilfrid Laurier. In 1892 he went to Ireland and became member for Longford in the British House of Commons, where he espoused the cause of Irish Home Rule. He died on March the 1st, 1912.

D'ALTON MCCARTHY, Q.C. belonged to an ancient Irish family. He was a son of the late D'Alton McCarthy, a solicitor, and was born at Oakley Park, Blackrock, near Dublin, Ireland, Oct. 10th, 1836. Accompanied by his parents he came to Canada in 1847. He was educated at Barrie Grammar School, and was called to the bar in 1858 entering upon his profession in partnership with his father and D'Arcy Boulton, Q.C. Elected a Bencher of the Law Society of Upper Canada in 1871 he was created a Q.C. the next year by the Earl of Dufferin. In the year 1879 he moved to Toronto after which he became engaged in many cases of public interest including appeals to the Privy Council in England. As a jury lawyer he was almost without an equal in Canada. A very keen and active interest was taken by him in politics and he was first returned as a member of the House of Commons in a by-election Dec. 14th, 1876, the vacancy in the seat having been caused through the death of J. H. Cameron, Q.C. In the House the late D'Alton McCarthy distinguished himself in debate and more than once declined a cabinet seat and appointment to the highest judicial position in the province. In 1889 he broke with his party in consequence of the position taken by the Cabinet on the Mercier Jesuits' Estates Act. After that he was independent in politics and during the régimes of Thompson, Bowell and Tupper he fought vigorously against all supporters of the Government in the Manitoba School question by touring all Canada and addressing large audiences. At the election of 1896 when the Conservative Government was defeated he was returned for both North Simcoe, which constituency he had represented since 1878 and for Brandon, Man. He was President of the McCarthy League, but took little interest in politics after that election. He died in May, 1898.

SIR ALLEN BRISTOL AYLESWORTH is sprung from United Empire Loyalist Stock. He was born at Newburgh, Ont. on the 27th November, 1854, and received his education at Newburgh Academy and Toronto University. From 1905 to 1911, he was a member of the Laurier Cabinet, at first as Postmaster General and subsequently as Minister of Justice. He has successfully practiced his profession in Toronto for very many years, and has appeared many times as Counsel before the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, representing before that body, in July, 1909, the Provinces in the dispute touching the reduction of representation in the House of Commons of the old Provinces of Canada, in consequence of the then recent census. He was a member of the Imperial Alaska Boundary Tribunal, appointed in September, 1903, and, together with Sir C. A. Felte, the other Canadian representative thereon, declined to sign the award, for reasons set forth in their minority report. He has always taken a keen interest in higher education and was a member of the Toronto University Commission in 1905. He represented Canada and Great Britain before the Hague Tribunal in the Fisheries reference in 1910.

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PART IV.

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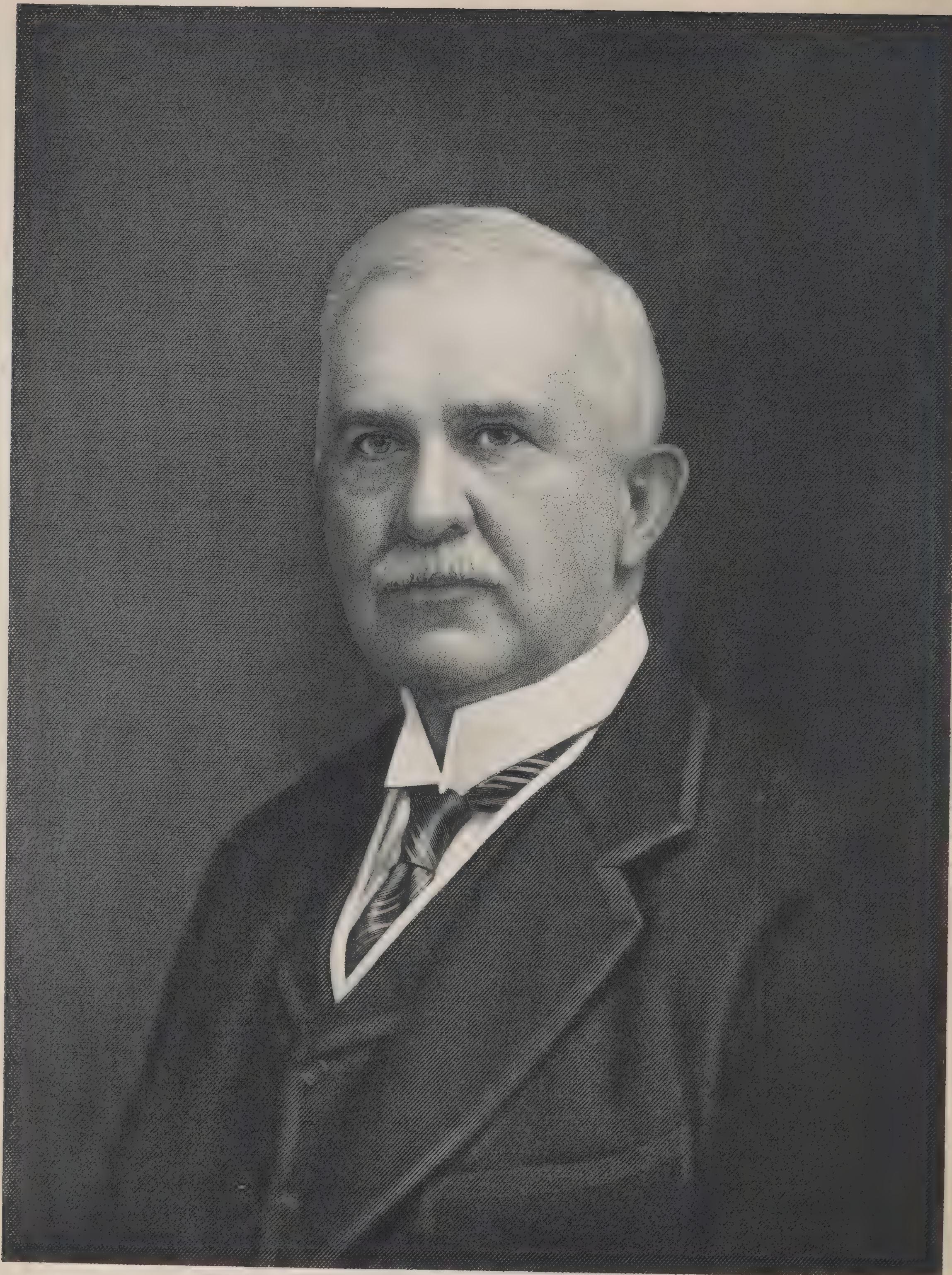

A. E. Kemp

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES
OF EMINENT CITIZENS

SIR EDWARD KEMP, K.C.M.G.—On the property taken up by Lieutenant Governor Simcoe in 1793 and named "Castle Frank," after his son Francis, there stands to-day an imposing residence, the home of the Hon. Sir Edward Kemp, manufacturer, one of the eminent citizens of Toronto and of Canada.

Sir Edward Kemp was born at Clarenceville, Quebec, August 11, 1858, the son of Robert and Sarah Ann (Bush) Kemp. His grandfather, a native of Yorkshire, had brought a family of four sons and four daughters to Canada in the early '30s, and after a brief sojourn in Montreal had removed to Toronto. He was a victim of the first epidemic of Asiatic cholera. Two of his sons, one of them being Robert, acquired a small schooner and organized a transportation company on the smallest possible scale. They bought fruit and farm produce in the Genesee country on the south shore of Lake Ontario, and carried it as far down the river as navigation would permit to the Montreal market. During the troubles of 1837 their schooner was seized and sunk by rebels, and the brothers trudged into Montreal in fighting humor. Both were soon found in volunteer companies taking the King's side in the controversy. After the Rebellion Robert Kemp settled on the bank of the Richelieu river, took unto himself a wife, and, like a true Loyalist, named his son Albert Edward, after the Prince of Wales.

The boy remained on the farm until he was sixteen years of age, having attended school at La Colle and Clarenceville, and then set out for Montreal to make his own way in the world. Times were hard and jobs were scarce, but young Kemp finally secured employment at the munificent salary of two dollars and a half a week with Prouse Brothers, hardware merchants. He soon proved himself worthy of a better position, and in course of time became bookkeeper with this firm. From that desk he went adventuring as a business man, when he and his cousin established a wholesale hardware store at No. 430 St. Paul Street, and won a moderate success. The firm bought considerable quantities of sheet metal goods from Thomas McDonald, who had a factory on Queen street in Toronto. Thus Mr. Kemp was brought into touch with Mr. McDonald, who proposed that they enter into partnership. In 1885 this arrangement was effected and Mr. Kemp came to Toronto. He did not win any sudden success, although his abilities as an organizer were reflected in increasing sales; not until he bought out Mr. McDonald and secured full control did he taste any measure of prosperity. The business was reorganized as the Kemp Manufacturing Company, W. A. Kemp joining his brother in the administration, and a lively sales campaign was begun in the Maritime Provinces and also in Western Canada. The "line" was enlarged, modern principles of merchandising were adopted, and soon the company was on the high road to success. In 1911 it was reorganized under the name of the Sheet Metal Products Company, when a number of department heads of proved efficiency and loyalty were admitted to an interest in the business, now the largest of its kind in Canada, with branches at Toronto, Montreal, Winnipeg, Vancouver, Calgary and Edmonton.

Sir Edward Kemp's public life began with a term of two years, 1895 and 1896, as president of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association. He was president of the Board of Trade in 1899 and 1900, and was active in his advocacy of improved transportation facilities, more favorable freight rates for Toronto shippers, and of a better equalized municipal assessment. In 1900 he entered Parliament, being elected for the constituency of East Toronto, and sitting for two terms. He was defeated in 1908, but was a candidate again in 1911—the Reciprocity election—and easily won the seat. His usefulness to the Conservative party in opposition had been fully appreciated by his colleagues, and when Sir Robert Borden was called upon to form a cabinet, Hon. A. E. Kemp was invited, on October 6, 1911, to become a minister without portfolio.

Eleven years of Parliamentary work—and then the bottom of the world fell out. Ottawa was the storm centre of the war, so far as Canada was concerned, and the members of the cabinet began to find twenty-four hours all too short a day, considering the amount of work that was to be done. An army was being raised. It immediately became necessary for the Government to purchase immense quantities of equipment and supplies of all sorts. Improprieties of administration were revealed at the session of 1914-15, and on May 8, 1915, the Premier gave an undertaking to appoint a war purchasing commission. He selected as chairman Hon. Mr. Kemp, and gave him and his colleagues, George Galt and H. Laporte, a free hand to put all government purchasing on a sound business basis. It was not an easy task—to meet the reproaches of party friends, to clip the ambition of men who imagined that they could secure by influence extraordinary concessions, to see through the plans of schemers, and to narrow the margin of profit for successful tenders. The work was well done, and when Sir Sam Hughes resigned his portfolio of Militia and Defence in November, 1916, Hon. Mr. Kemp was clearly a logical successor, and was subsequently appointed, November 23, 1916. He administered the department with efficiency, and in recognition of his service the order of Knight Commander of St. Michael and St. George was conferred upon him by His Majesty the King, on February 13, 1917. Upon the formation of the Union Government he was asked to accept the office of Minister of Overseas Military Forces of Canada, with headquarters in London, being appointed October 12, 1917. At the general election, December, 1917, he was re-elected to Parliament by a large majority.

No one can appreciate fully the scope of that extraordinary department of government of which Sir Edward was the head. Canada had sent 420,000 men overseas. They had to be fed and clothed and equipped. There were constant problems of administration to settle, problems with respect to the mutual relationship of Canadian and British forces on the field and in camp. All organization centered in the minister. All responsibility rested upon him. He proved himself thoroughly capable in the selection of his aides, in his negotiations with the British Government, and in the general conduct of the department. He was gazetted a Commissioner and Plenipotentiary from January, 1919, with power to sign in respect of the Dominion of Canada any treaties, conventions or agreements in connection with Peace Congress.

In 1919 he returned to Canada, having surmounted the difficulties of demobilization, and having made a complete settlement with the British Government on behalf of Canada. So extensive and varied were the activities of the Overseas Ministry that a large volume of more than five hundred pages was required for a report issued in 1919. Sir Edward Kemp outlined his work as Overseas Minister in a speech in the House of Commons on May 27, 1919, which speech he concluded as follows:

> We must realize that the war has made a new world. It certainly has made a new Canada, a very different Canada from what it was before the war. It is necessary not only for the soldier to fit himself into new conditions, but for the whole Canadian people to fit themselves into new conditions and to understand what the new conditions mean. Of all the soldiers who crossed the seas from different parts of the world to take

> part in this war, none of them has a better country in every sense of the word to return to than Canada's soldiers. This is not a mere commonplace statement, for our soldiers have learned what the habits of the people are in other places than Canada, and the more we have seen of conditions as they exist in other places, the more impressed from every point of view have we become of the magnificence of the country which is our heritage.
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> In closing, let me say that I understood to a great extent the responsibilities which I was assuming when after some misgivings I accepted the task of administering the overseas forces of Canada. The task was a difficult one; it taxed all my energies, but I would venture to say this, that I was always desirous of, and always aimed at, administering the overseas forces in such a manner as would meet with the approval of the Canadian people, once they were in a position to understand all the circumstances.

Press despatches of early August, 1920, announced that Sir Edward Kemp had returned uncashed all cheques for salary for his services rendered to the country, and that he did not intend to make any charge for expenses incurred whilst on public business. Sir Edward Kemp was summoned to the Senate, November 4, 1921.

He is a director of the National Trust Company and of the Imperial Life Assurance Company, and is a generous friend of numerous philanthropic and educational institutions. His clubs are the York, National, Toronto, Albany, Royal Canadian Yacht, Toronto Hunt, Lambton Golf, Toronto Golf, Ontario Jockey—all of Toronto; the Manitoba of Winnipeg; and the Rideau and Country of Ottawa. His favorite recreations are hunting and fishing. In religious faith he is a Methodist.

Sir Edward Kemp married, in Montreal, in 1879, Celia A. Wilson (Lady Kemp), daughter of John Wilson, of Montreal. They are the parents of three children: Alice I., who is now Mrs. Norman D. Perry, of Toronto; Florence E., now Mrs. A. H. C. Proctor, of Toronto; and Hazel B., now Mrs. A. B. Colville, of Montreal.

TIMOTHY EATON—Between the establishment of a small general store at Kirkton, Ontario, in 1857, and the vast Eaton mercantile organization of the present there are two connecting links, the industry and organizing power of Timothy Eaton, the founder, and the vision and courage of Sir John Craig Eaton, his son, and the recently deceased head of the great Eaton interests. A pioneer merchant of the Province, Timothy Eaton's experience extended over a period at one extreme of which he bartered his goods for produce raised in the surrounding country, while at the other end of his busy life his check for almost any amount would be unquestioningly honored at any bank in the Dominion. He became the dominant factor in commercial life in his city, was recognized as one of the great merchants of his day, and spent his life in the upbuilding of an organization that stands as a distinctively Canadian institution. The history of his city contains the record of his constantly successful operations, conducted always in accordance with the strictest principles of integrity and fair dealing, and his reputation as a merchant of rare ability endures undiminished. The surgical wing of the Toronto General Hospital stands as a memorial to him, and symbolizes, in its mission of service and well doing, the ruling motives of his life. Throughout a long and busy career he labored diligently for the upbuilding of an enterprise that should embody the finest developments of general merchandising and that should offer complete and essential service to the public. The story of his success, witnessed by the present standing of the business he founded, is outlined below.

Timothy Eaton was a member of a family, Scotch in origin, of two centuries residence in Ireland. Agriculture offered the members of the family their principal occupation. Timothy Eaton was born in 1834 on his father's farm at Clogher, County of Antrim, Ireland, thirty miles from Belfast and not far from Slemish, famed in Irish legends as the place where St. Patrick tended sheep during his sojourn in Ireland. He was the youngest of a family of nine children and, his father dying before the child's birth, the mother faced the future with a dependent family and no means of support except the revenue from her farm.

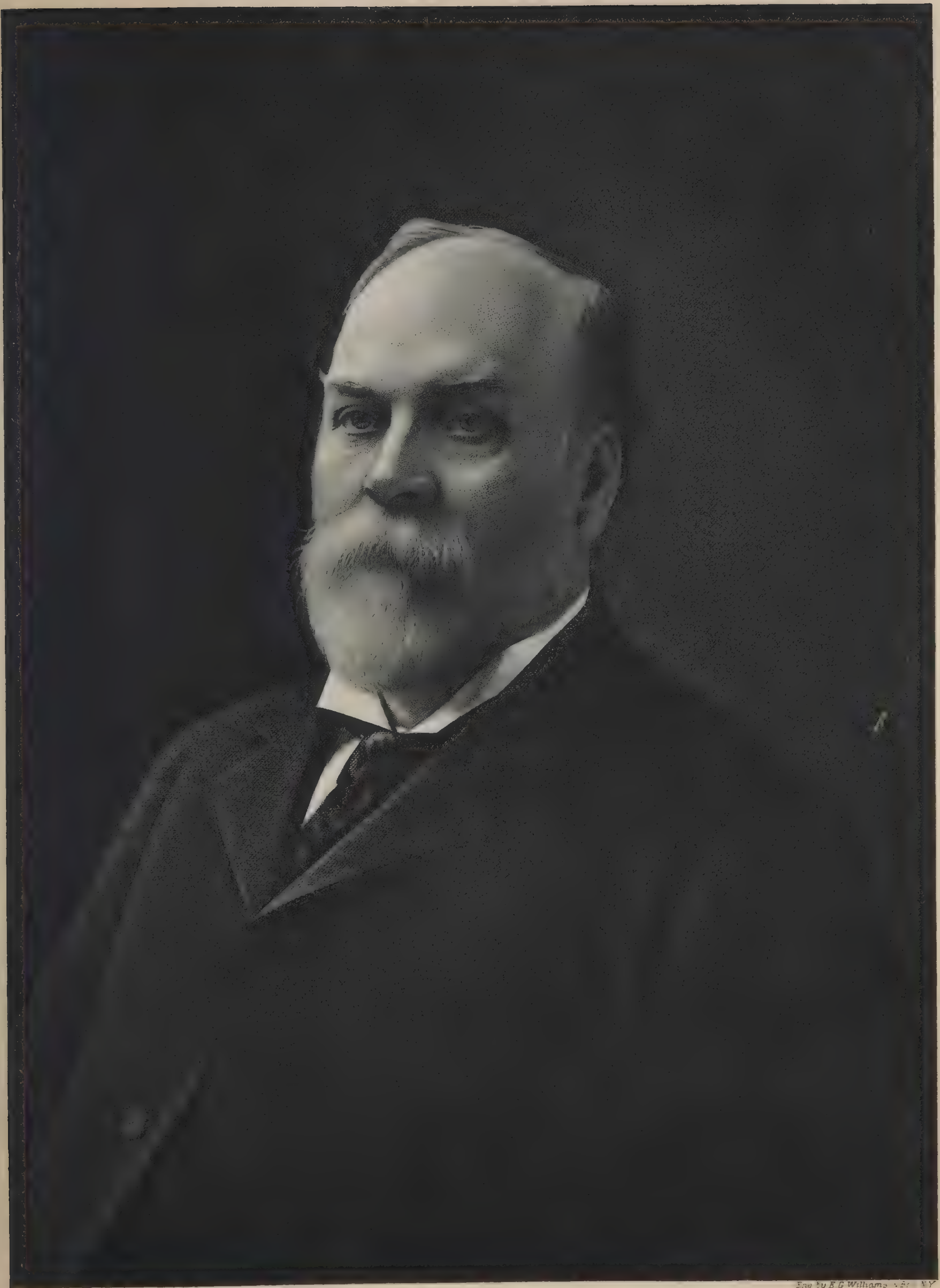
She was, however, ambitious for her children and gave them the benefits of an education at the national school in Clogher. In the Black Famine year of 1846, when the potato crops failed, the eldest son emigrated from Ireland, and at the same time Timothy Eaton was apprenticed to a draper at Portglenone, a small market town on the banks of the River Bann. At the end of five years he received his wages, amounting to about £100, and took passage to Canada.

Arriving in Canada about 1855, Timothy Eaton soon saw his way to open a store at Kirkton, in Huron county, which he did in 1857. At that time there was little money in circulation, and trading of goods for produce was the order of the day. Railways were unknown, and the merchant was compelled to do his own freighting, hauling his produce and goods to and from the market by wagon and ox-team. After a short stay at Kirkton, Mr. Eaton moved to St. Mary's and there for several years conducted a store. He then decided to move to Toronto, where money was sufficiently plentiful to permit business to be conducted on a cash basis, being the first to introduce cash dealing and standing behind the goods he sold by offering to refund money if goods were not satisfactory. This he always regarded as the only sound and honest system, and this he made the basis of his operations in the city.

In Toronto Mr. Eaton opened a small store on Yonge street, below Queen, and these quarters were abandoned for a more commodious location at No. 178 Yonge street in 1869. In 1883 these quarters were vacated when still more desirable accommodations were secured at No. 190 Yonge street, the company's present address. The vision and judgment of the founder were shown in this last move, which provided a home for the company with possibilities for expansion that could never have been secured in the block below Queen street. Here he gave his undivided time to The T. Eaton Company, Limited, taking just pride in the favor into which his store grew in the Toronto community, and striving tirelessly for the attainment of the finest in merchandising art. Nowhere, as in America, has a store, combining many branches of its business like The T. Eaton Company, Limited, with immense stores in Toronto and Winnipeg, separate mail order branches at Moncton, Regina and Saskatoon, factories in Toronto, Montreal and Hamilton, and buying offices in every prominent market of the World, been placed on such a high plane, making its founder, Timothy Eaton, one of the outstanding geniuses of the day. His name is written in North American commercial history by the side of such world-famous merchants as Alexander T. Stewart, Marshall Field, and John Wanamaker.

While Timothy Eaton was absorbed in his business, he was ever mindful of his duties in regard to the welfare of his fellows, and he was a liberal supporter of many charitable and philanthropic institutions, one of his last acts being to make a generous gift to the Toronto General Hospital, whose work his son, Sir John Craig Eaton, made a special concern. He was a member of Avenue Road Methodist Church, and the affairs of the denomination received his hearty co-operation.

In September, 1899, Mr. Eaton suffered a broken thigh and other injuries in a runaway accident near Toronto Junction. He was driving to his farm at Islington when the horses became frightened and he was



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thrown from the carriage. He never afterward recovered the full use of his injured limb, and to a large extent used a wheel chair on tours of inspection in his store. He was always a lover of horses, and unfortunately suffered another accident through their use, this time at Rosedale. In 1905 and 1906 he made two journeys to England, the last time in company with Mrs. Eaton, making a motor tour of that country. During the summer months his home was at "Ravenscrag," near Windermere, Muskoka, where he derived great enjoyment from his steam yacht, "Wanda," and his many other out-door activities.

Mr. Eaton married, in St. Mary's, Ontario, Margaret Wilson Beattie, of Woodstock, who survives him. Her influence in the Eaton business has been beyond measure, and her husband was always the first to acknowledge her practical talents and to seek their aid. Mrs. Eaton was one of the members of the original board of directors, composed entirely of members of the Eaton family, when the joint stock company was formed, but the many demands upon her time and strength caused her to request that she be relieved of these responsibilities. The Eaton Memorial Church erected in memory of Timothy Eaton, and conceived and planned by Mrs. Eaton, is peculiarly the expression of her constant devotion, for she personally superintended the details of architecture and decoration that have made the edifice at once an impressive monument to a noble life and a beautiful place of worship. Mr. and Mrs. Eaton were the parents of the following children: Mrs. Charles Burden; Mrs. J. S. Burnside; Edward Young, who died October 3, 1900; William F.; John Craig, afterward Sir John C. Eaton, a sketch of whom follows.

Timothy Eaton died January 31, 1907. Suitable and love-inspired memorials to him are not lacking in the city where his interests centered, but his most splendid monument is that great business which he himself reared in a spirit of true service and worthy accomplishment. In him were blended unusual qualities and virtues, and he realized through them noble aims, thousands sharing in the benefits of his labors.

SIR JOHN CRAIG EATON, K.B.—When place was originally given to Sir John Craig Eaton in the present history of "The Municipality of Toronto" it was that accorded to a man whose works were gauged by no ordinary measure and who, in the vigor and health of life's prime, had but taken a deep breath after the exhausting labors of war before entering again upon a constantly broadening program of effort, from which the chief beneficiaries would be, as always, his fellowmen. Now, with the time present for the compiling of that record of distinguished usefulness, he has gone from the scene of his service, called away as the sun of his life had but reached its zenith, before his shadow had yet fallen toward the East. In outlining the relation of this man, great in the truest sense of the word, to his time, his biographer could well enumerate all of the interests, causes and activities that engage men who face the obligations that their means and opportunities entail, and then place opposite these items the total of the time, labor and material support that his strength permitted him to yield. There was no sphere of human endeavor, of high conception and aim to which his influence did not extend, and to them he brought a spirit of self-abnegation, an unsurpassed generosity, a consecrated stewardship that made all of his works of value beyond estimate. This record attempts the recital of his multitudinous interests and the inclusion of the words of regard and appreciation of his fellows in all walks of life. It is to stand as one of the tributes of his time to a Canadian whose patriotism and practical humanitarianism knew no bounds.

Sir John Craig Eaton was a son of Timothy and Margaret W. (Beattie) Eaton, (see preceding sketch). Throughout his life he had no more marked characteristic than his earnest reverence for his parents, no surer guide than the counsel he had had from them, no deeper desire than to measure up to their ideals for him. On one occasion, a year or two prior to his death, at a dinner given by the departmental heads of The T. Eaton Company, Limited, when he was presented with a fine portrait of his father, painted by E. Wyly Grier, he denied a persistent rumor that he had contemplated selling the business founded by his father in the following words: "There is not enough money in the world to buy my father's name."

John Craig Eaton was born in Toronto, April 28, 1876, and attended the Toronto Model School, there coming under the instruction of Angus McIntosh. As a boy his inclinations and his father's encouragement took him into the Eaton store on Saturdays and during the school holiday seasons, and he became expert at the parcel desk. At other times he was found in the engineer's room, watching and helping as circumstances permitted, and he was successively parcel boy, clerk, assistant in the pay office, and floor walker, learning the details of the employment office, the mail order branch, and later becoming manager of the small wares and dress goods department. In 1898 he became a director of the business and in 1900 he was made vice-president and a director of the company, following the death of his brother, Edward Young Eaton. It is related that at this time Timothy Eaton, in one of his characteristic brevities, told his son that the qualifications for the office were to be able to say "yes" and "no," and to be able to decide which one to say at the right time. Through diligent application and study he became a master of merchandising, gaining a broad and comprehensive knowledge that enabled him, in 1907, to take up the work laid down by his father. This work he enlarged in remarkable degree within a brief period, instituting departments and methods that made the organization supreme in its field, with immense stores in Toronto and Winnipeg, separate mail order branches at Moncton, Regina and Saskatoon, factories in Toronto, Montreal and Hamilton, and buying offices in every prominent market of the world. During Sir John's later years the following was written concerning the Eaton organization: "It has become proverbial to say that Eaton's is the greatest general purpose store in Canada . . . . and that among the few tip-top big things in Canada, such as the Canadian Pacific Railway, the Canadian National Exhibition, and the Mendelssohn Choir, the Eaton store is one of the biggest."

A volume might be written concerning incidents of special moment in connection with Sir John's part in the upbuilding of the great Eaton enterprise, of his planning of the Winnipeg branch in support of an abiding faith in the future of the West, and of many other progressive movements fostered by him with uniformly happy outcome, but this record is one of generalities rather than of particularities, or principles rather than the grades of their development. Sir John Craig Eaton has no more sure claim to membership among the great humanitarians of his time than the welfare work established among the large number of Eaton employees and the reforms he inaugurated in hours of business. Of these the most conspicuous was the courageous move on the occasion of the Golden Jubilee celebration of the foundation of the business in 1919 to reduce working hours, maintain a Saturday half-holiday almost throughout the year, and to close all stores and factories entirely on Saturdays during two summer months. Timothy Eaton was a pioneer in the more humane dealing with store and factory employees, and the course he laid out in that regard his son faithfully pursued and, where possible, extended. When the father announced the policy of selling for cash only and at one price, he looked forward to shorter hours. The first move in this direction came when the store did not open for evening business during the Christmas season. Then came the five o'clock closing. To induce people to shop on Friday and shorten the working day on Saturday, the "bargain day" was established. Then followed the greatest boon, which Sir John announced in his father's words: "It will not be in my day," he told his son, "but I hope you will live to see the store closed all day Saturday. The week's work will be done between Monday morning and Friday evening. Saturday will be a day for play. Sunday will be a day for rest and worship, and people will return to work on Monday morning refreshed in body and spirit." So came about the Saturday half-holiday and a full day for "play" during July and August.

Interest in the employee, however, did not stop with working hours. The head of the Welfare Department is assisted by the head of section in each department of the vast organization—whose duty it is to report on any case of sickness, of distress or trouble generally. Included in its equipment are two hospitals, one in the store and one in the factory,with qualified nurses in charge. There is also a home-visiting staff of nurses, and their work is assisted by an X-ray and dental clinic, where proper diagnosis and treatment may be secured. The Eaton Boys have their club, with a director who supervises their sports and keeps an eye on their work as well. The boys are encouraged to continue their studies, and an outcome of this is seen in the fourteen scholarships which the firm has maintained at the Ontario College of Art. If it is photography which attracts the boy, he may join the Eaton Camera Club and participate in the annual competition. It must have been his own fondness for outdoor sports that inspired Sir John to maintain the boy's camp at Victoria Park. With its well-set-up tents, dining tent and swimming tank, it is the delight of the youngsters, who may spend two weeks each summer at the camp. Some spend their vacations there, others prefer to use the privilege while at work, and the week-end always provided a big time. Another community feature which has been encouraged by Sir John is the Eaton Choral Society, which has two hundred members, and in 1921 gave a highly successful concert in Toronto.

When, in 1919, the employees of the Eaton firm decided to present its head with a testimonial expressing their appreciation of his consideration for their welfare, and the shortening of the hours in the store, the matter was broached to Sir John and he intimated that it should take the form of aid to suffering children. Accordingly the $20,000 that had been raised by the employees was devoted to the erection of an X-ray wing to the Hospital for Sick Children, and also the endowing of a cot in the name of Sir John. In making the gift the spokesman of the employees said: "We, the many hundreds of men, women, boys and girls who will benefit so immeasurably by the extra hours thus afforded us for rest and recreation, desire to commemorate the occasion with some tangible and permanent evidence of our appreciation and of the high esteem in which you are held. Knowing how keenly you are interested in the welfare of suffering little ones, we feel that our tribute could take no more acceptable form than the endowment of something permanently helpful." This presentation was made on June 24, 1919, at the Armories, where a great throng of the employees had gathered. "Words fail me in expressing appreciation of this gift," said Sir John. "It gives me the greater pleasure because of the fact that it can be turned over to the Children's Hospital. I hope the X-ray room will alleviate the suffering of the little ones. We all love children—God bless them. I hope that the all-day Saturday holiday will be enjoyed by one and all. It was my father's wish and I am thankful now to be able to carry it out."

The war record of Sir John C. Eaton showed how thoroughly he put his heart and his energy as well as his financial resources into the patriotic endeavor to aid the allied cause. It is safe to say that in the sum total of the material aid he gave to his country's cause no other Canadian approached him. When war broke out in August, 1914, he immediately offered $100,000 to equip the Eaton Machine Gun Battery with quick-firing Vickers-Maxim guns, mounted on fifteen armored trucks. The government gladly accepted his offer, and the armoured cars went overseas with the second contingent. In the first month of the war Sir John also placed his private yacht, "Florence," at the disposal of the government. The offer was accepted, and the boat was used for patrol work on the Atlantic coast. His wireless station, having a radius of 1,000 miles, was also handed over for the use of the government early in the war. But the chief contribution that Sir John made to the prosecution of the war was the encouragement he gave to his employees to enlist, by paying the married men who went their entire salary while in active service, and half salary to the single men. When the conflict began there was no indication that it would develop into such a titanic struggle and last so long. Sir John's undertaking to care for his enlisted employees and their kin while the war lasted thus grew into a tremendously heavy liability. But he did not flinch from what it involved. He kept faith with the men who went to war.

It cost the firm $2,280,000 in wages for the men who went overseas. During the war there were 3,327 Eaton employees enlisted in the fighting forces. From the Toronto store and factories went 2,200, from Winnipeg 1,101, and from the foreign offices of the firm 26 men. Of this total, 749 were casualties, 238 being killed in action or dying of wounds, while 470 were wounded. Eaton employees won over one hundred decorations. Soon after the end of the war, when the Eaton employees had returned, Sir John gave them a banquet, and they responded a little later by showing in a tangible way their appreciation of all his war effort by presenting their employer and Lady Eaton with a magnificent golden plaque, bearing this inscription:

> Presented to Sir John Craig Eaton and Lady Eaton by the men of The T. Eaton Co., Limited, who served in the Great War, 1914-1918, as an expression of their regard and appreciation of the kindness and generosity which made easier their going, their fighting, and their return.

In addition to this work Sir John C. Eaton was generous in his aid during the war in the Red Cross, the Navy League, and the Young Men's Christian Association. As an acknowledgment by a grateful government of the aid this patriotic citizen had rendered in time of need, Sir John was made a Knight Bachelor and a lieutenant-colonel. His knighthood came on the King's birthday in 1915.

Organized charitable work had in him a most devoted friend and his benefactions covered a wide field. Lady Eaton was his constant associate in good works as in home and social life, and many of their gifts were jointly made. The Toronto "Saturday Night" describes Sir John as "a philanthropist more practical than Carnegie." The cause of education knew his loyal support and he was a member, valued and useful, of the Senate of Victoria College, Toronto, also serving as a member of the board of governors of the University of Toronto. He was an honorary governor and a member of the board of trustees and finance committee of the Toronto General Hospital, and in 1910 made a gift to that institution of a sum sufficient to build and equip a surgical department in memory of his father. This is known as the Timothy Eaton Memorial Wing, and in honour of his father he greatly assisted his mother in building the Timothy Eaton Memorial Church on St. Clair avenue. The Navy League of Canada, the Methodist National Campaign of the Church Foreward Movement, the Royal Ontario Museum, the Young Men's Christian Association, and the Young Women's Christian Association were likewise the recipients of his generous gifts, which in their amount and scope were princely. His gift of $500,000 to the Department of Medicine of the University of Toronto is another instance of the practical wisdom and extent of his benefactions. A striking picture of the timely and spontaneous nature of Sir John's practical philanthropy is reflected in his action at the time of the Halifax disaster in December, 1917. First news of the explosion which wrecked the maritime city was received in Toronto in the middle of the morning, and before the average citizen had grasped the full extent of the tragedy Sir John had ordered a special train outfitted with relief supplies to be rushed to the scene. The same afternoon the train, with Sir John himself aboard, was on its way to the stricken city.

In addition to the presidency of The T. Eaton Company, Limited, Sir John was a director of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, the Dominion Bank, an honorary director of the Canadian National Exhibition, and officially connected with many other interests. He was a member of the York Club, National Club, Royal Canadian Yacht Club, Lambton Golf and Country Club, Royal Hamilton Yacht Club (Hamilton), Manitoba Club (Winnipeg), and the Merchants' Club, of St. Gall, Switzerland. He was commissioner for Toronto of the Canadian Baden-Powell Boy Scouts and gave himself enthusiastically to its program of work among boys. Sir John was an ardent yachtsman and motorist. He owned the finest yachts on the lake, first the "Tecla," which he disposed of, and then the "Florence," which he handed over to the government during the war, and which was used for patrolling purposes on the coast of Labrador. In this connection it is interesting to note that he was one of the first to make use of wireless telegraphy, which he installed on his yacht, by means of which on cruises he kept constantly in touch with the store, which was likewise equipped. He was also owner of the first automobile that came to Canada, and was the original owner of No. 1 license in Ontario. Sir John was a great friend of the late Sir Ernest Shackleton, the Arctic and Antarctic explorer, and, when he was last in Canada, volunteered to help him to the extent of $100,000 in the exploration of the last unexplored tract of sea in the world, namely the Beaufort sea, which lies to the extreme north of Canada. Not long before Sir Ernest's death the noted explorer sent a picture post card to Sir John, inscribed "To Jack from Shack," and Mr. Eaton, showing it to some friends, said that it was one of his most prized treasures.

Sir John's relation to his time was unique in that, without holding a single office within the gift of his fellows, he was nevertheless a public figure in a very real sense. He made for himself a distinctive place in his community and in the Dominion, and through use, as wise as it was generous, of his great wealth he did a vast amount of work in aid of his fellows and in improvement of their lot. His activity, whether it were business or philanthropy, was upon a scale that grips the imagination and excites admiration, and there were few men, in public or private life, with a larger personal following.

Sir John Eaton married, May 8, 1901, Florence McCrea, daughter of the late John McCrea, of Omemee, Ontario, and their summer home is at Kawandag-Rosseau, Muskoka. Children: Timothy Craig; John David; Edgar Allison; Gilbert McCrea; and Florence Mary.

Sir John C. Eaton died March 30, 1922, from influenza. Sincere and genuine as were the formal expressions of sympathy tendered by high officers of State—from legislatures, municipal bodies, industrial and mercantile organizations, financial institutions, and the numerous other bodies with which Sir John had been identified—the deepest, most touching and most profoundly human of all marks of respect was the devotion paid by the mass of the people to whom Sir John—as benefactor, philanthropist or patriot—had endeared his name. Rev. C. A. Williams, in his address at the morning service of the day set aside for memorial services for Sir John Craig Eaton, April 9, 1922, spoke in part as follows:

> Personally, I feel very deeply and very sincerely that in the passing of Sir John Craig Eaton, filial son, devoted husband, affectionate father, patriot, philanthropist, and merchant prince, I have lost a true and loyal friend: a friend whom I could always count upon, a friend from whom counsel and help and sympathy were never sought in vain. . . . Sir John C. Eaton's interests were so wide; his heart was so warm and kind and human; his patriotism was so genuine and so generous; his philanthropies were so varied and so munificent; his services to Toronto and to Canada, to the Empire and to humanity were so signal and so splendid; he was so daring and progressive a leader in the stormy world of commerce and industry; he was so just and considerate as an employer; he was so fine and true a gentlemen; so whole-souled and broad-gauge, so loved and lovable a man, that it is almost impossible to pay anything like a worthy and fitting tribute to his illustrious memory without seeming to indulge in unbecoming flattery and nauseous hyperbole. . . .
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> Sir John Craig Eaton was one of nature's noblemen; he was a gentleman by birth and instinct. As Canon Cody said in his comprehensive address at the funeral service, "he had a naturally Christian heart." . . .
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> My final testimony to Sir John Craig Eaton is related to the sanctities of home and to those close and tender ties and bonds of family life and affection that, after all, are the most severe and the most real test of any man's character and manhood. . . There were many things about him that we all admired, but there was nothing about Sir John C. Eaton that I personally admired so much as his beautiful and exemplary devotion to that gracious lady, his mother.

Sir Robert Falconer, K.C.M.G., D.C.L., spoke at the evening service, and the following are excerpts from his address:

> Here was a man, sitting in the center of things, who had the power over a great business, and yet he awakened not the alarm and the criticism of the multitude, but drew to himself the affection of commonplace men and women all over this city and all over the country. And he did it by no demagogic efforts. . . . He was unknown by sight to a great many or his voice at least had not been heard. How came it, then? Because they believed that behind there was a man who was so thoroughly human that he was like them and could understand them, and the very fact that his business was so vast only multiplied the effect of this belief, for the business itself spoke out this human power, it embodied it; and not only his business but all his philanthropies, the things that he aided, the relief that he gave to suffering men and women. There was one consenting voice from business and philanthropy, speaking in kindly tones from the man who sat there directing affairs in this community. Even greater becomes the impression of his character when you bear in mind that when Sir John died he was only forty-five years of age. Now, if decade after decade a man of good will had been doing good to the community, if for two generations he had been gathering power in a business well directed for the common good, one could easily understand that through all this accummulation, in his full age he might be borne to his burial amid the regrets of multitudes, like as a shock of wheat cometh in its season. The yield of compound interest, after many years, is great. But it was not so with Sir John: he was forty-five when he died and his great work has already been accomplished. . . . Sir John C. Eaton's was one such life in which the common, ordinary endowments of humanity were so manifest that they made him rich, and, in memory, he stands before this community to-day as one of its great men, because he possessed in such large measure those graces and that kindness that endeared him to his fellow-man. He was the kind of man that other men loved and he loved other men

and little children. Because he loved so much, he is loved and his memory will remain.

The following resolution was adopted by the Council of the Corporation of the City of Toronto, April 4, 1922:

> That the Members of this Council desire to give expression to the very deep feeling of sorrow with which they have learned of the death on the 30th ult., of Sir John Craig Eaton.
>
> One of Canada's foremost sons has passed away beloved and revered for his many splendid qualities of heart and mind. In deploring his loss the people of the entire country will cherish the memory of a life marked by the highest ideals—fervent patriotism, broad philanthropy and an untiring devotion to the public welfare.
>
> In this his native city his fellow-citizens, irrespective of class or station, will always remember with the deepest gratitude and affection his ever readiness in supporting with generous aid and unsparing personal effort every patriotic movement during the Great War; his earnest solicitude for the welfare of the wounded soldiers and the alleviation of their sufferings, and his genial and lovable disposition which manifested itself by innumerable acts of kindness in his daily walk through life.
>
> In directing that a copy of this resolution be suitably engrossed and transmitted to his bereaved widow and family, the Members of the Council beg to offer to them a most earnest expression of sympathy and condolence in the irreparable loss which they have sustained.
>
> In witness whereof the seal of the City is hereunto attached this 30th day of May, 1922.
>
> C. Alfred Maguire,
> Mayor.
> W. A. Littlejohn,
> City Clerk.
> George H. Ross,
> City Treasurer.
> Seal. Toronto, Canada

Similar resolutions were received by Sir John C. Eaton's family from the Faculty of Medicine of the University of Toronto, the Senate of the University of Toronto, the Board of Trustees of the Toronto General Hospital, the Sterling Bank of Canada, the Dominion Bank, and many other institutions and organizations.

SIR ROBERT ALEXANDER FALCONER—All throughout the Dominion the name of Sir Robert Alexander Falconer is recognized as that of one of Canada's foremost scholars and educators, and, as president of the University of Toronto the last decade and a half, he holds eminent position in the educational world. His entire life has been devoted to educational affairs, and he is also known in literary and scholastic circles through his writings.

Sir Robert Alexander Falconer is a son of Rev. Alexander Falconer, D.D., and Susan (Douglas) Falconer, his mother a daughter of Rev. Robert Douglas. He was born in Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island, February 10, 1867, and was educated in Queen's Royal School, Trinidad, British West Indies; the universities of Edinburgh, Scotland; London, England; and Germany. He was Gilchrist scholar for the West Indies, and upon the completion of his university course was appointed, at graduation in 1892, lecturer in New Testament Greek, at Pine Hill College, Halifax. Here he was subsequently professor (1895), and in 1904 was elected principal, serving until called to the presidency of the University of Toronto, June, 1907. His administration has been successful and popular, and the university has felt the influence of his strong, capable leadership in all its schools and departments. With the highest ideals of the part of the university and education in the life of the people, he has constantly striven to enable the University of Toronto to meet their needs. One writer has thus expressed his idea of Sir Robert's academic democracy: "He has learned that one man without a university education may be and often is as good as another who has taken first classes in classics, physics and fidgets. He can talk with intense appreciation of that noble but dwindling company of poor scholars but great readers and solitudinarians who have devoured books without acquiring the fashions of pronunciation."

Sir Robert is the author of numerous articles on New Testament subjects in English and American encyclopedias and reviews, and of "The German Tragedy and Its Meaning for Canada," and "Idealism in National Character." He has travelled widely through the Dominion in the fulfillment of speaking engagements, and is a member of numerous learned societies, and holds honorary degrees from the leading universities of Great Britain and America, among which are Oxford, Dublin, Edinburgh and Glasgow, Yale, Princeton, and others. Sir Robert A. Falconer (a Knight Commander of SS. Michael and George) is one of the scholars of Canada, noted for his learning wherever *savants* foregather, and years of scholastic accomplishment seem to stretch before him. He also holds the degrees, D. Litt., D.D., LL.D., and D.C.L. His clubs are the York and Toronto Golf.

Sir Robert Alexander Falconer married Sophie Gandier, daughter of Rev. J. Gandier, and they have two sons.

SIR WILLIAM R. MEREDITH—In a political career of stirring action and event, during which he has stood as the champion of broad and righteous principles, Sir William R. Meredith has gained a hold upon the affections and respect of his fellows that has few parallels in public life. Honors and distinction have come to him in the course of valued and distinguished service to his day, and a quarter of a century ago Queen Victoria bestowed knighthood upon him. Sir William R. Meredith, Chief Justice of Ontario, crowned with years and the sincere esteem of his fellowmen, ranks as one of the outstanding figures of the Dominion in all its history.

Sir William R. Meredith is a descendant of noted ancestry, son of John Cooke Meredith, B.A., (Trinity College, Dublin) and Sarah (Pegler) Meredith. He was born in the township of Westminster, Middlesex county, Ontario, March 31, 1840. He was a student in the London District Grammar School and Caradoc Academy, in law in the University of Toronto, receiving the degree of LL.B. from the latter institution in 1872, and the honorary degree of LL.D. in 1889. He was called to the bar in 1861, and successfully practiced his profession for many years at London, later in Toronto. For some time he was a partner of Thomas Scatcherd, Q.C., M.P., and became one of the leaders of the Provincial bar. He filled the office of city solicitor, and was a bencher of the Law Society, being created a King's Counsel (Ontario) in 1875. In 1880 he received the same honor (Marquis of Lorne), and in 1888 he became an honorary member of the law faculty of the University of Toronto.

Upon taking up his residence in Toronto, he was appointed corporation counsel, and head of the city's legal department. In 1895 he was elected a member of the senate of the University of Toronto, in 1900 becoming chancellor, an office he has filled since that year. During his professional career, Sir William R. Meredith was retained in many important cases, both criminal and civil, including the mysterious Biddulph murder case and the McCabe poisoning case, in both of which he gained special distinction.

He was first elected to the Legislature in 1872, succeeding Sir John Carling, and it is of record that he at once became a power in the House. He took a firm stand as a champion of labor, and was one of the earliest advocates of manhood suffrage, a cause he espoused in 1875. His name was also identified with the legislation by which wages to the amount of twenty-five dollars were exempted from seizure, with the Mechanics' Lien Act, with the Workingmen's Compensation for Injuries

Robt A. Falconer

Act, with the question of biennial parliaments and other measures of a similar character vitally affecting all classes of people. He was elected leader of the Opposition, succeeding Sir M. C. Cameron. His promotion to this post was a recognition of his great strength throughout the Province, and his broad political knowledge and wisdom. Soon after he assumed the leadership the boundary award was made, giving rise to agitation and heated discussion, which made the early days of his incumbency of office most strenuous. Efforts were made to represent him as the supporter of the claims of the Dominion as opposed to those of the Province, and Sir William R. Meredith insisted, after the rejection of the award by the Dominion Parliament, that the question be submitted to the Privy Council, with the result that his stand was sustained and the course that he had proposed proving the only safe one that could have been taken. In the disallowance agitation of 1882 he again appeared to be on the unpopular side, but he did not, however, hesitate in expressing his belief that a strong central government was vitally necessary to a strong confederation, and to deprecate any effort on the part of Provincial governments to weaken it for selfish ends. Even throughout the reverses he met with at the polls he never abandoned this principle, courageous determination characterizing him throughout his long public career. He also took high ground on educational questions. He enunciated the principle that to place a political head over the education department is to make it a political machine and thus to greatly lessen its influence for good. During his last campaign he expressed his views on this subject, fighting for a ballot in the Separate schools and against the exercise of undue clerical influence in educational affairs. His newspaper discussion with the late Archbishop Cleary attracted wide attention, and to a great extend defined the lines between the parties. His last session in the Legislature was marked by a number of stirring debates, during which he often displayed an intimacy with the smallest details of departmental expenditures and at the same time a comprehensive grasp of the legislation before the House, which astonished even his intimate friends.

In 1883 he was presented by his party friends in the Legislature with a solid silver service as an acknowledgment of his eminence in public life. A more signal tribute to his talents and services was paid by the government in making provision for a salary of $2,000 a year to him as leader of the Opposition, which, however, he declined to receive.

He was elevated to the bench as chief justice of the Common Pleas Division of the High Court of Justice of Ontario, October 5, 1894. In 1896 he was appointed a member of the commission for the revision of the Provincial statutes, serving again on such a commission in 1906, and again for the revision, which resulted in the Revised Statutes of 1914. In 1905 he was named as a member of the Royal Commission of Investigation into the affairs of the University of Toronto, and five years later, in 1910, was a commissioner to report upon laws relating to the liability of employers to make compensation to employees for injuries which are in force in other countries. The Workmen's Compensation for Injuries' Act was the result of his report. He was appointed chief justice of Ontario in 1912, an office which he now holds. Among other positions of prominence to which he has been called have been the presidency of the South African Memorial Association (1904), and the chairmanship of the Joint Civic Improvement Committee of Toronto (1910). He was also vice-president of the National Sanitarium Association. Contemporary opinion has described Sir William Ralph Meredith in the following terms:

"A man of distinction and public spirit."—"Toronto Star." "The greatest municipal lawyer Ontario has ever had."—"Toronto Saturday Night." "An honourable and upright gentleman."—Lord Strathcona. "Pre-eminently one of the clean men in Canada public life."—"Montreal Herald." "A judge who has no superiors and few equals in Canada."—"Toronto Mail and Empire." "A man of high character, industry and fine legal attainments."—"Toronto Globe." "A man of marked ability, with an intimate knowledge of Provincial affairs."—"Ontario Free Press." "Perhaps the most popular public man personally we have ever had in Canada. It was impossible to know him without respecting him."—"Montreal Witness."

Sir William R. Meredith married, in June, 1862, Mary Holmes, daughter of Marcus Holmes, of London, Ontario. Lady Meredith is a member of the Imperial Order, Daughters of the Empire, and in 1902 became a member of a special committee of the order for caring for Canadian soldiers' graves in South Africa. In 1910 she was elected vice-president of the Canadian Immigration Guild, and is president of the Vacant Lots' Association.

SIR EDMUND WALKER—"Byron Edmund Walker," president of the Canadian Bank of Commerce, was born October 14, 1848, in a log house on the edge of a clearing in the township of Seneca, county of Haldimand, Ontario. Thus starting as a member of true Canadian aristocracy, it was incumbent upon him to make a distinguished career in his vocation and in his avocations, and so to live up to his birthright.

His father, Alfred E. Walker, was one of the pioneers in the region of his son's birth, and after seeing that his son received a good rudimentary education in the nearby schools, he was allowed to go out to encounter the practical duties of life. Sir Edmund Walker's career in the financial world began in 1861, in the office of his uncle, J. W. Murton, of Hamilton, a private banker. At the age of twenty he joined the staff of the Canadian Bank of Commerce, an institution which at that time was a little more than one year old. 1868 In 1872 he became accountant at the head office. Subsequently his responsibilities grew in number and importance. In 1873 he became junior agent at New York. Returning to Ontario, he became manager at Windsor in 1875, manager at London in 1878, inspector of the bank in 1879, manager at Hamilton in 1880, again going to New York as joint agent in 1881, then in 1886 became general manager of the bank, and in 1907 rose to the presidency of this great institution, an office which he has ably filled since that time.

In 1891-92 he was chairman of the bankers' section of the Toronto Board of Trade; in 1893 vice-president of the Canadian Bankers' Association, president of the same body 1894-95, and at present an honorary president. He was once vice-president of the American Bankers' Association. In 1899 he was chairman of the Royal Commission on the financial position of the Province of Ontario, at the St. Louis Exposition; and in 1904 was chairman of the commission on Money and Credit Congress of Arts and Sciences. No other Canadian has a more accurate knowledge of the theory and practice of banking, nor few other men in the financial world have a higher professional status.

The fact that Sir Edmund Walker has won distinction in other spheres of action is the best proof of his eminence as a Canadian citizen. He has a close knowledge of the history and progress of art, and his private collection of paintings is one of the finest in the country. He was one of the founders of the Toronto Art Gallery; in 1897 he was president of the Toronto Guild of Civic

Art, also president of the Art Museum of Toronto in 1900. He became a member of the Dominion Government Advisory Arts Council in 1907, of which body he was elected chairman in 1909, having continued in this office ever since. In 1913 he was made chairman of the board of trustees of the National Art Gallery of Canada, which office he still holds. His friendship for Canadian painters of diligence and sincerity has never wavered, and as chairman of the National Art Gallery at Ottawa his policy has awakened a livelier interest in art throughout the Dominion.

In matters educational, Sir Edmund Walker has kept abreast with the growing needs of the executive and student body at the University of Toronto. He has filled many posts with this institution, in 1892 became a trustee, and in 1893 a senator. In 1905 he was a member of the Royal Commission on reorganization of the new University of Toronto. He was made a governor in 1906, and chairman of the Board of Governors in 1910. Sir Edmund Walker gave to the University in 1904 his valuable paleontological collection and library, and in recognition of his valuable service he was honored by a Doctorate of Laws by the University in 1906, Trinity having previously awarded him the Honorary D.C.L. in 1904.

It would seem with this multitude of duties that the day was not long enough for a man to carry more weight on his shoulders, but not so in Sir Edmund Walker's case, for, both large in brain and brawn, many other things have fallen to his lot to perform. Among his other activities he was president of the Canadian Institute in 1898; for many years honorary president of the Toronto Mendelssohn Choir, first holding this honor in 1900; president of the Champlain Society in 1905; in 1908 a member of the Dominion Government National Battlefields Commissions; in 1911 he founded Appleby School for boys at Oakville, Ontario; chairman of the board of trustees of the Royal Ontario Museum in 1912, in which office he still continues; and the same year was chairman of the Canadian Peace Centenary Association; in 1916 honorary treasurer of an Appeal in Aid of the War Work of the British Red Cross Society, and in 1917 chairman of the Toronto executive committee of the British Red Cross Appeal. In this later year he was made chairman of the board of governors of the Toronto Conservatory of Music.

In 1908 he was created a commander of the Victorian Order by His Majesty King Edward VII; in 1910 created Knight Bachelor by His Majesty King George V.; and created in the same year a Knight of Grace of the Order of St. John of Jerusalem in England. He is a member of the Historical Manuscripts Commission, became honorary member of the Lawyer's Club of New York in 1917, in commemoration of the Centenary of the Rush-Bagot Agreement, 1917. He holds fellowships in Geological Society (Eng.), Institute of Bankers (Eng.), Royal Economic Society (Eng.), Royal Colonial Institute (Eng.), and Royal Society of Canada.

Sir Edmund Walker married, November 5, 1874, Mary Alexander, daughter of Alexander Alexander, Esq., of Hamilton. He has four sons and three daughters. His residence at No. 99 St. George street is a veritable storehouse of *Objets d'art*, and his hospitality is unbounded. A man of supreme courtesy and of the broadest culture, he still is resolute and vigorous in all his undertakings. He has been of the temper to command success and has been thoroughly worthy of his achievement. He is a great banker and a great Canadian.

SIR WILLIAM MACKENZIE—When one takes account of the services rendered by its citizens to Toronto, Sir William Mackenzie must be given credit for having established in Toronto the Head Office of the Canadian Northern Railway, now an integral part of the Canadian National Railway System. No one has ever sought to measure the effect of this contribution upon the economic fortunes of the city and, indeed, it would be difficult to follow its many ramifications. Certain it is, that it extends beyond an increment in population of the thousands of engineers, clerks and artisans employed in the administration of the railway. It was from Toronto that the great undertaking was financed. The millions of sterling that were brought into the country by Mackenzie, passed through the financial arteries of the city, its banks and trust companies, and contributed, as no other single undertaking, to the upbuilding of its financial resources.

Nor should one stop with considering the things that directly concern the railway in attempting to measure the contribution of Mackenzie to Toronto. The indirect benefits were far-reaching. Railway supply companies were located in the city of the Head Office of the great railway undertaking; subsidiaries (such as grain elevators, flour mills and steamship lines) were financed from Toronto, as were traffic-producing industries from one end of the line to the other (such as lumber and mining companies); while, as a result of the development of vast areas of virgin soil in the Prairie Provinces, several hundred thousand new homes drew upon the city of the Head Office of their one railway, for manufactured goods and supplies.

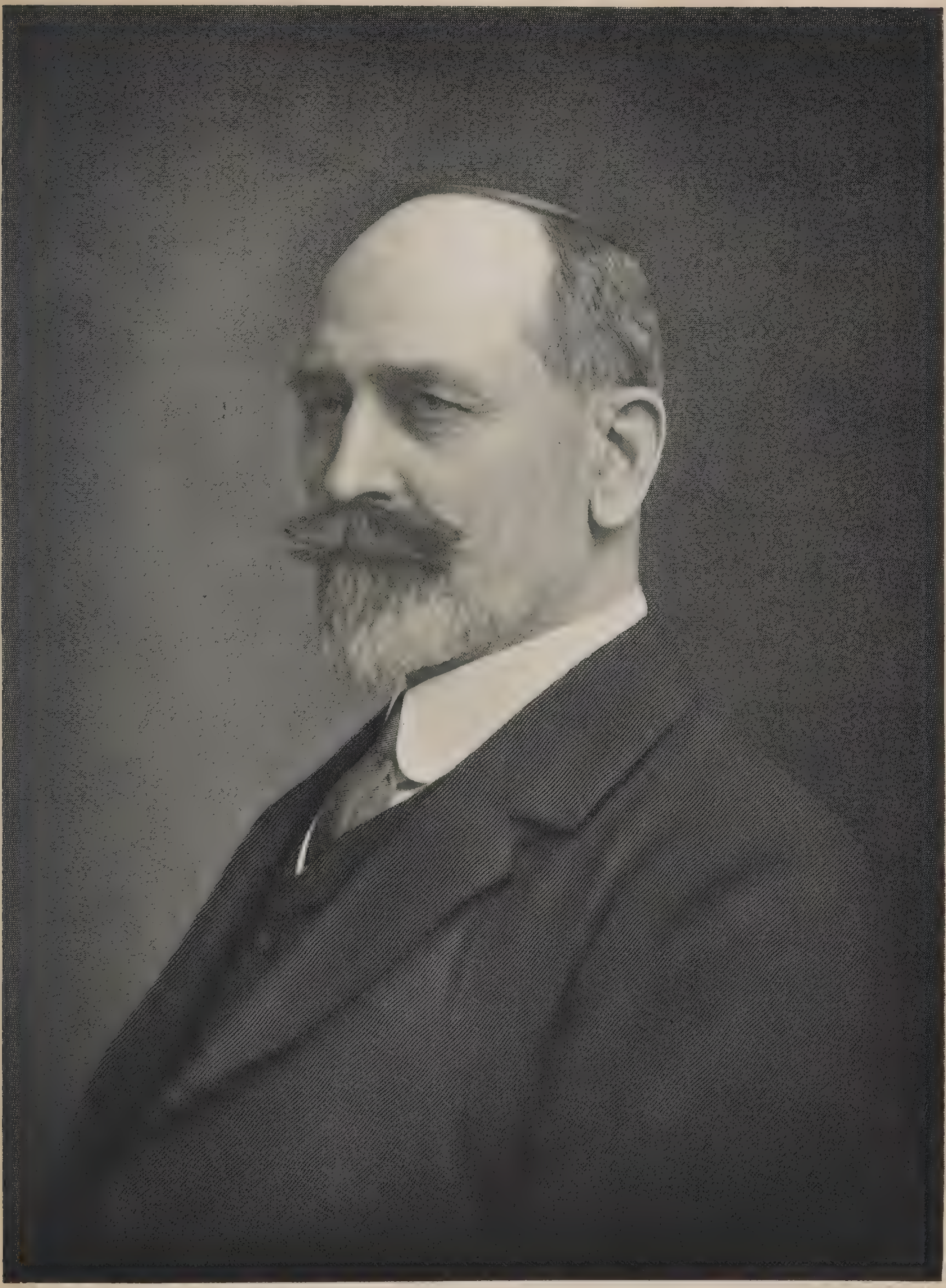
Nor is even that all the benefit that accrued to Toronto from the efforts of Sir William Mackenzie. Never surfeited with work, he entered upon the development of tramway and public service utilities for Mexico and South America—and again was Toronto made the clearing-house for his operations. Others were drawn into foreign undertakings and the range of their activities extended to Europe. Toronto passed from a city of Provincial and Dominion importance into international prestige.

All the while Sir William was taking a substantial part in the domestic life of the city, directing its tramways and serving on the boards of many of its financial and manufacturing undertakings.

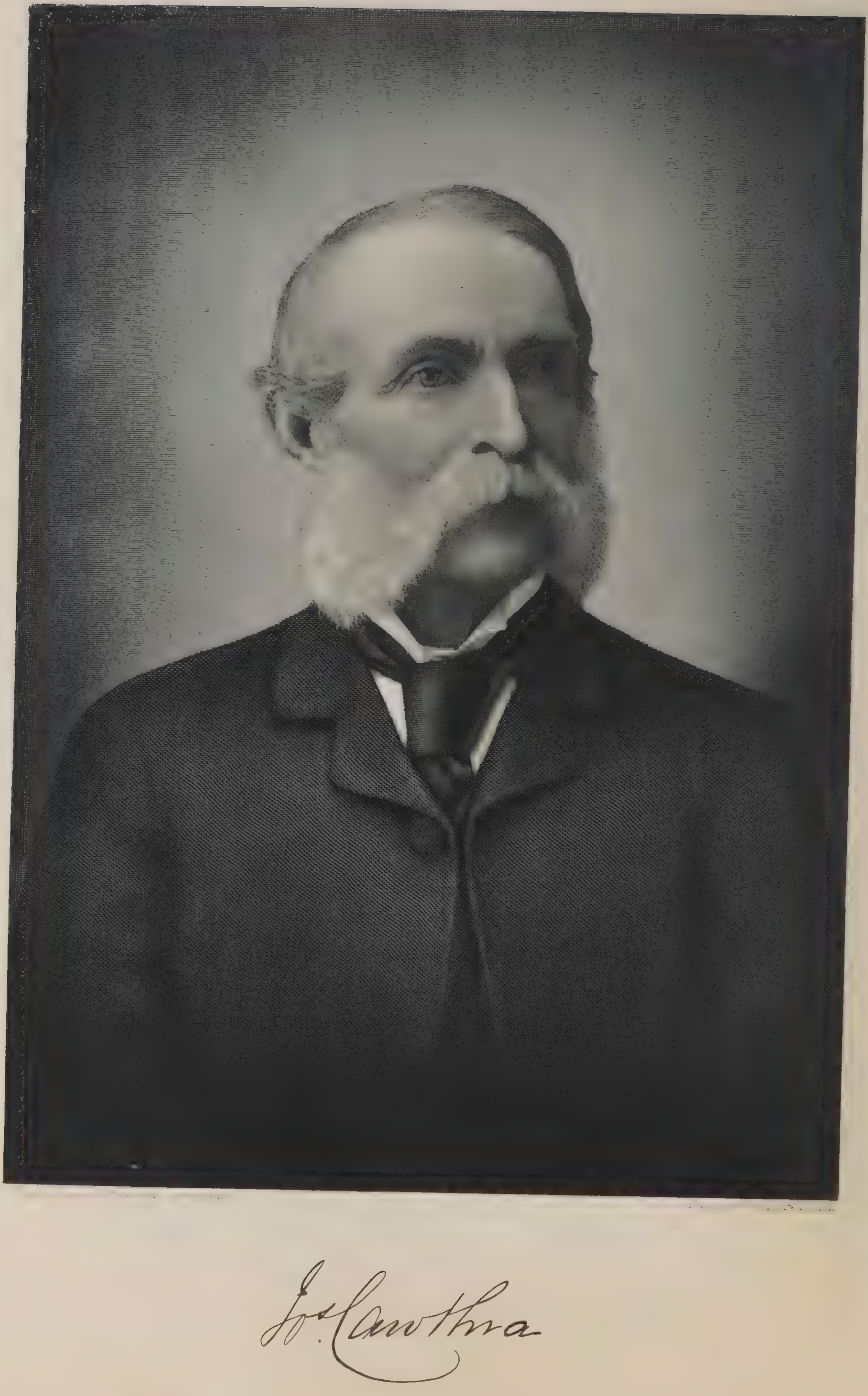
The son of John and Mary (McLaughlin) Mackenzie, he was born at Kirkfield, in Victoria County, on October 30, 1849; educated in the primary and secondary schools of the Province; serving for a while as a school-master, he began in 1871 his life's main work of railway construction. He was just in time to help with the rounding-off of the Grand Trunk Railway System in Eastern Canada and in time to enter upon the building of the Canadian Pacific Railway in Western Canada. The experience obtained in these hard schools of endeavour, he brought to the building of the Canadian Northern Railway, which was subsequently absorbed into the system of Government Railways.

It is related that the other day, in a train conversation, one of the travellers expressed concern over a friend who was "worn out with work." "Nonsense!" exclaimed Sir William. "Work makes men; never kills them." And if one may judge the effect of work upon men in general, by its effect upon Sir William Mackenzie, the assertion holds good. The march of the years has left him a remarkable store of health and vigour with executive powers and faculty of keen analysis, unimpaired.

However, Sir William has, by no means, applied himself exclusively to his industrial undertakings. He farms a very large tract of land beside his native village of Kirkfield; he plays golf with the same energy that he devotes to finance; and until recent years found health



Wm Mackenzie



Jos. Cawthra

and pleasure in the saddle. He was knighted by King George in 1911. Sir William's clubs are: the York, Toronto, Toronto Golf, and Toronto Hunt, of Toronto; the Mount Royal of Montreal; the Manitoba of Winnipeg; the Rideau of Ottawa; the Union of British Columbia; and the Carleton of London, England.

Married on June 8, 1872, to Margaret, daughter of John Merry, of Kirkfield, Ontario, Sir William and Lady Mackenzie were the parents of three sons and six daughters.

SIR EDMUND BOYD OSLER, M.P.—President of the Dominion Bank of Canada, Sir Edmund Boyd Osler holds close relation to the financial and the public life of the Dominion. Sir Edmund B. Osler is a son of Rev. F. L. and Ellen (Pickton) Osler, and was born at the parsonage, Tecumseh county, Simcoe, Ontario, in 1845. He was educated in Dundas Grammar School, and began business life with the Bank of Upper Canada, continuing until the failure of that institution. He then formed a partnership with the late Henry Pellatt, they operating as money brokers and as financial agents. He then formed a partnership with H. C. Hammond, now deceased, they forming the firm of Osler and Hammond, financiers and stock brokers, Sir Edmund continuing a member of the Toronto Stock Exchange until 1903, when he retired from that body.

Sir Edmund was one of the pioneers of railway development in the Province of Ontario, and is now president of the Dominion Bank of Toronto; president of the Ontario and Quebec Railway Company; president of the Canadian and Northwest Land Company; president of the Victoria Rolling Stock Company; vice-president of the Confederation Life Association; director of the Canadian Pacific Railway, Consumers Gas Company, Toronto General Trusts Corporation, Consolidated Mining and Smelting Company, Steel Company of Canada, Toronto, Hamilton and Buffalo railway, Toronto Penny Bank, and the Calgary and Edmonton Land Company.

In 1896 Sir Edmund was president of the Toronto Board of Trade, and the same year was one of the representatives at the Congress of Chambers of Commerce, London, England; in 1896 he was elected to the House of Commons from West Toronto, re-elected in 1900, 1904, 1908, and 1912; member of the Royal Conservation Commission, 1909; honorary president of the Toronto branch of the American Archæological Association; governor of the University of Toronto; and a trustee of the Hospital for Sick Children. His clubs are: The Toronto, Albany, York; Rideau, of Ottawa; Mount Royal, of Montreal; and Manitoba, of Winnipeg. In politics he is a Conservative, and in religion a member of the Anglican church.

Sir Edmund Boyd Osler married, in 1872, Annie Farquharson Cochran, who died in April, 1910, daughter of James L. Cochran, of Scotland. His home address is at No. 13 Beau road, Rosedale, Toronto, Canada.

JOHN JOSEPH CAWTHRA—There has been no time in the Canadian history of the Cawthra family when its members have not occupied spheres of great usefulness and service, frequently posts of responsibility, and always the places for which the qualifications have been those of high-minded patriotism. Cawthra avenue, Toronto, bears the designation given in recognition of service in the name.

Joseph Cawthra, founder of the family in America, was born in Yeadon Hall parish, Guiseley, Yorkshire, England, and, following the family traditions of many generations, became a manufacturer of woolen fabrics. For him was built, in England, in 1793, the first mill operated by steam power. Progressive in temperament and desirous of experiencing the unusual interests of travel, he came to New York City late in the eighteenth century for the purpose of investigating possibilities of industrial development in the New World. His stay was not permanent and he returned to his native country, but soon crossed the ocean again, bound for Canada. He pressed inland to the growing Province of Ontario, and in 1796 cleared land and laid the foundation of his fortune. He received a patent from the Crown to lands in Etobicoke, near Port Credit, and this document, which is dated in the year 1800, is still preserved in the family. At that time the town of York, thereafter to become known as Toronto, was a thriving community showing a rapid growth. Joseph Cawthra's attention was attracted to it as a business centre with future possibilities, and about 1806 he removed there and established a general merchandise store, opposite Stoyell's Tavern. The "Gazette and Oricle", one of the early newspapers of the town, under date of June 21, 1806, bears an advertisement to the effect that "Mr. Cawthra, Senior, advertised that he had opened an apothecary shop and had most everything in that line, also a quantity of men's and women's shoes and men's hats, also clothing, needles etc." This business expanded with the growth of the town, and was later removed to the northwest corner of Frederick and Front streets, becoming a flourishing enterprise. The original home of the Cawthra family was at the corner of King and Sherbourne streets, in a small wooden building, and a later residence was located on the corner of King and Bay streets. The records show that Joseph Cawthra was a pew-holder in St. James' Church from the time it was established in 1803. He was the father of a numerous family, but the Cawthras of later generations trace their descent through his eldest son, John, the only one of his sons to leave children. This family early became known as the "Astors of Upper Canada."

John Cawthra, son of Joseph Cawthra, was born in Yorkshire, England, was brought to Canada with his parents as a child, and died in Toronto, in 1852. Following in his father's footsteps, his occupation was that of merchant, but he engaged in business in Newmarket, Ontario, conducting a general store. At that time, before the introduction of the railroads, Newmarket was an important trading point between Lake Ontario and Georgian bay, and John Cawthra's success was definite. Had the tides of progress continued to sweep through this locality, the family undoubtedly would have remained there. John Cawthra and his brother, Jonathan, volunteered in their country's service in the War of 1812, and at Detroit John bore a part in transporting across the river the heavy guns which they purposed using in taking the fort. He also fought at Queenstown Heights under Brock. Later in life he represented the county of Simcoe, in the Liberal interests, in the Legislature of Upper Canada, being the first representative from this county. John Cawthra had four children: 1. Joseph, of whom further. 2. Mary, married Dr. Thomas Homan Mulock. 3. John, became a merchant of Newmarket and later of Toronto, and upon his death left a widow and two children, W. H., and a daughter, who became the wife of Agar Adamson. 4. Henry, for some years a member of the law firm of Blake, Cawthra & Blake, but retired early in life, and upon his death left his widow and four children: a daughter, who married Lieutenant-Colonel Henry Brock; a daughter, who married Major James Burnham; Victor, prominent in Toronto; and Grace.

Joseph Cawthra, son of John Cawthra, was born in Newmarket, and carried on the business left him by his father with more than ordinary success. He later disposed of his interests of a personal nature in that place to become identified with the Royal Canadian Bank as local manager. He continued in this position until this institution was merged with the City Bank, when he retired, and, removing to Toronto, spent the remainder of his life there and in travel. He built the present home of the Cawthra family in 1885. He served with the York Rangers, is upon the militia list of 1861 as paymaster, was commissioned captain December 12, 1866, and retired October 23, 1874. His death occurred in 1892. He was a leading member of St. James' Church for many years, and was a liberal contributor to charitable work. The "Mail and Empire" wrote of him as "a gentleman of the highest character and esteem." He married Charlotte Elizabeth Bentley, daughter of Dr. John J. Bentley, a prominent physician of Newmarket, and they were the parents of four children: Edith, married, in 1892, Sir H. L. Drayton, K.C., chairman of the Dominion Board of Railway Commissioners, later Minister of Finance; Grace, married Robert Campbell-Renton, Esq., of Mordington, Berwickshire, Scotland; Florence; and John Joseph.

John Joseph Cawthra, son of Joseph and Charlotte Elizabeth (Bentley) Cawthra, was born in Newmarket, Ontario, August 12, 1879. Following the completion of his intermediate studies, Mr. Cawthra entered Upper Canada College in 1892 for a three years' course in the classics, then spent two years in an English college. Thereafter, matriculating at Cambridge University, he received the degree of Bachelor of Arts from that institution upon his graduation in 1901, and in 1904 received his Master's degree from the same university. Returning to Toronto he devoted his life, up to the time of the World War, to travel, and to his responsibilities as executor and trustee of the family estate.

In 1914 Mr. Cawthra volunteered as a mechanical transport driver, attached to the Royal Army Medical Corps, and served until brought back. He then secured a commission with the Canadian Expeditionary Forces, April 1, 1915, as officer in charge of mechanical transports of medical service overseas, and was active between England and France throughout the entire remaining period of the war. During this time he was commissioned captain, and later was promoted to the rank of major. His name was also brought to the notice of the War Office for services rendered to the Empire.

Mr. Cawthra has always been deeply interested in outdoor sports. He served as captain of the lacrosse team at Cambridge, and as captain, also, of the English ice hockey team. He won the blue at Cambridge for athletics, his distance three miles, and also, in 1901, ran one mile in New York City against Yale and Harvard, for Oxford and Cambridge. He has for years been a member of the Toronto Golf Club, and is a well known member of the York Club.

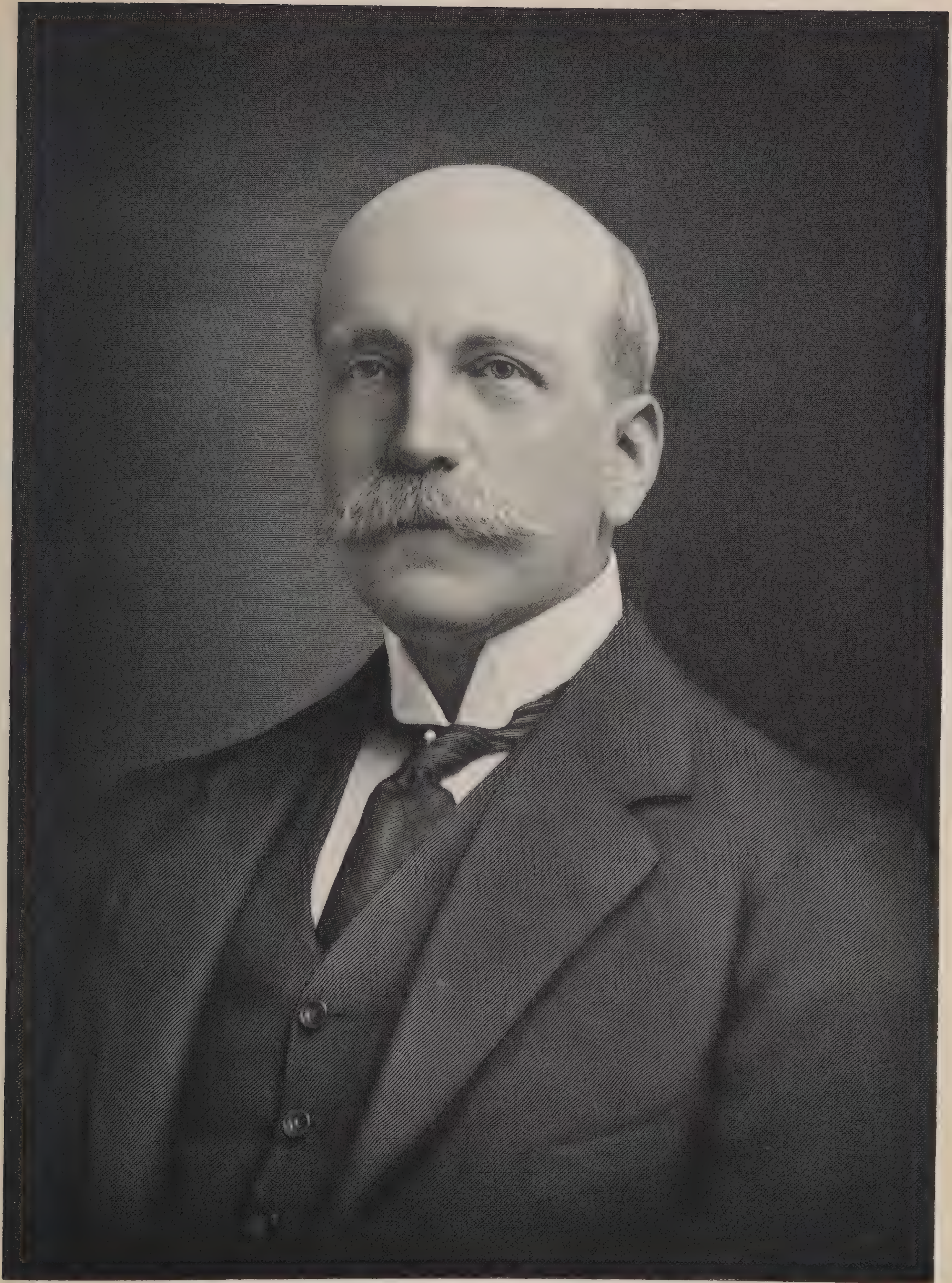
DR. JAMES FREDERICK WILLIAM ROSS—In the history of all great institutions and movements certain individuals stand forth as dominant figures of their time. Sometimes such recognition is instantaneous; at other times a period of years must pass before full and proper estimate of service and value is made. Medical history in Canada contains no more inspiring record than that of the late Dr. James F. W. Ross, who at his death was an acknowledged leader in a noble calling and whose name and fame have become even more glorious in the decade since his passing. In the following report is given the outline of his busy career, with the expression of his colleagues and friends quoted as a reliable guide to the worth of his life and work.

Dr. Ross was a member of a family founded in York, Ontario, Canada, by his grandfather, who came from his Scottish home in 1808 and who is buried in the military burying ground of the old Fort Toronto. Dr. Ross was a son of Dr. James Ross, who was born in Toronto, January 26, 1832, and died there April 2, 1892, one of the most highly esteemed physicians of Toronto, especially noted as an obstetrician. Dr. James Ross married, in 1854, Anne Jean McIntosh, daughter of John McIntosh, a member of the Legislative assembly of Upper Canada in the stirring times of the Mackenzie Rebellion.

Dr. James Frederick William Ross was born in Toronto, Ontario, August 16, 1857, and died at Richmond Hill, Ontario, November 17, 1911, as the result of a motor accident. He attended the Old Grammar School and Upper Canada College, and in 1875 began his professional studies in the Toronto School of Medicine. He was granted his degree of M.B. in 1878 and that of M.D.C.M. from the same institution. He was but twenty years of age and was forced to wait a few months before being granted a license to practice in Ontario. He served on the resident staff of the Toronto General Hospital for one year. Deciding on further studies, he went abroad and upon arriving in London he joined the London Hospital in Whitechapel Road, where he came under the influence of two stimulating and formative teachers, Dr. Hughlings Jackson and Sir Jonathan Hutchinson. Later he worked with Gaulé in Ludwig's laboratory in Leipsic, then with Grawitz in Virchow's laboratory in Berlin, following Martin Schroeder and Langenbeck in the wards. Early in 1880 he was in Vienna taking instructions from Grüber, Schroetter, Ultzman, Carl Braun, Von Fernwald, Newmann, Fuchs, Pawlik, Billroth, then in Munich, Switzerland, Paris, and back to London. He obtained the license of the Royal College of Physicians and Surgeons. Prior to his return to Toronto in 1881 he accepted an appointment as physician on one of the ships of the P. and O. line, sailing for India, acting in this capacity for several months. On his return he practiced medicine with his father for a few years. In 1888 he decided on special work, selecting gynæcology and abdominal surgery, and went abroad. He allied himself with Dr. Lawson Tait, the then famous abdominal surgeon of Birmingham, England. Subsequently, he studied under Professor Gaulé in Zurich, and returning to Toronto, established himself as a specialist in gynæcology and abdominal surgery. He was one of the pioneers in this branch of his profession in America. His accuracy as a diagnostician and his skill as an operator, combined with his inexhaustible energy, soon won for him a Continental reputation and a large clientele. He was recognized as one of the greatest authorities on this branch of medicine and the work that he accomplished remains a legacy to the profession of which he was a distinguished and honored member.

At the time of his death he was professor of gynæcology at Toronto University, and chief of the Gynæcological Department of the Toronto General Hospital. He had taken an active part in the reorganization of the staff of this institution and had served for two years as chairman of the advisory medical board. He was also gynæcologist of St. John's Hospital for Women, consulting Gynæcologist for St. Michael's Hospital, a member of the consulting staff of the Sick Children's Hospital, the Home for Incurables and the Infants' Home. The vast amount of work which he was able to accomplish is indicated in the following excerpt from an appreciation by Dr. N. W. Powell, president of the Academy of Medicine at the time of his death:

> Dr. Ross had full records of eighteen hundred and forty-two abdominal sections. Each of these was in greater or less degree a fight for a life. By this part of his work alone it may fairly be estimated that he added to the lives of his patients not less



James A. W. Ross

> than eighteen thousand years. How much of suffering he relieved only One above can compute.

Dr. Ross began his career as a teacher on the faculty of the Women's Medical College, first as lecturer on medical jurisprudence and later as professor of gynæcology. In 1897 he became associate professor of gynæcology in the University of Toronto, succeeding in the chair in 1903. As a teacher Dr. Ross was eminently practical, clear-cut, and forceful. As an operator he possessed dash and courage, with technical skill of the highest order, thoroughness, and a safe conservatism. His wide experience and matured judgment commanded the confidence of his contreres in his opinions and advice. With his patients, as with all others, he was brusquely honest and straightforward, though beneath the stern exterior he was kindly and considerate. The calls of professional duty constituted to him a sacred obligation, and bodily fatigue, lateness of the hour, business or social engagements, never prevented his promptly answering a call for assistance, whether from rich or poor.

Dr. F. W. Marlow, a close associate, at a memorial held shortly after his death said:

> Dr. Ross' contributions to medical literature form a most noteworthy part of his activity. His earlier writings date back to about 1890, while his later works bear dates of only a short time prior to his death. Altogether there are some ninety-six and the vast majority are compilations and deductions from personal experiences, setting forth in a clear manner the various developments and stages of progress in the science of gynæcology and of abdominal surgery over a period of twenty years. Careful preparation and the avoidance of introducing useless material, together with a candid, plain-spoken and good literary style, are amply demonstrated, and when one considers the large number of his contributions one can form but an inadequate idea of the work entailed in their preparation and what this must have meant to a man so busily occupied at all times and under all circumstances.

During the decade preceding the last it was in the American Association of Obstetricians and Gynæcologists that surgical procedures of the pelvis and abdomen were actively discussed by many of the most noted surgeons that America has produced, and out of their deliberations arose many valuable suggestions. The late Dr. Ross was an active member of the association and it was at the meetings of this association that many of his most valuable papers were read and discussed. As a result of this and from the intrinsic value of his work and his contribution to medical literature at a time when gynæcology and abdominal surgery were making such rapid, onward strides, he attained such recognition as has been gained by but few American surgeons and probably by no other Canadian surgeon.

He was one of the organizers of the Toronto Academy of Medicine of Toronto and its first president. Dr. Powell, quoted in a preceding paragraph, gives first importance, outside the realm of actual practice, to his work in bringing together the four medical societies of Toronto and in evolving from them the Academy of Medicine. Continuing, Dr. Powell wrote:

> The way for this movement was prepared by the late Dr. J. E. Graham, of beloved memory, who did more than any man before or since his time to blot out the difference which formerly split the profession in Toronto into cliques and antagonistic organizations. Many had talked of the desirability of union, many also worked to bring it about, but to Dr. Ross was given the admitted leadership which made it an accomplished fact. How strenuous were his exertions and how great were the difficulties he encountered, only two others beside myself will ever know.

In 1892 Dr. Ross was made an honorary member of the Medical Society of the State of New York, and in 1896 was elected president of the American Association of Obstetricians and Gynæcologists. He was a member of the British Medical Association, acting as honorary treasurer of the Toronto meeting in 1906, a member of the Canadian Medical Association, and past president of the Ontario Medical Association, the Toronto Medical Society, and the Toronto Clinical Society.

One of Dr. Ross' contemporaries, writing of him at the time of his death, emphasized two outstanding traits of his character:

> First, his concentrated and unselfish devotion to medicine. Attractive personality, health, culture, wealth,—attributes that would have given him rank in any other calling never lured him from the duties and drudgery of his chosen vocation. In the broadest acceptance of the term his love for medicine was purely unselfish. He early acquired a foremost place in his profession. His fellows bestowed on him all the honors at their command. His reputation enabled him to earn a large income, and considerable wealth was a family inheritance, but none of these fortuitous circumstances quenched his enthusiasm for his work. He fell while in strenuous discharge of his duties. Second, his ideals were of very high order. He was never known as an office seeker. The selfish interest, "How will it affect me?" found no place in his thoughts. We have only to turn to any of his inaugural addresses to find how high his ethical, literary, and scientific standards for medicine were. In office, as in private life, his great purpose was to advance medical knowledge. The comforts of an attractive and happy home, the lure of the social circle, of the club, or the frenzy of sports, none of these kept him away from the medical meeting. In propagating his ideals and convictions his conduct was characterized by the open mind, the humanitarian outlook, tireless industry, courage, alertness, tact.

Outside his profession Dr. Ross had important business interests. He was a vice-president of the Dominion of Canada Guarantee and Accident Insurance Company, and vice-president, a heavy stockholder, and medical referee of the Manufacturers' Life Insurance Company. In earlier years he was a lieutenant and paymaster of the Queen's Own Regiment. His clubs were: the York (of which he was a charter member), the Albany, Royal Canadian Yacht, Toronto Hunt, Toronto Golf, Rosedale Golf and Toronto Lacrosse.

At a memorial meeting held in the Academy of Medicine, December 5, 1911, Dr. John L. Davison, of Toronto, spoke in part as follows:

> The versatility of Dr. Ross' character makes it impossible to speak of him under all the phases of his active and useful life, and I shall very briefly attempt only a few. First, allow me to give those of you who were never his companions in the wilds some idea of his character in the field of sport. He was an ardent lover of the rifle, the gun, and the rod. There is no place in the world, so far as I know, where one gets so close to a man, where one finds out what kind of timber he is made of so well as on the trail, in the canoe, and around the camp fire. It is pleasant to think of the many glorious hours and days we spent together on the blue waters of the lakes of Algonquin Park and of the Georgian Bay. . . . He was a close observer of wild animal nature, as must be everyone who is a good sportsman. His skill as an angler was very considerable. His knowledge of the game made him the Nestor of the party and he was generally at the head of the list as to game of all kinds. . . . This much I must add, for it was characteristic of the man, that whatever work was forward he took the "butt end" as we say in the woods: his was the heaviest pack, his the most rickety canoe, his the longest trail. To those who have experienced life with a camping party this will mean much; to those unfortunate ones who have not. . . . I may say that his was the major share of the toil and trouble, cheerfully undertaken, and I know thoroughly enjoyed in the doing. . . .
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> There is something in the makeup of a man outside of his knowledge, his generosity or his kindness. I refer to that which is expressed by that overworked word, "personality." In this Dr. Ross was strong. Everyone knew just where he was; there was no shilly-shallying, no uncertainty. He always stood for what was good, honorable, manly, straightforward. His honesty was of a virile type—no thought of personal gain or distinction could ever swerve him from the straight and narrow path.
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> There was something heroic in the last act of his life which he himself directed. You have, no doubt, all heard of his electing to remain, bruised, fainting, and in dire distress by the bleak, wintry roadside, while his chauffeur, who he supposed was in a worse state than himself, was sent on to a place of refuge. Relations of acts not a whit more worthy have come down to us through the storied centuries as examples of the height of unselfishness to which truly noble minds may rise. The officer who gave half his cloak to the wounded soldier; Sir Philip Sydney, who gave first of his bottle of water to a stricken comrade, were not more truly great in these acts than was Dr. Ross in this. as I have said, his last self-directed act.

> I wish to speak a few words, very modestly, of his family life. My knowledge of this is not gathered from experience of Dr. Ross with his wife and children, but the occasion never passed without his showing both by act and word that he was indeed a wise, affectionate and loving husband and father. The relation between the doctor and his sons was a revelation; it was beautiful and uplifting. They were friends, chums and good fellows together. . . . His tender love for his wife was to him too sacred a thing to be manifest, except to those who knew his heart.

Dr. Ross married, in December, 1882, Adelaide Mary Gooderham, third daughter of George Gooderham, president of the Bank of Toronto, and was survived by her and two sons and two other daughters. Dr. and Mrs. Ross were the parents of three sons and two daughters: 1. Douglas Gooderham, B.Sc., who married Mary Christie Clark, of Toronto, and they have three children: Douglas C., James F. W. (2), and Mary Catharine. 2. Stewart Dean, who died in childhood. 3. James Wells, who is a graduate of Toronto University and the Mayo Clinic of Rochester, Minnesota. He married Gladys Hope Sewell, and they had four children: John L. S.; James Stewart Lambton, who died in infancy; Elizabeth Hope, and Colin S. 4. Elsie Stewart, who married Frederick T. Large, and they have two children. 5. Anne Jean, who married Goldwin O. Fleming.

SIR JOSEPH FLAVELLE, Baronet, has had an active and influential relation to great industrial, commercial, financial, public and philanthropic undertakings. He was born at Peterborough, Ontario, February 15, 1858, son of John and Dorothea (Dundas) Flavelle. His early life was spent in Peterborough, where he attended the public and grammar schools and engaged in pork packing and provision dealings with his father. Subsequently he joined the Gunns, under the firm name of Gunn, Flavelle & Company, and in 1892 became manager of the William Davies Company. This company was founded by William Davies, who, as the raising of hogs developed into a large Canadian industry, branched into the export of bacon, upon which the business of the William Davies Company was established. Sir Joseph served as manager until 1912, and upon the reorganization of the company was elected to the presidency.

His business connections have broadened to embrace many of the most representative Canadian concerns. He is now president of the National Trust Company; vice-president of the Robert Simpson Company; vice-president of the Toronto Penny Bank; director of the Canadian Bank of Commerce, and of the John Murphy Company, Limited, of Montreal. Through his intimate identifications with the packing industry he was appointed as a member of the International Commission on Bovine Tuberculosis in 1909, a position significant in its relation to public health. He is a councillor of the Canadian branch of the British Red Cross Society; was chairman of the Toronto Board of License Commissioners in 1905; is governor of the Toronto branch of the Victorian Order of Nurses; a governor of the University of Toronto; and formerly was chairman of the board of trustees of the Toronto General Hospital.

In 1905 Sir Joseph was chairman of the Royal Commission to reorganize the University of Toronto, and in that year he endowed a chair in Hebrew in Victoria University. He also founded a travelling fellowship in Classics in the University of Toronto. In 1919 the Toronto General Hospital Board made an appeal for $500,000 to liquidate the debt on the new building, and in December of that year Sir Joseph presented the trustees of the institution with a check for $250,000 as his contribution. His generosity has been limited only by his opportunities for service, and rarely has a worthy movement for the common welfare been undertaken in Toronto to which he has not been a liberal donor. He was appointed chairman of the board of directors of the Grand Trunk railway, pending the Grand Trunk's absorption into the National Railways system.

When Canada's contribution to the munitions of the Allies had grown to such enormous proportions that the direction of munition operations was a task of the greatest magnitude, Sir Joseph was asked by the Imperial Government to be chairman of the Imperial Munitions Board in the Dominion. This offer he accepted, and served throughout the war without remuneration. His services in this relation were of inestimable value to Canada and to the Empire. Altogether, the Board handled contracts to the amount of $1,000,000,000. All its activities were marked by energy and efficiency. Clothed with almost arbitrary powers, the chairman brought to a great task all his genius for organization, and with the assistance of a great corps of loyal voluntary workers achieved remarkable results. It was chiefly in recognition of his services in this connection that he was made a baronet, although in the Old Country his work for the Toronto General Hospital alone would unquestionably have assured him a like recognition.

In all the concerns with which Sir Joseph Flavelle is connected his counsel is valued and he never neglects any duty which he undertakes. Having great mastery of detail, he works easily and, as has been said, through his remarkable capacity for organization he achieves greatly in every field in which he employs his constructive and organizing genius. Invariably courteous and always approachable, he is never so busy as to be unable to give time for the social duties and personal obligations which so eminent a citizen cannot escape. A Methodist in religion, he has been one of the chief supporters of Victoria University, active in all the affairs of the church and a firm supporter of the movement for a union of the Methodist, Presbyterian and Congregational bodies. For years he was superintendent of the Sunday school of the Sherbourne Street Methodist Church, Toronto. He is a member of the Methodist Board of Missions, and as a layman was signally influential in inducing many congregations to raise the salaries of their clergymen. He is a lover of music and of all outdoor sports. In 1906 the University of Toronto made him an honorary LL.D. It is no secret that he was asked by Rt. Hon. Arthur Meighen, when he was Prime Minister of Canada, to be permanent chairman of the National Railways System. But he resisted all pressure to accept the appointment, although agreeing, as has been said, to serve as chairman of the Grand Trunk Board until such time as that road was actually merged in the National system.

Few Canadians outside official life have given so much of their time and ability to public service. Few citizens of Toronto have served the community with greater zeal and fidelity or have left more enduring evidences of their energy and public spirit. He, more than any other man or all other men, created the Toronto General Hospital. No one's voice was more decisive in reorganizing the affairs of the University of Toronto. No one has advised governments and public bodies with greater wisdom and discretion. And all that he has done he has done not for recognition or reward, but in simple discharge of the public duties and obligations which he believes no man should evade.

Sir Joseph Flavelle married, in September, 1882, Clara Ellsworth, daughter of Rev. Oren Ellsworth, a Methodist minister. They have one son and two daughters.

J. C. Middleton

JESSE EDGAR MIDDLETON—Beginning his career as a teacher, Mr. Middleton has long been classed among the journalists and literary men of the Dominion. He was born in Pilkington township, Wellington county, Ontario, November 3, 1872, the son of Rev. Eli and Margaret (Agar) Middleton. His father is a minister of the Methodist church, a member of the London Conference.

Jesse E. Middleton was educated in Strathroy and Dutton high schools, supplemented by a course at Ottawa Normal School, which qualified him as a teacher. He taught in rural and town schools from 1893 to 1896. In the latter year he joined the staff of the Burrows Brothers Company, publishers, of Cleveland, Ohio, who were then preparing "The Jesuit Relations." Mr. Middleton's connection with that work was as a copyist of early historical manuscripts, and in that, and similar work, he passed three years. He then entered journalism, and from 1899 to 1902 was legislative correspondent in Quebec for "The Montreal Herald," and city editor of "The Quebec Chronicle." He then came to Toronto as music critic for "The Toronto Mail and Empire," spending the years 1903 and 1904 in that relation. Then followed a fifteen years' (1904-1919) connection with "The Toronto News" as critic of music and the drama, as paragraphist and as assistant editor. In 1920 he was publicity secretary to the Inter-Church Forward Movement in Canada, and the same year was appointed to the position he now holds (January, 1923), special publicity representative to the Hydro-Electric Power Commission of Ontario.

During this period of journalistic work, Mr. Middleton has been a contributor to various Canadian and American magazines, including: "The Canadian," "MacLean's," "Life," "Judge," "The Smart Set," and "Munsey's." He is also the author of "Sea Dogs and Men at Arms," a book of war verse, published by Putnam's of New York, and of the new "History of Toronto," 1923. Mr. Middleton is a member of the Canadian Authors' Association, was vice-chairman of the Toronto branch, and on March 31, 1923, was elected chairman of the same. His club is the Arts and Letters; his politics, Independent, his church, Methodist. In 1904 he became choirmaster of Centennial Methodist Church of Toronto, a position he has since held without intermission.

Mr. Middleton married, in London township, Ontario, June 28, 1899, Bessie Alberta Jackson, daughter of Thomas and Ellen (McStay) Jackson, her father being a farmer. Mr. and Mrs. Middleton are the parents of a son, Arthur H., born in Toronto, June 19, 1904. The family home is No. 427 Gladstone avenue, Toronto.

THOMAS FINDLEY—This record of the life of Thomas Findley ended when splendid achievement was an accomplished fact, and the future, offering new and vast fields of service, is a contemporary effort to do fitting honor to a citizen of Toronto whose life work has a value that will endure while memory lasts. To write of him as a citizen of Toronto is proper, for Toronto proudly and jealously claims him. To attempt to limit his sympathies or his interests to a province, a dominion, or a flag, is to fail in appreciation of the breadth of his brotherhood, the all-inclusiveness of his undertaking. Thomas Findley, master of finance and industry, leader of thought and action, was a citizen of the world. He attained heights of moral and spiritual ascendancy vouchsafed to few, and most appropriately was the text chosen for the last words spoken over his mortal frame: "Know ye not that there is a prince and a great man fallen this day in Israel?"

Thomas Findley was of Scotch descent, son of Thomas and Agnes (Thompson) Findley, and was born on a farm at Oak Ridges, near Bond Lake, Ontario, December 16, 1870. His father died in 1871, and his mother died in 1872, and Thomas Findley was reared by his grandparents. The first sixteen years of his life he spent on his grandfather's farm, and during this period he attended the public school at Sutton West, Ontario, where he received such instruction as the facilities of a little rural school could provide. He did not enter a high school after completing his public school course, not because he did not wish to continue his studies, but only because of circumstances that kept him from continuing them as he would otherwise have done. When he started out to earn his own living it was his studiousness and love of reading, in addition to his generally courteous and agreeable manner, that obtained for him his first position. Through these qualities he became a favorite with a merchant in the village of Sutton, one who combined a postoffice and telegraph office with his general store. He found that he needed a boy to help him with his work, and his choice of an assistant was Thomas Findley.

The young man spent four years (1886-90) in the employ of this village merchant, and during these four years he applied himself assiduously to obtaining a thorough command of the art of telegraphy, as well as attending diligently to his other duties of salesman and postal clerk. As postal clerk he delivered the mail twice a week throughout the adjoining townships of Gwillimbury and Georgina, where he soon became known to everyone. His was a familiar figure passing along the country roads, sometimes on horseback, sometimes with horse and cart, and occasionally on foot when the roads were impassable. This widespread popularity found its sequel fifteen years later, when returning to the scene of his early labors as campaign manager, he insured the introduction into public life of Sir Allen Aylesworth.

It was as the direct result of his knowledge of telegraphy that he soon took the second step in his business career and joined the staff of the company in whose service he passed the next thirty-one years. The Massey-Harris Company for some years had found it necessary to have direct telegraphic connection from their factory in Toronto, with the result that the company employed a number of operators there. When Mr. Findley, at the age of twenty, came down to Toronto he became one of the Massey-Harris telegraph operators. He did not long remain at this particular work, but became so interested in the activities of the company that he was presently promoted to a position on the bookkeeping staff. While he worked at his books during the day, he attended Young Men's Christian Association classes during the evenings with the object of improving his educational equipment and preparing himself for further advancement, which was rapid, indeed. In 1895, five years after he came to Toronto, Mr. Findley became the company's chief accountant. His progress through the higher staff positions of the Massey-Harris Company was steady and rapid as the result both of his personal qualities and his interest in and deep knowledge of the fundamentals of business. He was appointed assistant to the president in 1902; assistant general manager in 1907; a director in 1909, and vice-president in 1912. In 1917, on the reorganization of the company due to the death of the president at that time, Sir Lyman Melvin-Jones, he assumed the burden of the dual offices of president and general manager.

The problems of policy and management incidental to the direction of a world-wide business did not and could not detract his thoughts from plans and projects for the happiness and welfare of those who were his coworkers. Far more than the fame and publicity that might easily have been his, had he so desired, he prized the "little things" of life—the friendship of his intimates, the esteem of his associates in business, and the good will of the thousands who had come to know him as "the chief." He was a worker in the truest sense of the word, and he felt a definite and decided responsibility for those whose labors supported the great organization of which he was the head. The industrial council of the plant, the cafeteria for employees, the provision of medical and nursing aid for the men and their families, garden allotment plots and the pension plan were parts of his program. That this increasing watchfulness for their best good found a sincere response in the hearts of his employees was shown in the loyal and steadfast support they gave him, in the personal esteem they lost no opportunity to show. This was well illustrated on Christmas Day, 1919. Mr. Findley had been ailing for a time and had been unable, largely as the result of overwork, to spend much time at his office. On Christmas morning he was surprised and greatly cheered by the receipt of an illuminated address, in red morocco cover, and signed by no fewer than 4000 of his employees of the Massey-Harris Company. One of them had thought of the idea a few days before, and his fellows had enthusiastically seconded the plan.

Besides his connection with the Massey-Harris Company, Mr. Findley was a director of the Johnston Harvester Company, Batavia, New York; vice-president of the Toronto Housing Company; director of the National Trust Company, Ltd.; director of the Blackstone Fire Insurance Co. of Providence, Rhode Island; director of the Verity Plow Company, Ltd., Brantford; president of the Bain Wagon Company, Ltd., Woodstock, Ontario; and a director of the Canadian Bank of Commerce. He was also a member of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association, and chairman of the Legislative Committee, 1912-14, a member of the Executive Council, and a member of the Massey Foundation.

Although weighty responsibilities in business made incessant demands upon his time and strength, Mr. Findley never permitted practical affairs to lure him from intimate and helpful touch with all that makes life better and easier. The Young Men's Christian Association especially helped him as a young man, when in the early nineties he attended night school and got his accountant's training. Later Mr. Findley returned to the Young Men's Christian Association immense dividends in the form of his whole-hearted support in the days when it needed the help of a strong man. For many years he was the backbone of the West End branch of the "Y" and one of the members of the City's Central Board.

In the Presbyterian church too, he was a member of the General Board of Finance, and in his own Bloor Street Church was for some time superintendent of the Sunday school. Formerly he had been a member of old St. Mark's Church, superintendent of the Sunday school, a Bible class teacher, and one of the leaders of the Old Boys' Brigade movement, commanding No. 3 Company. He had also been an active worker in the Laymen's Missionary movement, and was a member of the board of governors of St. Andrew's College. He was a member of the Society of St. Andrews, the National Club, the Lambton Golf Club, the Summit Golf Club, and found exercise and recreation in golfing. In politics he was a Liberal. No appointment in philanthropic or humanitarian work more nearly indicated his position as an international figure than that which he received in July prior to his death as a member of the League of Nations committee of disarmament. His was a vision that could measure such an undertaking, his a heart that beat in tune with such high aspirations.

Mr. Findley married, April 24, 1894, Phoebe Constance Smith, daughter of Samuel Smith, of Kingston, Ontario, who survives him with three children: T. Irving, Margaret, Allan. T. Irving Findley joined the Canadian Expeditionary Forces in March, 1915, proceeding overseas in the same year as an officer in the Canadian Field Artillery, with which he served until August, 1917, being wounded in July, 1916. He then transferred to the Royal Flying Corps, and after a brief observer's course in England flew in France until April 2, 1918, when he was again wounded, this time very severely. He won the Military Cross in March of the same year when his squadron was fighting with the 5th Army during the retreat from St. Quentin.

There remains to be added to this memorial outline of the life and work of Thomas Findley the expressions of love and regard that came from all lips when death took him from his field of labor, December 19, 1921. The first of these quoted is from his former pastor, Dr. W. G. Wallace:

> There was something in him that drew us irresistibly to him and which bound us then in a friendship that was not broken. The thoughts I pass on to you arise from two experiences in which I was privileged to have a share.
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> In the early days of Mr. Findley's connection with Bloor Street Church, he was invited to become the superintendent of the Sunday school. His reply was characteristic and affords an illustration of the emphasis he has always placed on things spiritual. This is what he said: "I accept not only because I love to work among the young, but also because this bit of definitely religious work will help to prevent the engrossing concerns of a business life from dulling the edge of my moral and spiritual ideals." He was carrying heavy responsibilities at that time, and later they became heavier still. His position as president and general manager of the Massey-Harris Company was no sinecure; it involved wide reading and a thorough knowledge of economic and other conditions in all the countries in which the company carried on its business, and also questions of policy, that were very far-reaching. But Mr. Findley was a wise man. He saw what would be the result if he permitted himself to become absorbed in financial and business concerns, however important. Therefore, he gave himself resolutely, not only to the promotion of the comfort and welfare of the company's employees, but also to the cultivation of his own spiritual life. Thus did his life become fragrant with finest influences among his fellows, because he lived it among the spice trees of the King's garden.
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> The other experience was when, just five years ago this week, "the bolt came out of the blue," and he learned the serious nature of the trouble that had come upon him. That day I was with him, and the remembrance of the experience will stay with me as long as memory lasts. In those days and in the years since, he showed the true glory of his character. With the heroism that was sublime, he fought his fight. Aye, more—he kept the faith, he "endured as seeing Him who is invisible," and from the furnace he went forth as gold seven time refined.
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> We have lost, our country has lost, in Thomas Findley, a great Canadian, a good Samaritan, a brave and earnest Christian.

The Rev. G. C. Pidgeon, Mr. Findley's pastor at the time of his death, spoke of him, in part, as follows:

> There is so much to be said about a career like Mr. Findley's. The romance of it! Starting as a lad with nothing but moral and intellectual force, and in thirty short years making himself master of one of the nation's largest enterprises and influencing deeply everything it touched! A moulding and moving power in his church, a factor in every philanthropic effort, a personal friend with everyone with whom he dealt! Great in mind and character, he was greater still in heart. One of the last things he did, with death near, suffering as few men have ever had to suffer and longing for the end, he was concerned so deeply for the men with whom he worked that he called in the general manager of the company to give directions about keeping the various plants in operation during the trying months ahead in order to provide for his people.
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> Before everything he was a Christian man, and he believed that the Christian spirit must rule in business. He was no doctrinaire, striving after impossible theories; he was a man of affairs, practical, but realizing clearly that he was dealing first of all with flesh and blood. Power came into his hands in a time of industrial unrest; difficulties of the most serious kind started up in all directions. He allowed no menace to daunt him and no pressure to turn him aside; he moved forward steadily to his goal. To inspire all in authority with a sense of responsibility for those whom they directed, to lead the firm to serve in every way possible those who served its ends, to take the men into his confidence and let them see the problem he had to face, to give them through an industrial council a voice in the control

Thos. Findley

of the things that affected their work and so create a feeling of mutual co-operation—all these things he found strength and time to do in spite of failing health and conditions so uncertain that they would have taxed the strongest.

A life like this may be brief as men reckon time, but its influence endures. Other steps will be taken and policies adopted, but they will be the outworkings of his ideal, and in the splendid harvest that will yet be gathered in from this seed-sowing, he that sowed and he that reaped will rejoice together.

Canada's most prominent men in industry, finance, philanthropy, religion and public life joined in public manifestations of sorrow at the loss of a leader upon whose talents and virtues they had leaned heavily.

Sir Edward Kemp (telegram):

I was a great admirer of Mr. Findley's sterling qualities and his death means a great loss to the whole community.

Sir Joseph Flavelle (telegram):

I have lost an unfailing friend and the country a wise, able man.

Sir Robert Falconer:

He was the kind of man whom we cannot afford to lose, so strong, courageous, upright and kind. A thoroughly good man, rare to get, and yet so much needed by the community. . .

Hon. N. W. Rowell:

. . . Among all my friends there was not one for whose judgment I had a higher regard or for whose character I had a greater respect. We shall all greatly miss him. Canada has lost one of her greatest industrial leaders but much more one of her noblest citizens . . .

J. K. Macdonald, Esq.:

. . . How sincerely we could all wish for a continuance of Mr. Findley's life because of the good influence such a life could not fail to exercise, but the All-wise saw otherwise, and it may be that the well filled out life, though cut off in its prime, will rebound the more to the glory of God by its influence on others. The good he was enabled to do will live after him. . .

From St. Andrew's College rugby team, to whom Mr. Findley had given a dinner in honor of their having won the championship:

It is the sincere hope of all the boys that you may be restored to health, but whatever the outcome we would like you to know that we shall not soon forget the fortitude and courage displayed, under great suffering, by one who has long been a friend of our school. May we say, sir, that your life stands to us as an example of "a game well played" under trying conditions until the Referee sounds the close.

Dr. John Neil, Ex-moderator of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church:

He was not only trusted as a business man and deeply respected because of the great service he rendered as a citizen and an official in the Church to which he was so loyal, but we learned to regard him with deep affection because of his loyalty to friendship.

Professor T. B. Kilpatrick, Knox College:

I count it a privilege to have known him and an honor to have been associated with him in work for the Kingdom of God. Perhaps he scarcely knew how I and many more thought of him. His humbleness of mind would not allow him even to imagine the sense we had of the greatness of his character and the value of his witness for the things of God.

Joseph N. Shenstone, vice-president of the Massey-Harris Company:

He was esteemed, honored and beloved by all who came into contact with him and especially those with whom he was intimately associated. His success in life was not accidental.—every round in the ladder was won by sheer worth and honest and intelligent endeavor. Then to all the rest should be added his straightforward consistent Christian life which he practised in every walk of life and which sweetened and enriched his every contact with his fellows. He was a great and good man and the world has been sweeter and brighter because Thomas Findley lived in it for fifty years.

Sir Thomas White:

He was one of Canada's foremost men. He had unusual executive ability and a clear grasp of business conditions not only in Canada but throughout the world. He was also a most public-spirited Canadian who took a deep interest in the affairs of his country and the welfare of his fellow-citizens. He was widely known and respected throughout the Dominion, and his loss will be deeply felt by a wide circle of personal friends. What will always remain uppermost in my memory of him will be his great kindliness of heart and the heroic courage with which he bore the sufferings of his long and painful illness.

Sir John Aird:

He was one of the leading men in Canada as the head of the Massey-Harris Company whose business in agricultural implements is the largest under the British flag. He was very highly esteemed by everyone, and took an active interest in church matters. Though the Massey-Harris Company is well organized, nevertheless his loss will be a severe one.

Thomas Bradshaw, general manager of the Massey-Harris Company:

Mr. Findley, a man of sterling character and broad interests, a strong administrator, and a sympathetic employer—will be keenly missed by his friends, to whom he has endeared himself by his rare personality; by his business associates whose respect for his honesty and sincerity is great; and by those working with him in the Massey-Harris Company, who have learned to love his kindliness and admire his justice. His long and trying illness was borne with the utmost patience and fortitude, and as long as he was able he continued to administer actively the affairs of the company of which he was head.

A man of simple tastes, his special interests outside of the enterprise to which he devoted practically all his life were his home, his church, and philanthropic endeavors. He was very very happy in his family life. No activity, project, or enjoyment of his children was too trivial to have his sympathetic interest, and he shared with his wife all his troubles and his pleasures.

An active member of Bloor Street Presbyterian Church for many years, he gave the congregation staunch support both by his counsel and his means. His deep interest in the young people—always one of his strong characteristics both in business and philanthropy—led to his becoming superintendent of the Sunday school and no one has filled the position more acceptably or been more beloved. Years ago he acted as superintendent of the old St. Marks' Mission, and many are the men holding positions of trust and influence to-day who owe their chance to Mr. Findley. An enthusiastic supporter of the work of the Young Men's Christian Association, he was for many years a director of the West End Branch. As a member of the Board of Finance of the Presbyterian church in Canada he had a still wider opportunity of serving his church, and when the Forward Movement was being planned he was the organizing genius who headed the committee which estimated, allocated and made plans for reaching the objective of his denomination.

The fact that he became head of one of the largest enterprises in Canada, while still a comparatively young man, bears witness to his outstanding ability. Starting at one of the lowest rungs in the company's organization, he climbed steadily upward through sheer merit until in his course of thirty years the very highest was reached. His chief concern was the welfare of the business and so, looking ahead, he carefully chose or promoted men suited to the positions they were to occupy, and surrounded himself with able administrators, placing responsibility upon the shoulders of those who, after careful observation and study, he believed would be able to carry it. As a result he has left an organization well equipped to carry on the undertaking, in the building up of which he had so large a part, and which was so dear to him.

The "Toronto Saturday Night" had the following editorial based upon Mr. Findley's life:

The career of the late Thomas Findley, President of the Massey-Harris Company, who died untimely on December 19th, must rank as one of the most remarkable and illustrious in the history of Canadian commerce. It was in its way a parable for all young men and proves up to the hilt the trite old adage that there is plenty of room at the top. Every city in Canada can point to scores of instances of successful men who by their unaided efforts have risen from poverty to affluence; but among self-made men Mr. Findley's career was unique. His rise in a quarter of a century to the headship of one of the greatest manufacturing concerns in the world—a company long established—whose service he had entered in a capacity which seemed to offer little scope for advancement, is seldom paralleled. The Massey-Harris Company, which is really an agglomeration of a number of historic business concerns that date from the earlier days of Canadian development, naturally has abundant material to draw upon in the several distinguished families identified with it, and can boast of having produced many distinguished captains of industry. But Mr. Findley was a man without hereditary or financial claims, whose leadership those who possessed such advantages were glad to accept.

One of the delusions which has had something to do with the evil of rural depopulation is that the boy from the farm necessarily makes good when he goes to the city. This fallacy has been sedulously spread by politicians and sentimental writers but it is far from true. There are scores of men of fifty who originally came off the farm, driving delivery wagons and acting as street car conductors, for one Thomas Findley. It is unquestionably true that Mr. Findley came from the farm near the village of Sutton in York county, Ontario. But his success seems to have been due to a mind of amazing grasp, inspired by the spirit of enquiry, and a zeal for knowledge. It is not at all clear that as a boy he planned a career as an industrial magnate, but he was bound to get somewhere. Telegraphy has always had a fascination for country boys because it somehow puts one in touch with the outside world. But in modern days it is no longer the passport of success that it was when telegraphers were few and the craft was a novelty. Certainly when, in 1890, this country boy, of twenty, took charge of the ticker in the Massey-Harris offices, it would hardly have been regarded as the gateway to advancement. But it gave Thomas Findley a chance to get an inside view of the manner in which a great international industry, carrying on transactions in remote parts of the world, was managed.

It is said that within a few years the young telegrapher had attained complete grasp of every detail of the enterprise, so that promotions constantly opened for him. When he came to a position of authority he was able to use his knowledge to effect very important reforms in old fashioned methods of business. He had made "the boss's business" the subject of his own personal concern and was rewarded beyond hope or expectation.

On many platforms and in many newspapers of Canada, industrial captains are habitually spoken of as though they were completely callous in their attitude toward the common people. This is a gross libel in many instances and it was especially so in the case of Mr. Findley. He was one of the first to perceive that business success in the future would depend on giving labor a square deal, and to try and establish cordial relations between employer and employed. In the great works of which he was the head it was a disgruntled malcontent indeed who had not a kindly thought for Mr Findley. His death from an obscure and malignant cause is one of those tragedies which seem to assail good men more frequently than useless ones. He would probably have been a distinguished figure in any walk of life he had chanced to follow; and certainly no better example of the value of efficiency in thought and action could be presented to the youth of Canada.

The Toronto Works Industrial Council of the Massey-Harris Company passed the following resolutions:

Resolved, That we, the members of the Toronto Works Industrial Council, desire to place on permanent record our deep sense of loss sustained in the death of our honored President, to whose sense of justice and fair-dealing the inception of this council was due.

Mr. Findley lived on a plane to which all too few men ever attain, for he was a lover of his fellowmen, and to his high conception of duty, privilege meant privilege to serve, and position meant responsibility and trust. To him, self interests were always subordinated to those of others with whom he came in contact regardless of their position in life. To this ideal he remained steadfast to the end, unshaken by the personal sufferings which were his lot in later years. At all times he honestly and faithfully sought to further the welfare of every member of the Massey-Harris organization, and his door was ever open to those seeking help. We, the members of this council, feel we have lost not only a leader, whose advice was sound and sane, but a personal friend whose heart was big with kindness. We trust that this council may justify his hopes for it, and that we, the members may conduct ourselves in a manner worthy of him who was its founder and inspiration.

To Mrs. Findley and the members of his family we would sincerely and humbly express our deep sympathy in the loss which we all feel, but the burden of which falls heaviest upon those nearest and dearest.

Be it further resolved, that this resolution be entered in the Minute Book of this Council, and a copy sent to Mrs. Findley.

Thus Thomas Findley lived and died. Such a man as he might well have been brought forth in answer to the poet Holland's cry:

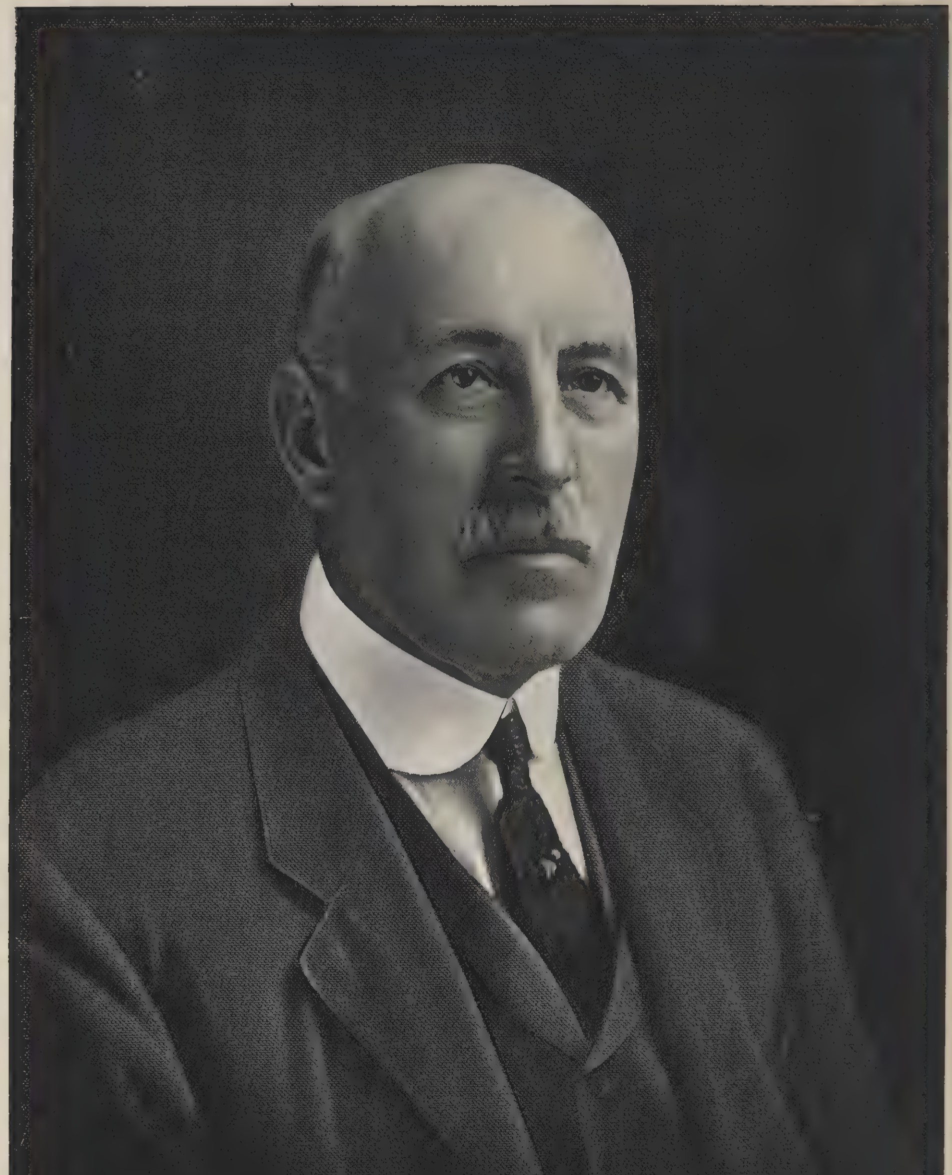
> God give us men. The time demands
> Strong minds, great hearts, true faith, and willing hands;
> Men whom the lust of office does not kill;
> Men whom the spoils of office cannot buy;
> Men who possess opinions and a will;
> Men who have honor; men who will not lie;
> Men who can stand before a demagogue
> And dam his treacherous flatteries without winking;
> Tall men, sun-crowned, who live above the fog
> In public and in private thinking.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL HENRY BROCK—For many years the name of Brock has been a power in the commercial life of the Dominion, its prestige in this field dating from the early mercantile operations of the late William Rees Brock and continuing through his eminently successful career. Equally important has been the participation of father and son in public and semi-public life and in the military service, the outline record that follows one of citizenship and accomplishment of high order.

William Rees Brock was born in the township of Eramosa, near Guelph, Ontario, February 14, 1836, eldest son of Thomas Rees Brock, who came to Canada from the West Indies in 1832. He was a member of an ancient English family who were landed proprietors near Colchester, in the County of Essex. William Rees Brock married Eleanor Thompson, of Rusheen, Queen's county, Ireland. The young couple were married at the Parish Church in Guelph, and after the ceremony rode on horseback to their new home, in the woods, five miles from town. After a few years of farming experience, Thomas Rees Brock decided that he was qualified for more responsibile positions, and moved to Guelph, where he held several appointments as town auditor, secretary of the school board, superintendent of the government road, and surrogate court clerk. In the fall of 1850, while out gunning in the woods, he was accidently shot, and died at his residence, Park place, a few days afterwards, aged thirty-eight years, his widow and nine children surviving. The stone house he built on the York road is still standing (1921).

William Rees Brock left the Guelph grammar school immediately after his father's death, and entered the law office of the Hon. A. J. Ferguson-Blair, president of the Canadian Queen's Privy Council. After a year of legal study, he chose a commercial career, the results of which amply justified his youthful decision. His first employment was in a general store in Caledonia, and about 1854 he located in Toronto, in the employment of Scott & Laidlaw. After his marriage, in 1857, Mr. Brock entered business in Guelph, later disposing of his holdings. He was employed by McArthur & Company, of Bowmanville, where he remained about four and one-half years. Subsequently he went to Ogilvy & Company, wholesale merchants of Montreal, and after several years as English buyer of that concern was made a partner, in 1871 opening the company's Toronto branch.

In 1877, in partnership with his brother, J. H. Brock, he established the wholesale dry goods business of W. R. Brock & Brother, at the corner of Bay and Wellington streets, Toronto. In 1879 a partnership was formed with Messrs. F. Wyld and H. W. Darling, as Wyld, Brock & Darling, Mr. Darling retiring in 1883 and Mr. Wyld in 1887. The firm of W. R. Brock & Company was reorganized as a joint stock company in 1897, the Montreal branch was founded in 1899, and the branch at Calgary in 1905. W. R. Brock & Company is one of the largest wholesale dry goods houses in Canada, and was developed to its conspicuous position of leadership largely through the ability, industry, energy and keen judgment of William Rees Brock. He was an international figure in the mercantile world, and one of the great merchants Canadian business has produced. In addition to his presidency of W. R. Brock & Company, Mr. Brock was a director of the Dominion Lands Colonization Company, the British Canadian Loan and Investment Company, Toronto Electric Light Company, Electrical Development Company, Ontario Accident Insurance Company, Toronto General Trust Corporation and the Dominion Bank. He was also president of the British American and Western Assurance companies, the Stanstead Granite Quarries Company, London Electric Light Company, and the Canadian General Electric Company. Mr. Brock was one of the founders of the "Empire" newspaper, Toronto, and served as president of the company until its amalgamation with "The Mail" in 1895. Mr. Brock's portrait was exe-



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J. S. Willison.

cuted by the noted artist Grier, in 1901 for the Canadian General Electric Company as a mark of esteem and regard.

Mr. Brock was vitally interested in matters of political policy and public concern, and for many years was president of the Toronto Conservative Association, filling a seat in the House of Commons for Centre Toronto in the Conservative interest from 1900 to 1904. His philanthropies were widespread and generous. He was one of the founders and president of the Toronto Humane Society, vice-president of the American Humane Society, and a director of St. John's Ambulance Association. He was a life member of the Council of Trinity University and of Upper Canada College, and was numbered among the liberal benefactors of both institutions. He was a member of the congregation of St. James Cathedral, and from 1883 to 1890 was a church warden. He was a man of strong convictions, courageous and determined in his pursuit of the right. While a member of Parliament he refused to travel on a railway pass, and he was a consistent and strong advocate of the N.P., and of Canada for the Canadians. He was a member of the Toronto Club, York Club, Albany Club, Toronto Hunt Club, Toronto; the Rideau Club, Ottawa; and St. James' Club, Montreal.

William R. Brock married, September 23, 1857, Margaret Anna Diamond, second daughter of Captain John Segur Diamond, formerly of Clonenagh, Queen's county, Ireland, who came to Canada in 1834 and served through the Revolution of 1837 as adjutant of the Second Gore Regiment. Captain Diamond was at one time in the Royal Irish Constabulary, and after coming to Canada was engaged in business with Colonel Chisholm, of Oakville, and others, as lumberman and vessel owner. Mrs. Brock was senior directress of the Boys' Home, and honorary president of the Young Women's Christian Association of Toronto.

William R. Brock died at his residence, No. 21 Queen's park, Toronto, November 1, 1917. He was an imposing figure in Canadian history, a man who accomplished splendid results in practical affairs, and who shared generously the rewards of his achievement.

Lieutenant-Colonel Henry Brock, son of William Rees and Margaret Anna (Diamond) Brock, was born at Oakville, Ontario, May 14, 1859. He was educated in Upper Canada College and the University of Toronto, receiving the degrees of B.A., B.C.L., and D.C.L. He was called to the bar in 1885, and for many years practiced successfully in Toronto as a member of the firm of Cassels, Brock, Kelley & Falconbridge, retiring from professional activity in 1906. He was elected a director of W. R. Brock & Company in 1904, and upon the death of his father succeeded to the presidency of the company in 1917. He is also a director of the Western and British America Fire Insurance companies, the British America Coal Company, and president of the Stanstead Granite Quarries Company, Limited. For eight years he was a member of the council of the Toronto Board of Trade, president of that body in 1913, a member of the council of the Ontario Associated Boards of Trade since its founding in 1911, and president in 1921. He was appointed a life member of the council of Trinity College, 1918; elected a member of the senate of the University of Toronto, 1920. He is a firm believer in the value to merchants and to the purchasing public of co-operation between business men and of unified effort for the common good.

Colonel Brock has long been active in the Canadian militia, and at the time of his retirement from the command of the Tenth Royal Grenadiers to take a staff appointment as chief recruiting officer in Toronto was one of the senior militia officers in Canada on active service. He joined the University Company, Queen's Own Rifles, in July, 1877, and was appointed a lieutenant in October, 1882, being promoted to a captain in November, 1888. He served as a lieutenant in the Northwest Rebellion in 1885, was mentioned in despatches for distinguished conduct in the field, and received the Medal and Clasp. In 1891 he was posted to the Reserve of Officers, and in 1897 was appointed to the Tenth Royal Grenadiers as captain, becoming brevet major in 1899, senior major in 1907, brevet lieutenant-colonel in 1912, and commander of the regiment in 1913. He volunteered for active service in the Nile expedition in 1886 and for South Africa in 1899. In 1907 he received the long service decoration. At the outbreak of the European war he volunteered for active service "in any position the authorities thought him fit for." In July, 1915, he was appointed chief recruiting officer for the Second Military District; and on September 30, 1916, director of National Service, Second Military District. Colonel Brock was a member of the selective tribunal under the Military Service Act in October, 1917, and in 1916-17-18 was president of the Canadian Military Institute. He was also an advisory member of the council of the Aviation Club of Canada.

Colonel Brock has, throughout his entire life, been interested in athletics and active in all out-door sports; is a life member of the Argonaut Rowing Club, at one time captain of the University Cricket Club, and was president of the Amateur Athletic Association of Canada in 1889. He has traveled extensively, and now finds his chief recreation in his library, the days of his strenuous athletics having passed. He is a member of the Toronto Club, the York Club, the University Club, the Toronto Hunt Club, the Toronto Golf Club, and the Constitutional Club of London, England. Colonel Brock is a Conservative in politics, and in religious faith an Anglican, having for many years been churchwarden of St. James' Cathedral.

Colonel Brock married, June 16, 1891, Anna Maude Cawthra, daughter of Henry Cawthra, of Toronto.

SIR JOHN S. WILLISON, K.B., LL.D.—Known as a leading Canadian publicist and an authority on economic and political questions, Sir John S. Willison has since 1908 continued long journalistic activity as Canadian correspondent of the London "Times," combining with this work public service of timely value.

Sir John S. Willison, son of Stephen and Jane (Elleker) Willison, was born in Hills Green, Huron county, Ontario, November 9, 1856, and obtained a public school education. In 1881 he entered the journalistic field as a member of the staff of the London "Advertiser," and in September, 1883, became connected with the Toronto "Globe," continuing as parliamentary correspondent, editorial writer, and chief editor until December, 1902. From 1902 until 1917 he was editor-in-chief of the Toronto "Daily News," during this period was the promoter (1904) of the Canadian "Associated Press," and in 1908 was appointed correspondent in Canada for the London "Times."

The Canadian Industrial Reconstruction Association was formed at Toronto in March, 1918, and Sir John S. Willison was called to its presidency. The derangement caused by four years of war brought a condition remediable only by intensive and sustained effort, and to this end the Canadian Reconstruction Association has labored with untiring zeal and a clearly defined goal. Its work, now closing, was pursued under Sir John S. Willison's leadership with splendid result, and Canada, due in large measure to its activities, has been surpassed by none of the warring nations in its return to the useful arts of peace upon a basis that recognizes even higher aims than the pre-war conditions permitted.

He has numerous financial connections of prominence, and is president of the Mortgage Discount and Finance, Limited, president of the Municipal Bankers' Corporation, Limited, and is also a director of the Western Colonization Association. In 1913-14 Mr. Willison was chairman of the Ontario Unemployment Commission, whose report and recommendations proved of great practical value and caused much favorable comment at home and abroad. Many portions of the report were used in presenting the solution of similar problems in other provinces of Canada, in Great Britain, and in various states of the United States. In 1921 Sir John S. Willison served as a member of the Ontario Government Commission on the finances of the University of Toronto.

Sir John S. Willison is a Fellow of the Royal Society of Canada, and in 1913, was knighted by His Majesty, King George V. In 1918-19 he served as chairman of the Ontario Housing Committee, and since 1902 has been a member of the board of governors of Upper Canada College. Queen's University, of which he is a trustee, has conferred upon him an honorary LL.D. Sir John S. Willison is widely known as the author of numerous works noted for their scholarly and masterly treatment of economic and political subjects, and included among these are: "The Railway Question in Canada," (1897); "Lessons from the Old School," (1897); "Sir Wilfrid Laurier and the Liberal Party, a Political History," (1903); "Anglo-Saxon Amity," (1906); "The New Canada," (1912), published by the "Times," London, England, and "Reminiscences, Political and Personal," (1919). Sir John S. Willison is a member of the York, National, Toronto Hunt, Royal Canadian Yacht, and British Empire clubs, and is also a member of the Royal Colonial Institute, of London, England. He has been president of the Dominion Bowling Association, and in this sport finds a most enjoyable recreation.

Sir John S. Willison married, in June, 1885, Ray Wood Turner, a daughter of Mrs. Margaret Turner, of Tiverton, Ontario. Lady Willison is president of the Canadian National Ladies' Guild for Sailors. They are the parents of two sons, one of whom, Lieutenant William T., was killed in action at Courcellette, September 15, 1916. The family residence is at No. 10 Elmsley place, Toronto.

REV. DEAN HARRIS, LITT. D.—In 1870 Dean Harris was ordained a priest of the Roman Catholic church, and in St. Michael's Cathedral, Toronto, on June 10, 1920, hundreds of citizens, including men in his ecclesiastical position and in humble walks of life gathered about him in the celebration of the fiftieth anniversary of his ordination to the priesthood. Three years later he passed away, and Toronto mourned the loss of an eminent citizen.

Rev. Dean Harris was born in Cork, Ireland, March 3, 1845, was brought to Canada by his parents at an early age, and died in St. Michael's Hospital, Toronto, Ontario, March 5, 1923, at the age of seventy-eight years. He was educated at St. Michael's College, Toronto, and later was a student at the College of the Propaganda, Rome, Italy, where in 1870 he was ordained to the priesthood. He also received the degree of Litt. D. from the Universities of Toronto, and Laval, also was honored by the University of Ottawa. In the earliest years of his ministry he was rector of St. Adjala in Ontario.

In 1875 Rev. Dean Harris was made rector of St. Michael's Cathedral, Toronto, and after a number of years there became dean of the Deanery of St. Catharines. He served as dean until ill health caused his resignation, then traveled extensively. He visited the Azores, Spain, Portugal, the West Indies, Mexico, Central America, and South America, where he explored the ancient Spanish ruins. Later he resided for a time in Salt Lake City, Utah, where he edited the "Intermountain Monthly," and wrote a "History of the Catholic Church in Utah."

Rev. Dean Harris was the author of several historical essays and also was author and publisher of "Days and Nights in the Tropics;" "By Path and Trail; a Book of Southern Travel;" and "The Catholic Church in the Niagara Peninsula." In 1912 he returned to Toronto and accepted the chaplaincy of St. John's Industrial School. Later he published "The Crossbearers of the Saguenay." In recognition of his valuable contribution to archæological research Rev. Dean Harris, in 1919, was elected president of the Ontario Archæological Society.

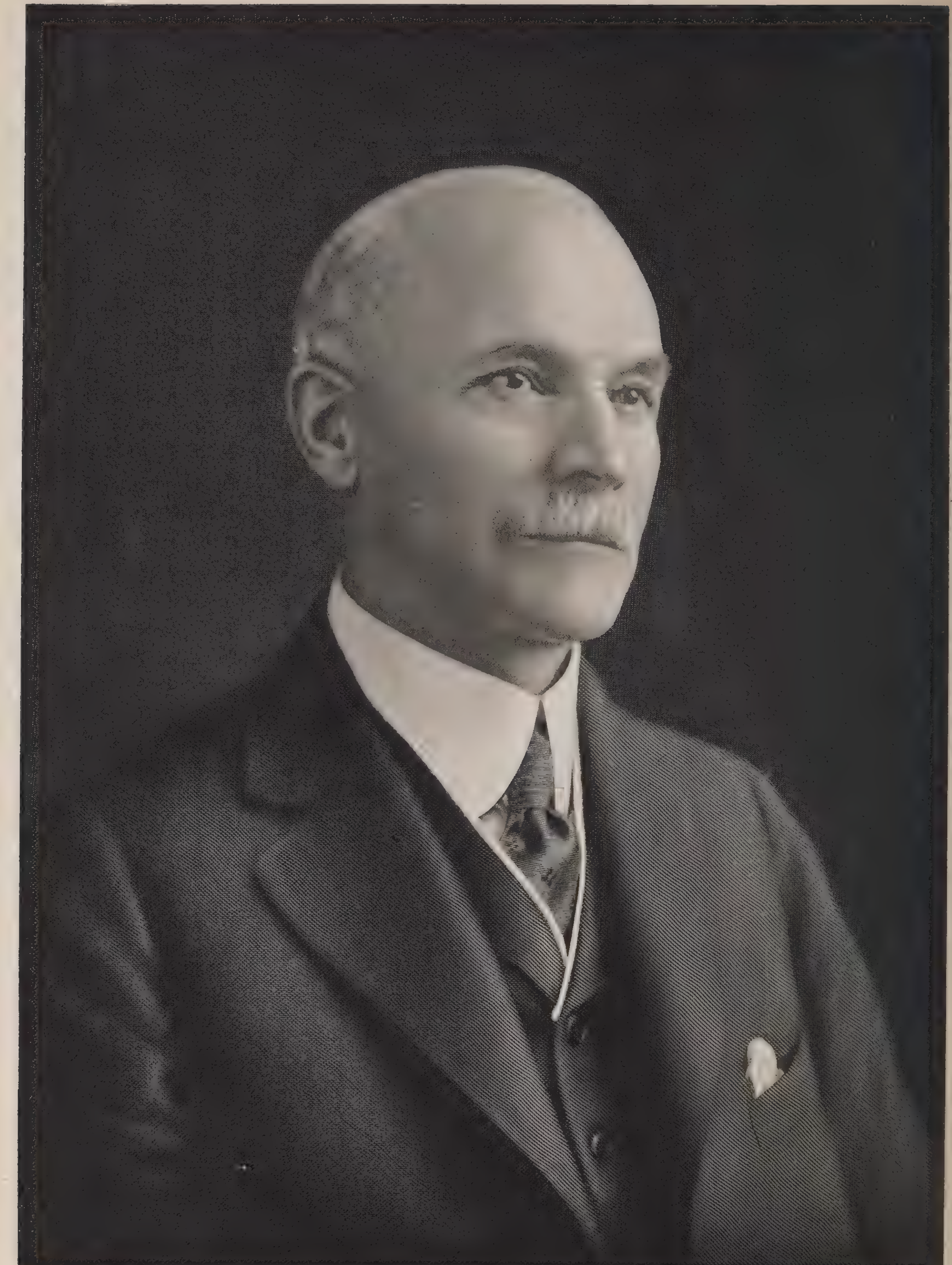
GEORGE HERBERT WOOD—From his first business activity, Mr. Wood has been interested in financial affairs from an investment viewpoint, and prior to the organization of Wood, Gundy & Company, of which firm he is senior partner, he was for several years an official of the Dominion Securities Corporation. In addition to numerous other important connections in the financial life of the Dominion, Mr. Wood has been a prominent figure in the work of the Young Men's Christian Association, and of his church, the Methodist, and is well known socially.

Mr. Wood is English by birth, son of George William Wood, and was born in Cheshire, February 17, 1867. His education was obtained in English and Toronto schools, including the Dufferin and Jesse Ketchum schools, and the Jarvis Street High School, and after some years' experience in insurance and real estate, he became identified with the bond business. He helped to organize the Dominion Securities Corporation in 1900, and occupied the office of secretary and superintendent of the sales department, and afterwards of manager, continuing with this company until February 1905, when he retired to form with Mr. Gundy the present firm.

The firm of Wood, Gundy & Company was organized in February, 1905, Mr. Wood forming a partnership with James H. Gundy, (see sketch following), then also connected with the Dominion Securities Corporation as secretary. The firm commenced operations in the Lawlor building, at the corner of King and Yonge streets, the partnership being effected for the promotion of the sale of government and municipal bonds; and Wood, Gundy & Company have become perhaps, the foremost house dealing in that class of securities in Canada. The firm now occupy offices at No. 36 King street, West.

In 1910 the firm opened an office in London, England, at No. 14 Cornhill, E.C., where W. N. McIlwraith is resident partner. In 1916 they opened offices in Montreal and New York City. In 1920 the firm also opened an office in Winnipeg. Each of the partners and all the members of the organization played an important part in the placing of the various War and Victory Loan issues, Mr. Wood being chairman of the Ontario organization of all three Victory Loan campaigns and later being appointed chairman of the Victory Loan Special Committee, better known as the Market Committee.

Mr. Wood has consistently devoted most of his attention to the business of Wood, Gundy & Company, and has refrained from accepting outside business responsibilities to any extent. He has, however, given materially of his time and means to the furtherance of philanthropic and religious work. He is president



of the Young Men's Christian Association of Toronto, member of the National Council of the Young Men's Christian Association of Canada, and a member of the International Young Men's Christian Association Committee. Community and educational work has also made a strong appeal to him, and he has been privileged to advance the welfare of his denomination as regent of Victoria College, ex-president and director of the Methodist Union of Toronto, and member of the Missionary Executive of the Methodist church. In 1919-20, Mr. Wood was chairman of the Dominion Committee of the Inter-Church Forward Movement in Canada.

Mr. Wood is a member of the York Club, National Club and Lambton Golf and Country Club of Toronto, the Bankers' Club of New York, and the Porters Park Golf Club of Hertfordshire, England. In political relations he is an Independent.

Mr. Wood married, in July, 1892, Maude Elizabeth Staveley, of Montreal, daughter of John William Staveley.

JAMES HENRY GUNDY, of Wood, Gundy & Company, was born in Harriston, Ontario, on March 22, 1880. He is the son of Rev. Joseph and Isabel (Eveleigh) Gundy, his father being a minister of the Methodist church.

Mr. Gundy was educated in public schools and in the London and Windsor Collegiate institutes. He commenced his business career in 1898 as junior clerk with the Central Canada Loan and Savings Company of Toronto, and soon after became accountant with the Dominion Securities Corporation, of which company he was appointed secretary in 1902. In 1905 he and George H. Wood (see preceding sketch) organized the firm of Wood, Gundy & Company, now one of the largest dealers in government and municipal bonds in Canada.

Mr. Gundy is a director of a number of financial and industrial companies, and is also closely identified with numerous philanthropic and religious institutions. During the World War, Mr. Gundy was appointed a member of the War Trade Board in Ottawa, and was chairman of the Special Subscriptions Committee of the Victory Loan Campaign in 1918 and 1919. In 1920 he was one of Canada's three representatives at the International Financial Conference at Brussels. He is a member of the National Club, Rideau Club, Ontario Club, Royal Canadian Yacht Club, Toronto Golf Club and Rosedale Golf Club.

On April 27, 1904, Mr. Gundy married Serena Lake Clarke, daughter of John Clarke, of Windsor. There are five children: Charles Lake, Amy Isabel, Joseph Henry, Alfred Eveleigh, and John. Mr. Gundy's residence is at No. 43 Russell Hill road, Toronto.

SILAS R. PARSONS—In Mr. Parsons many diverse qualities and experiences are unified into an example of the best type of Canadian citizenship which lacks only official political responsibility to give it the form, as well as the substance, of a massive, co-ordinate structure. He is one of the few business leaders of Toronto who have graduated from the East to the West, and have graduated eastward again to successes which, in his earlier days, neither East nor West could have afforded. Very keen in business, he has always been responsive to the deeper springs of social and commercial conduct. He has given long and devoted service to the church. What he has learned in trade and religion he has applied to public service in spheres where the harsher clashes of controversy do not degrade the quality of service.

Between the clerk in a stationery house and the president of an oil company, with hundreds of branches all over the country, and between the duties of a Sunday school teacher and superintendent in Winnipeg many years ago and the representative of Canadian employers at the last labour conference at the League of Nations at Geneva, there is a harmonious connection with a range of associative work in each activity such as few merely business experts could have had the breadth to attempt. Neither limelights nor applause, neither offices nor honours have been looked for. When one or the other of the badges of distinguished achievement has come along it has been the accident of service, not the reward of calculated desire. If in critical guise other and less agreeable proofs of work effectively done have also been forthcoming, they have been received with the same quiet philosophy that has accepted dignity and praise.

Mr. Parsons is a native of Port Hope, Durham county, Ontario, Canada, which has given its share of statesmen, soldiers, educationists, journalists, and business men to Canada. He was born in the first year of the Crimean War, and was sixty years old on the day war began between the Empire and Germany. His father's name was William Parsons, his maternal grandfather's was Trick. His parents were earnest Methodists, which largely accounts for their calling him after St. Paul's immortal partner in travel and in jail. Though they held closely to the teachings of their church, they did not bring up their children in the rigidities of behaviour which have made some good men feel that their grudge to Puritanical training is even deeper than their debt. It wasn't a sin to enjoy a Sunday walk, nor was it regarded as a grievous risk to allow a boy of healthy moral instincts to judge of many serious matters for himself. The outcome of that sort of sane religiousness is a business and community-working leader to whom form is of little consequence, and spirit is of vital importance. It has something to do also with the warmest affection for youthful home and associations, which is expressed, for instance, in the endowment of French and English prizes in the Port Hope Collegiate, genial contributions to the school magazine, and a paternal interest in any Port Hope boy who finds his way to the thirteenth floor of the Royal Bank building where the president's outlook is up Yonge street and westward to as far as the city smoke will permit.

A Port Hope united grammar and common school gave the grounding for a job with James Campbell & Son, manufacturing stationers and publishers, of Front street, Toronto. Six years' service with this firm ended in 1878, when Parsons went to Winnipeg. The western capital wasn't much of a place then—less than ten thousand people, teepees where high buildings now stand, no railway connection with Eastern Canada, and, as evidence that winter really is winter on the Red river, milk selling by the frozen pound at both ends of the year.

The newcomer stuck to his occupation and his church. In his Sunday school at Grace Church were two Sifton boys—Clifford, later the Laurier Minister of the Interior, and Arthur, afterwards in the Government of the North-West Territories, chief justice of the Supreme Court of Alberta, Premier of Alberta, and Minister of Customs in the Union Government formed at Ottawa in 1917. In due time business subordination gave place to leadership of the wholesale stationery firm of Parsons, Bell & Company. The house went into the Consolidated Stationery Company, Limited, of which Mr. Parsons was president for some years.

The booms, busts, and more booms, which have chequered Winnipeg's fascinating history, neither exalted nor abased the level-headed stationer. But the annual recurrences of forty below zero and worse were a little too searching for a frame never violently robust, and in 1906 Mr. Parsons brought his experience East again. At fifty-two he ventured into an entirely new line of commerce. The auto age was rushing in and needed floods of oil to keep it going. With others Mr. Parsons founded the British American Oil Company, independently of its all-pervasive competitors. Beginning without ostentation or fear of competition, the company, with Mr. Parsons as president, operates its own refinery on twenty-five acres of land, with dockage frontage, at the foot of Cherry street. It was the first in Toronto. Nearly twenty million gallons of crude oil passed through it in 1921, leaving by-products not a few. When, for instance, it is said that one manufacturer of matches buys wax from the British American Oil Company, a million pounds at a time, the outsider can get some idea of what has been happening in the Canadian oil trade during fifteen years. Solid success in a new enterprise inevitably creates demand for association with older undertakings which need directors who can direct. Mr. Parsons is chairman of the Ontario board of the Canadian Fire Insurance Company, and is a director of the Union Trust Company. Other invitations to connect with other undertakings have been declined. A man's life consisteth not in the abundance of the things he possesseth.

In the Canadian Manufacturers' Association, Mr. Parsons has been a stalwart. During 1911-15 he was chairman of its transportation committee. To this period belongs valuable work as chairman of a committee on production and recruiting, and service on another which covered the supply of labour for Ontario farms. Having been second vice-president and first vice-president—filling the latter post meant unusually heavy work, for the president lived in Nova Scotia and was largely absorbed in munitionary duties—Mr. Parsons was elected president of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association at the Winnipeg convention in 1917. His inaugural address was on wider lines than such deliverances sometimes are. Coming from a mind in which service has always been a stronger motive than gain, it dealt with business affairs with a humanitarian hand, and touched not only the relationship between employer and employee but the limitless cause of national unity. The Parsons year in the Canadian Manufacturers' Association was distinguished, as one of the permanent officials has said, by close attention to every duty of the chief post, by an effective representation of the association's interest on all occasions, and by the diffusion of a spirit of generous toleration for and sympathetic understanding of the points of view of other sections of the community.

Such a record was not surprising in a man who had so many years been devoting no small part of his time to public work in various directions. About that period Mr. Parsons' extra business and extra church activities were extensive. He was on the executive board, which carried through the fraternal visit of Ontario business men to Quebec in Thanksgiving week of 1916, and the return visit to Ontario during the first week of the following year. The Bonne Entente organization, which developed from those memorable interchanges, while it did not accomplish all that was hoped from it, did inject into the relationships between the two senior Provinces a kindlier, more mutually appreciative understanding, which is exhibiting itself in improved commercial intercourse. In Quebec, among all who came in contact with him, Mr. Parsons' name is with the foremost of those who are known for their unwearied devotion to goodwill between all Canadians who desire to give to their country a devotion greater than their homage to anything else in the world.

After the holocaust of 1916 in Northern Ontario, Mr. Parsons became a member of the Ontario Government Fire Relief Committee, which did a great deal for the restoration of the devastated area of which Matheson was the centre. He was also on the Ontario Organization of Resources Committee, which began in 1918 to prepare for after-war conditions in the province. The same year he joined the Dominion Labour Appeal Board, and the executive board of the Canadian Industrial Reconstruction Association. In the following year he was a member of the Royal Commission which enquired into the propriety of the Toronto police force organizing in affiliation with the Trades and Labour Congress.

Nothing has more warmly engaged Mr. Parsons' heart and mind than the material interests of employers and employees. He took an outstanding part in the Industrial Conference called at Ottawa in September, 1919, by the Dominion Government. He was highly appreciative of the skill and versatility of the labour representatives. An outcome of his work there was his selection to represent the Canadian employers at the International Labour Conference, convened at Washington in the following month by the League of Nations. From this assembly Mr. Parsons returned with a warm regard for many of the labour leaders, especially of those who, like the Rt. Hon. G. N. Barnes, had carried governmental responsibilities during the war. Consequences of this service were his appointment in December, 1920, by the Canadian Government to the International Panel, from which may be drawn special commissions of inquiry into labour matters, in accordance with Articles 411 and 412 of the Treaty of Versailles; and his selection, again by the Government, to represent the employers at the Geneva Labour Conference of the League of Nations, which met in October, 1921.

From some points of view the Geneva meeting was disappointing. The labour clauses in the Versailles Treaty were the result of apprehensions of violent revolution in several countries. Operation of them was found by some governments to involve proceedings in advance of the general sentiment of their people. The more radical labour delegates at Geneva freely criticised some of the governments concerned. The conference was therefore not as constructive as it otherwise might have been. It is manifestly impossible to make rapid advance in the standardization of agricultural labour in countries as diverse, for instance, as Canada and India, in accordance with the too idealistic objective which a small portion of the conferees avowed, to the prejudice of more feasible possibilities.

Mr. Parsons' study of the seemingly antagonistic interests of capital and labour has been reflected in a goodly quantity of addresses and writings. A speech to the Orillia Canadian Club in 1918, on "War Time Business and Profits," was published by the Canadian Manufacturers' Association in newspapers all over Canada. He has reached the general conclusion that the labour-capital problem will not be solved by the legislative imposition on communities as a whole, of theories and practices which, however admirable on paper, cannot fit the variegated conditions of variegated industries. Salvation must be attained, Mr. Parsons believes, through experience gained in different areas of the same industry—experience which must grow from the desire to be fair, co-operative and humane—qualities which, together, mean largeness of spirit and liberality of soul. That is the Parsons idea. It is joined to the Parsons practice at the refinery, the branch, and on the road. At the time of writing (1922), a scheme of joint committee management of the refinery, and general co-operation which opens wide the door of improved status to the humblest workman, is in its fourth year of operation and doing well. Mr. Parsons has not yet publicly announced its results because he

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thinks a five-year test is desirable before permanent success is proclaimed. But leaves from the British American Oil Company's book have been borrowed by many other concerns, so that a good light is not prisoned beneath a bushel. This sort of thing is a practical, but modest, attempt to carry religious doctrine into a business life, the sole object of which is not profit. The British American Oil Company makes money for its shareholders, but it makes friends of its employees, who, being friends, rejoice because its assets and theirs expand. Everybody concerned is better off—of which happy stories could be told.

Mr. Parsons worships and works in Sherbourne Street Methodist Church. He is a director of the Methodist Union, which aims to translate doctrine into deeds through the strong churches helping the weak. Those who know him know that Parsons' church is where Parsons happens to be. Its quality is discernible not in phrases, but in facts; not in frigid solemnities, but in a reservoir of humour, easily and freely drawn upon, and in intercourse with fellow-creatures which abound in sweetness and light. If it is lunch time you have choice of the Board of Trade upstairs, the National Club, or the King Edward. If the Canadian Club or the Empire Club (of which he is vice-president) happens to be sitting that midday at some Gamaliel's feet, you will be invited to observe Gamaliel. If you talk widely enough, you may learn accidentally that Mr. Parsons is a Fellow of the Royal Society of Arts in London and that he belongs to the American Academy of Political and Social Science. Politically he is an Independent, with a tendency towards voting for a Conservative candidate who believes in a protection which protects the manufacturer without exploiting the consumer. With Mr. Parsons the tariff is not a creed of greed, but an expedient for facilitating the employment of Canadians in Canada—and nothing else.

Mr. Parsons married, in 1882, Annie Kate Helliwell, daughter of the Rev. Thomas Lord Helliwell, of Winnipeg. Three married daughters have blessed and continue to bless their parentage, living as they do in Toronto: Mrs. Charles A. Withers; Mrs. Henry F. Gooderham; Mrs. (Major) Errol A. Hethrington. They and the grandchildren just delight to visit at No. 139 Crescent road.

The above article was contributed by "one who has worked with him."

JOHN LEWIS was born in Toronto, Canada, January 17, 1858. He was the son of Richard and Mary (Emmett) Lewis. His father was for about forty years a teacher in the public schools of Toronto, conducting also classes in elocution in various educational institutions.

John Lewis was educated at the George street Public School, and Toronto High School (now Jarvis Collegiate Institute). He studied law from 1874 to 1879, and later began newspaper work, about 1880; he has been engaged in editorial work since 1890, and is now an editorial writer on the staff of the Toronto "Globe." He is the author of the "Life of George Brown" in the "Makers of Canada" series, and also of the "Political History of Canada since Confederation," in the work entitled "Canada and its Provinces." Mr. Lewis was originally chosen as editor of the "Municipality of Toronto History," but was obliged to withdraw, owing to pressure of duties. In politics he is a Liberal, and a strong believer in Canadian nationality.

Mr. Lewis married, January 12, 1884, Eliza Garwood, daughter of Robert and Maria Garwood. Mr. and Mrs. Lewis are the parents of a son and two daughters: Richard G., of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics; Nora, who is a teacher in the Riverdale Collegiate Institute; and Mrs. Alice M. Keys, wife of Norman A. Keys, of Toronto.

WALTER SARGESON VERRALL, M. B.—One of the leading surgeons of Toronto, and an authority in his specialty, Dr. Verrall is doing a broadly beneficent work in the Orthopedic Hospital of Toronto as chief surgeon of this institution. Dr. Verrall is a son of James Harvey and Margaret (Amos) Verrall, long residents of Chatham, Ontario. His father, who is a machinist, still resides there, but the mother died in 1884.

Dr. Verrall was born in Chatham, Ontario, July 4, 1876. He attended the Adelaide Street School of that city, later attending the Chatham Central School and Chatham Collegiate Institute. He entered Toronto University, from which he was graduated in the class of 1909, with the degree of Bachelor of Medicine. After graduation he became associated with the late Dr. B. E. McKenzie, a noted orthopedic surgeon, remaining with him in the same capacity until 1912. For four years, thereafter, Dr. Verrall was in British Columbia, serving as surgeon to the Granby Mining Company, then in May, 1916, he was appointed chief of staff of the Toronto Orthopedic Hospital, in which position he holds high rank in the profession. He is keenly alive to every advance in surgical science, is a constant student, and devotes a month in each year to special study and research. He is a member of the Academy of Medicine of Toronto.

Fraternally, Dr. Verrall holds membership in the Free and Accepted Masons and the Royal Arch Masons, the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and the Alpha Kappa Kappa fraternity. He takes time for out-of-door recreations, being especially fond of fishing and golf; is a member of the Wright County Fish and Game Club, of Quebec; the Weston Golf Club, Parkdale Canoe Club, and the Rotary Club. He is a member of Trinity Methodist Church, being a trustee of same.

Dr. Verrall married, on December 20, 1912, Sarah Hinch, of Newburgh, Ontario, Canada, and they have one daughter, Margaret Noreen.

ALFRED BICKNELL—An eminent name in the legal profession in Canada is that of Bicknell, three members of this family having attained marked prominence in the law: James Bicknell, K.C., H. Harry Bicknell, and Alfred Bicknell, the last named the subject of this review, and a son of James and Anne (Caplin) Bicknell, both of English birth. The father, who has been a resident of Hamilton, Ontario, since 1872, was an accountant during his entire career. The mother, who was born in England, died in 1905.

Alfred Bicknell was born at Notting Hill, London, England, June 26, 1870, and, leaving London with his parents for Canada on the second anniversary of his birth, landed in Hamilton, Ontario. The family settled in Hamilton, and it was in the public schools of this city that the son's education was begun. Continuing his studies at the Hamilton Collegiate Institute, he prepared for his profession with the firm of Fuller, Nesbitt & Bicknell, and entered the law society of Upper Canada in 1887. Mr. Bicknell's early experience at the bar was with Samuel G. McKay, K.C., at Woodstock, Ontario, and later he was with H. J. Finkle, of Woodstock. Early in 1904 he came to Toronto, and here became a member of the firm of Laidlaw, Kappele & Bicknell (the late James Bicknell, K.C.) This firm later became Bicknell & Bain, and is now known as Bain, Bicknell, Macdonell & Gordon. This firm is unquestionably one of the foremost in the Dominion, its activity extending throughout

Canada and to some degree the British Empire. They handle a large corporation practice, and have been identified with many important financial movements, including the winding up of the affairs of the Ontario Bank, also of the Sovereign and the Farmers' banks and the Dominion Permanent Loan. In connection with their general practice they have a wide corporation clientele.

Mr. Bicknell is a member of the Canadian Bar Association, of the Ontario Bar Association, and of the York County Law Association. Politically he supports the principles of the Liberal party, and while a resident of Woodstock was active in municipal affairs, serving as a member of the City Council for two years. He was identified with various enterprises of Woodstock, and was there broadly interested in all civic matters. He is now a director in a number of industrial and business concerns in Toronto. Mr. Bicknell has travelled widely, covering nearly every part of the British Empire, and being familiar with all sections of his own Canada. A distinguishing characteristic of the man, often a matter of comment among his contemporaries, is the "Bicknell memory," a rarely keen faculty for which the family is noted, of remembering and making effective use of every kind of general information, including the most widely unrelated facts.

In his more personal interests Mr. Bicknell holds membership in Ionic Lodge, No. 25, Free and Accepted Masons; in St. Paul's Chapter, Royal Arch Masons; in Toronto Lodge, No. 30, Knights of Pythias; and in the Royal Arcanum. Socially he holds membership in the Ontario Club, and the Engineers' Club. His choice of recreative interests next to travel, which often carries professional responsibility as well as pleasure, takes him into the field of out-door sports. He is a member of the Royal Canadian Yacht Club, of the Mississauga Golf and Country Club, and of the Summit and Weston Golf clubs.

In technical matters Mr. Bicknell has for years been an authoritative writer. He was identified with the preparation and compilation of Bicknell & Seager's "Division Court's Act of Ontario," third edition, and a standard legal work of the time, and was also co-author of Bicknell & Kappele's "Practical Statutes."

Mr. Bicknell married (first), in London, Ontario, in 1896, Agnes Victoria Pitcher, of that city, who died in 1916, leaving two children: V. Geraldine, now a student at the Canadian Academy of Music; and A. Bertram, a student at the School of Practical Science of the University of Toronto. He married (second) Jessie T. Knox, of New York City (formerly of Hamilton, Ontario). The family reside at No. 25 Douglas drive, and attend St. Paul's Anglican Church.

SIR OLIVER MOWAT was the eldest son of an old soldier, John Mowat, of Caithness-Shire, Scotland, who served in Spain and Portugal under Wellington, and came to Canada in 1816. In June, 1819, he was married in Montreal to Miss Helen Levack, to whom he had been betrothed in Scotland ten years before. Mr. Mowat drove from Kingston to meet his bride. For the wedding trip the young couple drove with their own horses and carriage from Montreal to Kingston, taking three weeks for the journey along the St. Lawrence, and stopping often by the way at the houses of hospitable friends. That incident may serve to illustrate how primitive were the conditions in which Sir Oliver grew up.

Oliver Mowat was born at Kingston on July 22, 1820. That town was then the most important in Upper Canada. On January 27, 1836, young Mowat, not yet sixteen years of age, was articled to Mr. John A. Macdonald, a future Prime Minister of Canada. Many years afterward, the Kingston lawyer and his clerk were members of the same cabinet, formed for the purpose of carrying out Confederation. Still later, Macdonald being Prime Minister of Canada, and Mowat Prime Minister of Ontario, the two came into conflict over questions relating to the territorial rights of Ontario and the powers of the Legislature.

Oliver Mowat was called to the bar Nov. 5, 1841. He married, in 1846, Jane Ewart, daughter of John Ewart, of Toronto, and in 1856 was created a Queen's Counsel. In the following year he entered public life as a member of the Legislative Assembly for South Ontario, but previous to this he was elected alderman of the city of Toronto, and in 1858 he was a member of the famous "short administration" formed by the Hon. George Brown. It lasted from the 2nd to the 4th of August, 1858; the story is too long to be told here. A curious coincidence is that Mr. Mowat was afterwards head of a government remarkable for its long life, and was Premier of Ontario for nearly a quarter of a century. Between the two periods he was again a colleague of Hon. George Brown in the Confederation Government.

In 1863 Mr. Mowat became Postmaster-General in the Sandfield-Macdonald administration. A year afterwards the difficulty encountered in working the old Union of the Canadas impelled the public men of both parties to come together and carry out the plan of confederation. A Coalition Government was formed, Macdonald and others representing the Conservatives, Mowat, Brown, and William Macdougall representing the Reformers—corresponding to the Liberals of to-day.

Oliver Mowat remained in the Coalition only a few months, resigning in November, 1864, to become Vice-Chancellor of Ontario. This judicial position he held until 1872. Edward Blake, at that time Premier of Ontario, then moved into the Federal field and he and George Brown persuaded Mowat to leave the bench and once more to enter political life. He became Premier of Ontario on October 31, 1872, and held that position until July 2, 1896, and during the whole period he was Member of Parliament for North Oxford.

To tell the story of his achievements as administrator and legislator would be almost to give a history of Ontario during his term of office. Entering upon his duties in the infancy of confederation, he had, to a large extent, to lay the foundations of the new system of government. He was a lawyer of high standing, and one of his first measures was one of law reform and re-organization of the courts. He was careful, thorough and industrious, possessing firmness and courage in a high degree. He was courteous, conciliatory and even-tempered.

In the eighties the Premier of Ontario became involved in a series of disputes with the Dominion over the boundaries of the Province and the jurisdiction of the Legislature. The boundary dispute involved a difference of 134,000 miles, or, according to one account, nearly 200,000 miles in the area of the Province. There were questions as to how far the Province, as distinguished from the Dominion, had jurisdiction over liquor licenses, over timber and minerals and streams, and other matters. The battles were fought mainly in the courts, and victory after victory brought Oliver Mowat laurels as a constitutional lawyer and a champion of Provincial rights.

In 1896 he was persuaded to leave the Provincial for the Federal field; the leader of the Liberal party, then in Opposition, was Wilfrid Laurier. He was a French Canadian, and it was believed that the name and prestige of Sir Oliver Mowat in Ontario would be of great assistance. "Laurier, Mowat and Victory" was the slogan. Victory was won, and on July 13, 1896, Sir Oliver became Minister of Justice at Ottawa, entering the Senate a few days later. In 1897, finding the duties of his new

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position onerous for a man in his seventy-eighth year, he accepted the position of Lieutenant-Governor of Ontario, which he held until his death on April 19, 1903. He passed away full of years and honors, and remarkable tributes were paid to him by public men of all political opinions. In the Parliament building will be found a portrait and bust of Sir Oliver, and outside in front of the building, is a statue of him.

In 1892 Sir Oliver Mowat was created by Queen Victoria, a Knight Commander of St. Michael and St. George, and later, in 1897, a Knight Grand Cross of St. Michael and St. George. He was a member of all Scottish societies and honorary president of the Caithness Society, also a member of the Toronto Club and the National Club. In 1872 he received the degree of LL.D. from Queen's University, and from the Toronto University in 1889.

FREDERICK MOWAT—Holding a responsible position in the public service of the city of Toronto, Frederick Mowat is bearing a very practical part in the general advance. Mr. Mowat is a son of Sir Oliver Mowat, who was Premier of Ontario for a period of twenty-four years, and whose life is reviewed in the preceding sketch.

Frederick Mowat was born in Toronto, February 23, 1851, and received his early education in the Upper Canada College, under William Tassie, thereafter taking a course at Galt Grammar School. After completing his education he took up farming, which he followed for about three years, in the vicinity of Toronto, later going to Manitoba, where he also conducted farming operations. Returning to Toronto, he was appointed to the office of sheriff of the city, which office he has held continuously since. During his thirty-five years of service Mr. Mowat has won the sincere confidence and esteem of the people, and holds an assured position, also, in the social life of the city.

Mr. Mowat is a member of various Scottish societies, and is the honorable president of the Caithness Society. He has few interests outside his public duties.

Mr. Mowat married Lucy W. Greig, daughter of Major George Greig of Toronto. Three children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Mowat: Edith; George, who enlisted in the Queen's Own Regiment, as a private, and was killed in France in 1915; and Helen W.

HON. ERNEST CHARLES DRURY, LL.D., M.P.P.—At the Provincial general election of 1919, the United Farmers of Ontario surprised themselves and the country by winning so many seats that each of the old parties was left in the minority. There was no recognized leader of the new group, and the caucus turned to an ex-president of the United Farmers of Ontario, Ernest Charles Drury, of Crown Hill, and offered him the position which foreshadowed his election as Premier of the Province. Mr. Drury had not been a candidate in the election, but he had political experience and was known as a man of resolute temperament, vigorous opinions and uncommon diligence. He accepted the honor forced upon him, and at the invitation of the lieutenant-governor consented to form a ministry. He was elected to represent the County of Halton, and at the session of 1920 conducted the business of the Legislature with coolness and efficiency. It was not an easy task with two oppositions "sniping" at him alternately, sometimes even simultaneously. As his experience has broadened, his facility in the leadership of the House has increased, and now he may well be considered as an "old Parliamentary hand."

Hon. Ernest Charles Drury was born at Crown Hill, Ontario, January 22, 1878, son of Hon. Charles and Marion (Varley) Drury, his father the first Minister of Agriculture for Ontario. He was educated at the Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph, whence he was graduated B.A., in 1900. He then returned to the Crown Hill homestead and began putting into practical use the theoretical knowledge he had acquired at college. Theory and practice agreed so well that in 1905 he represented the Farmers' Association of Ontario on the Tariff Commission, and in 1910 he was elected Master of Ontario Grange, Patrons of Husbandry. The same year he was chosen first secretary of the Canadian Council of Agriculture. In 1913 he was elected the first president of the United Farmers of Ontario and when, following the general election of 1919, that new and remarkable organization which aims to assert the dignity of agriculture as a calling was found to be in a majority, Mr. Drury was asked by Sir John Hendrie to form a government and became Premier. Prior to 1919 Mr. Drury had been defeated as an Independent Conscriptional candidate for the Dominion Parliament, he contesting from North Simcoe in 1917. Later he was elected to represent Halton.

Premier Drury is a member of the Free and Accepted Masons, the United Farmers of Ontario, and the Methodist Episcopal church.

Hon. Ernest C. Drury married Ella A. Partridge, daughter of James Partridge, of Crown Hill, and they are the parents of three sons and two daughters. The family residence is at Crown Hill, Ontario.

JAMES WHITE BICKNELL—As senior member of Bicknell, O'Brien & Forgie, a successful law firm of Toronto, Canada, Mr. Bicknell fills an important place in the legal life of that city. He is a son of James Bicknell, K.C., who was one of the leading lawyers of the Dominion, and was so recognized by his contemporaries. He was a member of the Law Society of Upper Canada and chairman of the Legal Education Committee of Upper Canada. He was a member of the Senate of Toronto University, and a thirty-second degree member of the Masonic order. James Bicknell, K. C., married Clara Kappele, and they were the parents of three children: Muriel C., who married Morton M. Keachie, of Toronto; James White, of further mention; and Kathleen, who married A. Howard Robertson, of Hamilton.

James White Bicknell was born in Hamilton, Ontario, May 13, 1893, and completed courses of study at St. Andrew's College in 1912. He then studied law, and in 1914 became associated with the law firm, Bain, Bicknell, Macdonell & Gordon. In 1922 he became senior member of the law firm of Bicknell, O'Brien & Forgie. This firm transacts a large business and serves a most reputable class of clients.

Mr. Bicknell is a member of St. Paul's Anglican Church; Del Chi fraternity; the Ontario Club; Mississauga Golf and Country Club; Royal Canadian Yacht Club; Victoria Club; and the Motor League Club. He retains his interest in athletics and out-of-door recreations, yachting, motoring, fishing and golf particularly appealing to him. At St. Andrew's he was for three years a member of the college Rugby team, played on the college hockey team for one year, won the college wrestling championship for two years, and numerous medals and prizes in running races, both for sprinting and long distance. For two years after leaving college he played football with a team representing the Toronto Rugby and Athletic Association.

Mr. Bicknell married, in Toronto, in 1917, Beatrice Watson, daughter of Thomas Watson. Mr. and Mrs. Bicknell are the parents of a daughter, Beatrice Louise, and a son, James Watson Bicknell. Mr. Bicknell's office address is No. 9 Wellington street, East, Toronto.

REV. EDWARD HARTLEY DEWART, D.D.—In the active ministry of the Methodist church, and in the responsible editorial position to which he was called, Dr. Edward Hartley Dewart gave an inspiring example of diligence in his Father's business, of consecrated service, that knew no limits but physical endurance. Once, in the zeal of his devotion, he endangered his health to such an extent that he was compelled to abandon official duties for almost a year, but upon his return to service he threw himself into his duties as though he begrudged the time that he was absent from the vineyard. In the history of his denomination, his record is written as a man of strong talents and unsurpassed fidelity, able in discourse from the pulpit, ready and effective in debate and a writer of direct and vigorous style.

Edward Hartley Dewart was born at Stradone, in County Cavan, Ireland, in 1828, son of James and Margaret (Hartley) Dewart, and when a boy of six years was brought to Canada by his parents, the family settling in the township of Dummer, in the county of Peterborough, Ontario. A self-educated boy, his first actual schooling was when he walked to Toronto to attend the first session of the new Normal School. The education that he obtained at the Normal School enabled him to become a school teacher. He was spared to assist in the celebration of the fiftieth year jubilee of the Normal School and to preach the sermon upon that occasion, when he and Dr. Sangster, a former principal of the Normal School, were the only surviving members of the original class. Feeling that he was called to the ministry rather than to the profession of teaching, he entered as a probationer upon the St. Thomas circuit, and was afterwards ordained in 1856 at the conference in Hamilton, and sent to the St. Andrew's circuit on the Ottawa river, in the Province of Quebec. After other charges at Odelltown and elsewhere, where he conducted strenuous revival services, he was stationed in Great St. James Street, Montreal, where his health broke under the strain of his arduous labours and he was forced into a retirement that lasted nearly a year. For three years after his return to active ministry, he was superintendent of St. John's circuit, Quebec, later being stationed at Collingwood, Elm street, Toronto, and Ingersoll. In 1869 Rev. Dewart was elected editor of the "Christian Guardian," bringing to the editorial chair an intimate knowledge of conditions in the country, abundant energy, and excellent literary accomplishments. In 1873 he was elected, in conjunction with the late Rev. Dr. Nelles, to arrange, with the parent conference in England, terms of settlement with that body arising out of the union of the Wesleyan, Eastern, British American and New Connexion conferences. In 1881 he was a member of the great Ecumenical Methodist Conference in London, and also of a similar conference held in Washington in 1891.

The late Dr. Dewart advocated a new hymn book, and took a leading part in compiling and editing the same. Always an ardent prohibitionist, Dr. Dewart was elected president of the Ontario branch of the Dominion Alliance, and was a member of the executive committee of that body. Believing that the cause of higher education would benefit by the federation of Victoria University with the University of Toronto, Dr. Dewart strongly advocated that union. To his stalwart advocacy of university federation was mainly due the federation of Victoria and Toronto universities, which laid the foundation for the great Provincial university. He was one of the regents of Victoria University, a senator of Toronto University and was vice-president of the Ontario Ladies' College at Whitby. Literary composition both in prose and verse was always a favorite recreation with Dr. Dewart, and he had published "Selections from Canadian Poets," "Songs of Life," a volume of poems of acknowledged merit. Among his works might be mentioned "Higher Criticism," "Jesus the Messiah," "Essays for the Times," "Living Epistles" and a pamphlet entitled "Priestly Pretensions Disproved."

In 1898 he unsuccessfully contested North Toronto as the liberal candidate against G. F. Marter for the Legislature, being defeated by the narrow majority of 32, which he had reduced from over 800.

His editorial writings are notable for their polished diction and smooth sense of values, and when he felt that the occasion demanded, his pen was fluent with cogent argument and apt illustration. Victoria College awarded him the degree of Doctor of Divinity, and his leadership was gladly acknowledged and faithfully followed by his colleagues of the ministry.

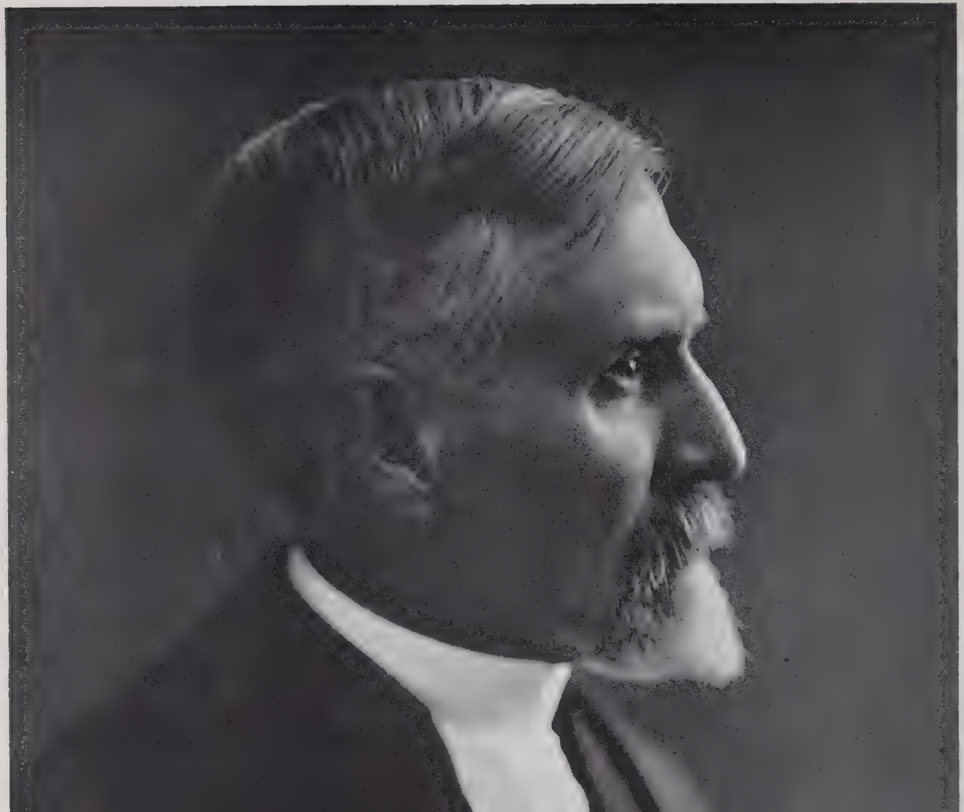
Dr. Dewart married, June 25, 1856, Dorothy Matilda Hunt, daughter of Daniel and Elizabeth Hunt, who came to Hamilton, Ontario, from New Jersey, in 1831. Mrs. Dewart is still active and energetic (1922) at the age of 92. They were the parents of three children: Herbert Hartley, Edward Robinson, and Albert Edward, who died in 1875.

Dr. Edward Hartley Dewart died in Toronto, June 17, 1903, when seventy-five years of age. He had given himself without stint to the cause of the church, and had been sustained in works of magnitude and importance for the coming of the Kingdom His life is a splendid chapter in the history not only of Canadian Methodism, but of Canadian national and educational development.

HERBERT HARTLEY DEWART, K.C., M.P.P.—In the law and in public life H. Hartley Dewart has made a record of distinguished usefulness, early becoming numbered among the leading members of the Ontario bar through work in connection with widely noted criminal and civil cases. Elected to the Legislature in 1916 as a Liberal from a riding in the city of Toronto, formerly overwhelmingly Conservative, in a city that had not returned a Liberal for over a quarter of a century, he later became provincial leader of his party, exercising a strong and valuable influence in public affairs.

He is a son of the late Rev. Edward Hartley Dewart, D.D., formerly editor of the "Christian Guardian," and Dorothy Matilda (Hunt) Dewart, and was born in St. Johns, Quebec, November 9, 1861. Educated in the Toronto Model School, Toronto Collegiate Institute and the University of Toronto, he was graduated from the last-named institution in 1883, with the degree of Bachelor of Arts, and first class honours in English and modern languages. Upon the completion of his legal course he was called to the bar in 1887, and in 1899 was created a Queen's Counsel, being senior member of the several firms with which he was connected until he undertook general counsel work in 1921. From October, 1891, to January, 1904, he was Crown attorney for the county of York, Ontario, meeting with a full measure of success and earning a reputation for scrupulous fairness in his prosecutions for the Crown. Among the cases of outstanding prominence with which he was identified are the Clara Ford and Hyams murder trials, and the Rutledge, Rice and Jones bank robberies and murder trials, in the former of which he was associated as counsel with B. B. Osler, K.C., and his notable defence of Carrie Davies and the McCutcheon Brothers. As counsel in numerous inquiries his work has been notable, par-

Edward Hartley Dewart



H. Hartley Dewart

ticularly as Liberal counsel at the Small Arms ammunition inquiry at Ottawa, where he had interesting passages with the late Sir Sam Hughes. His advocacy of the city's cause in the Toronto viaduct case in 1911 before the Privy Council, where the city received an unanimous decision, and his vindication of Mrs. Hamilton Gault at Ottawa, are other achievements with which his professional reputation will always be associated.

Mr. Dewart has also written on legal and public topics, and his literary contributions have been made in fields widely separated from professional and political affairs. His versatility in thought and expression is best illustrated by the titles of two of his addresses, "Irish-Canadian Poetry," and "Politics as Business," both of which were heartily received.

For several years he was examiner in English at the University of Toronto, and was elected a senator of the university in 1906. He has given of faithful, effective service to his *alma mater*, and none among her alumni strives more willingly for her welfare and advancement. He is a member of the recently appointed legislative committee (1922), appointed to consider the affairs of the university. Mr. Dewart has also been a member of the Toronto Public Library Board.

For many years Mr. Dewart has been active in political matters; his first official connection with the Liberal party was formed in 1887-8, when he was president of the Young Men's Liberal Club in Toronto. In 1904 he was defeated as a Liberal candidate for Parliament from South Toronto, by A. Claude Macdonnell, later Senator, the successful aspirant, by a majority of four hundred and nine. In 1911 he was defeated in Centre York by Tom Wallace, M.P., but gained a seat in the Legislature in 1916 from Southwest Toronto. This seat had previously been held by the late Hon. J. J. Foy, Conservative attorney-general, by about four thousand majority, which Mr. Dewart turned into a Liberal majority of more than five hundred, this being the first time in thirty years that Toronto had elected a Liberal. Since entering the House he has taken prominent part in its work on the floor and in committee, and has taken direct issue with the government on many problems. His speeches on the Nickel question attracted notice throughout the Dominion, and he has the confidence of his fellow-legislators and the public in a remarkable degree. At the large Liberal Convention in Toronto in June, 1919, Mr. Dewart was selected as the Provincial Liberal Leader by a most decisive majority, succeeding William Proudfoot, K.C. This post was given him in recognition of outstanding abilities, for he has by no means sought special favor within his party organization, as his letter, published in the Toronto "Daily Globe" in April, 1910, on the weakness of Liberalism in Ontario, will show. Mr. Dewart has always taken a strong stand, in writing and in speech, on responsible and popular government, and as a young man won notoriety as an academic advocate of Canadian independence. He is a Bencher of the Law Society of Canada, and is also a member of the bar of Manitoba. One of the well known journals of the day has written of Mr. Dewart as "a man of splendid fighting qualities, who is also a facile and effective public speaker."

Mr. Dewart is a member of the York Club, Toronto Hunt Club, and Rideau Club of Ottawa, and finds his chief recreations in fishing and farming, indulging his love of the soil with his wife at their attractive farm at "Brookdale," Uxbridge, Ontario.

He married, in February, 1891, Emma Smith, youngest daughter of the late H. B. Smith, of Sparta, Ontario, a lady of great social and personal charm. Mrs. Dewart was for many years a member of the board of managers of the Boys' Home, Toronto, and active in social and educational work as a director of Riverdale Settlement and League of the Empire, and other institutions.

REV. THOMAS CRAWFORD-BROWN—Since the close of the World War Rev. Thomas Crawford (T. Crawford) Brown has been devoting his time and energy to the furtherance of the work of various philanthropic and benevolent organizations. His thorough education and his wide and varied experience have well fitted him for notably efficient and successful work in these fields, and he is rendering valuable service. He was born in Richmond, County Carlton, Province of Ontario, January 18, 1874, son of Thomas Brown, an agriculturist, who served for many years as a member of the Council, township of Goulbourn, County Carlton, and died in February, 1919, and of Sarah (Crawford) Brown.

Rev. Thomas Crawford-Brown received his earliest education in the public primary school of Richmond. He later matriculated as a senior in the Almonte Collegiate School, and then entered Queen's University, at Kingston, from which he was graduated in 1900, with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. Continuing his studies in that university, he received the degree of Master of Arts in 1903, taking a double gold medal in philosophy, first class honors in political science, and winning the John N. MacDonald scholarship. During the years 1904-05 he took post-graduate work in the arts and in theology at Edinburgh University. For five years during the time he was a university student, he did mission work during the summers, and while at Edinburgh University he was assistant to Sir James Cameron Lees, at St. Giles, Edinburgh, Scotland. From St. Giles he came to Toronto, to take charge of St. Andrew's Presbyterian Church, at the corner of King and Simcoe streets, May 29, 1905, where he was ordained as a minister of the Gospel and inducted as minister of St. Andrew's Church, November 25, 1905. This connection he maintained for a period of ten years, and resigned May 1, 1915. From that time to the close of the World War he served as chaplain. Since 1905 he had been serving as chaplain to the 48th Highlanders, and this service he continued throughout the period of the war in Exhibition Camp and in military hospitals. In 1917 he was appointed chaplain to the air forces to serve at Scarboro Heights, at the School of Aeronautics at the University of Toronto, and at Long Branch, Ontario, serving as such until the signing of the armistice. He was given the rank of major. During the war he was also honorary secretary of the Speakers' Patriotic League, and president and chairman of the Ministerial Patriotic League of Canada. Since the close of the war he has given his time and energy to the promotion of the work of the House of Industry, which he serves as president and as a member of the board of directors; the Provincial Council of the Victorian Order of Nurses, which he serves as an active member; Dominion Council, British and Foreign Sailors' Society; and the Navy League of Canada, which he serves as an active and as a charter member.

In addition to all his other activities and interests, Rev. Thomas Crawford-Brown finds time for fraternal and club interests. He is a member of Ionic Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons; chaplain and a member of St. Andrew's Society; member of the Canadian, Empire, Victoria and Toronto Skating clubs; of the Military Institute; and of the Royal Canadian Institute. His religious affiliation and that of his family is with the Presbyterian Church of St. Andrew, on the corner of King and Simcoe streets, Toronto.

On June 16, 1909, in St. Andrew's Presbyterian Church, Rev. Brown married Eallien Necora Melvin-Jones, daughter of Hon. Sir Lyman Melvin-Jones, a biography of whom follows.

Rev. and Mrs. Thomas Crawford-Brown are the parents of two children: Lyman Melvin, born April 22, 1911; and Eallien Louise, born July 20, 1914.

HON. SIR LYMAN MELVIN-JONES—Honored at home and abroad, a warm personal friend of Sir Wilfrid Laurier, knighted by his King, and a statesman, manufacturer and business man of the highest standing, the life of Hon. Sir Lyman Melvin-Jones was one to inspire admiration and respect. He was of Canadian birth and Welsh ancestry, a son of Norman Melvin and Theresa Jane (Paterson) Jones.

Lyman Melvin-Jones was born in York county, Ontario, September 21, 1843, and died April 15, 1917, in Toronto. After completing his education he entered business life, and when a young man, entered the business in which he became so prominent. His first employer in that business was A. Harris Son & Company, agricultural implement manufacturers of Brantford, Ontario, and in their organization he rose to responsible position, becoming a partner in 1872. In 1879 he was sent to Winnipeg as western manager, and later was made general manager of the company. In 1891, on the formation of the Massey-Harris Company, Limited, Sir Lyman Melvin-Jones removed to Toronto, having been elected a director and appointed general manager of the consolidated companies. In 1902 he was made president and general manager of the Massey-Harris Company, Limited, and for many years ably directed its affairs.

As an inventor, Sir Lyman was notable for his many important inventions, having been awarded no less than fifty individual patents, covering improved agricultural machinery. He first invented a binder, on which he took out a patent in 1884, and from that time until his death valuable patents were issued in his name, covering binders, mowers, cultivators, seeders, clover table, pulper, drills, side deliver rake, reaper, thrasher and a stripper harvester, and thirty other improved valuable features for implement machinery that are known and used over the whole world.

Sir Lyman's other business interests were extensive, including the presidency of the Bain Wagon Company, Limited, of Woodstock, and of the Johnston Harvester Company of Batavia, New York. He held directorships in the Verity Plow Company, Limited, the Canada Cycle and Motor Company, the Nova Scotia Steel and Coal Company, the Blackstone Mutual Fire Company, the National Trusts Company, and in the Canadian Bank of Commerce. In 1893 he was elected a member of the Toronto Board of Trade, having been vice-president of the Winnipeg Board of Trade in 1887-88. He was rated one of Canada's millionaire business men by "Saturday Night" in 1907; and in 1908, as president of the Massey-Harris Company, Limited, he contributed $5,000 to the nationalization of the Plains of Abraham, at Quebec.

A Liberal in politics, Sir Lyman, while residing in Winnipeg, was a member of the city Board of Aldermen and chairman of its finance committee in 1886; was mayor of the city, 1887-88; a member of the Legislature in 1888; and treasurer under the Greenway administration, 1888-89. He was called to the Senate January 21, 1901, and in 1911 received the order of Knight Bachelor from King George. He was a warm personal friend of the great Liberal, Sir Wilfrid Laurier, and occupied a prominent place in Canadian public affairs.

Sir Lyman Melvin-Jones traveled extensively in Europe, and in July, 1902, with his wife and daughter, was presented at court. In August, 1902, by invitation he, with his wife and daughter, was present at the Royal Coronation in Westminster Abbey. He was also invited to be present at the coronation of King George V in 1911. He was a Presbyterian in religious faith, and a member of the board of managers of the new St. Andrew's Church, Toronto. His clubs were: the York, Toronto, National, Country and Hunt, Royal Canadian Yacht, Victoria, Toronto Cricket; Rideau Club, Ottawa; the Manitoba Club, Winnipeg; and vice-president of the Ontario Jockey. In 1915 he was created a Chevalier of the Legion of Honor, France, and was also decorated by the King of Roumania.

Sir Lyman Melvin-Jones married, in July, 1872, Louise Irwin, daughter of Thomas and Philadelphia (Pierson) Irwin, of Tecumseh, Ontario. She was a councillor of the Daughters of the Empire, a vice-president of the Canadian Immigration Guild in 1910, and interested in other orders and societies. She survived her husband three years, dying August 24, 1920. The only child of Sir Lyman and Lady Louise (Irwin) Melvin-Jones, Eallien Necora, married (Major) the Rev. Thomas Crawford-Brown (q.v.) in 1909.

CHESTER DANIEL MASSEY—The name Massey, which is of long standing, is known throughout the length and breadth of Canada, not only on account of the vastness of business interests associated with that name, but because of the great philanthropies with which it is also synonymous. As the surviving head of the family that has built up Canada's greatest individual industrial enterprise, the figure of Chester Daniel Massey is doubly fraught with interest.

Mr. Massey is the son of the late Hart A. Massey, who was the son and successor in business of Daniel Massey, the founder of the great establishment for the manufacture of agricultural implements now known as the Massey-Harris Company, Limited, and has been associated with that business, of which he is now the honorary president, since boyhood. Both of the brothers who had also been identified with the growth and management of the enterprise, Charles A. Massey and Walter E. H. Massey, have also passed away, and Chester D. Massey is splendidly carrying out the traditions of the family. He was born on June 17, 1850, in Haldimand township, in the county of Northumberland, Ontario, and received his education in the public schools of the Province. While still a boy he entered the business establishment of his father, then centered in Newcastle, Ontario. Literally speaking, he has grown up with the business, which in turn has grown up with the country (coincident with the vast expansion of agricultural enterprise in Canada). In 1879 the headquarters of the Massey firm were removed to Toronto, where Mr. Massey has resided since 1882. In 1884 his eldest brother, Charles A. Massey, died, and the duties devolving on him became the heavier. The period that has elapsed since then has been one of immense expansion, which the firm attained by a judicious policy of amalgamation and by extending its agencies, not only from the Atlantic to the Pacific, but beyond the seven seas, in all the corners of the earth.

Mr. Massey has a number of commercial interests, but they do not by any means absorb his entire attention. He is largely interested in all religious and philanthropic movements. He is a member of the Methodist church, to which he is greatly attached, and his voice is at all times valued in its councils. He is a governor of the University of Toronto; a regent of Victoria Uni-

William Renwick Riddell

versity, and a trustee of the Metropolitan Church and the Methodist Deaconess' Home and Training School, all of Toronto. He is also a trustee of Massey Music Hall, one of the finest buildings that unselfish citizenship ever gave to a community. As chief executor of his father's estate, he necessarily takes a deep interest in the valuable works of philanthropy, which have been carried out under the provisions of the will.

The Toronto "World" says of him: "A man in whom the public has implicit faith."

On March 17, 1886, Chester Daniel Massey married (first), in Erie, Pennsylvania, Anna D. Vincent, (deceased, London, England, November 11, 1903); he married (second) Margaret Phelps, of Gloversville, New York, January 3, 1907. To his first marriage two sons were born: Charles Vincent, and Raymond Hart.

THE HON. WILLIAM RENWICK RIDDELL was born in the County of Northumberland, Ontario, April 6, 1852. He was educated at Cobourg Grammar School and Victoria University. He took his Bachelor's degree in Arts at the early age of twenty-two; two years later he was a Bachelor of Science, and then turned his attention to the study of law. He was Bachelor of Laws in 1878, and was called to the bar in 1883, being the gold medallist of his class.

Beginning practice in Cobourg, he soon made a name for himself as an alert pleader, a careful cross-examiner, and a man of uncommon legal and general knowledge. He came to Toronto shortly before "taking silk," in 1897, and was active in public as well as legal affairs. In politics he was a Liberal, and served as president of the Reform Association of West Northumberland, besides taking part in numerous electoral campaigns he throughout Ontario. He was a ~~Bachelor~~ of the Law Society from 1891 to 1906, the date of his elevation to the Supreme Court Bench of Ontario.

Since becoming a judge, Mr. Justice Riddell has made a special study of the early history of Upper Canada, and has written voluminously and accurately of the period between 1783 and 1812. He is much in demand as a public speaker, particularly before Bar associations and learned societies of the continent, and has done much to give the leaders of American thought a clear understanding of Canadian courts, Canadian tradition, and Canadian aspirations. He has been honored by special degrees from Syracuse University (1911); LaFayette College, (1912); Trinity College, Hartford, (1913); McMaster University, Toronto, (1915); University of Toronto, (1916); Northwestern University and University of Rochester, (1917); Wesleyan and Yale, (1918). He is a Fellow of the Royal Society of Canada, and of the Royal Historical Society of London; and is an honorary member of the Bar associations of New York State, Iowa, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, Missouri, Georgia and Ohio.

One of the most interesting of his pamphlets is a polite but pungent controversy with an American editor with respect to the influence and effects of the War of 1812-1814.

HON. JAMES HERBERT DENTON, LL.B.—Among the prominent men of the legal profession in Toronto is His Honour James Herbert Denton, who began practice in this city more than thirty years ago, and who, since 1909, has been a judge of the County Court.

James Herbert Denton is of English and Irish extraction, and was born near Richmond Hill, Ontario, December 4, 1865, son of William and Mary (Lucas) Denton. He received his early education in the public schools and in the Orangeville and Collingwood Collegiate institutes, and graduated from Toronto University in 1890, with the degree Bachelor of Laws. He was called to the bar in the same year with honours and medal of the Law Society. He early won recognition among his professional associates, and continued to successfully practice in Toronto, building up a good clientele. He has pleaded before the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council in England. On May 29, 1909, he was appointed a junior judge of the County Court of York, which responsible position he has since continued to fill. On August 24, 1921, he was appointed senior and supervising magistrate, of the city of Toronto, succeeding Colonel G. T. Denison, but retaining his position as junior county judge. Along with his professional work Mr. Denton has found time for civic and public service. For eight years he served as a member of the Toronto Public Library Board, one year serving as chairman of the board. He is the author of a much quoted text book entitled "The Law of Municipal Negligence respecting Highways," published in 1906; and in 1909 lectured on "The Jurisprudence of the Empire." He has always advocated the continuance of Dominion connection with the British Empire. Judge Denton represents a fine type of the British legal profession. Rugged, and four-square in physique, fond of golf, bowling, tramping, and of travel, he has the judicial temperament in a fineness of degree possessed by few. Quiet and restrained in his manner, he is deliberate and never hasty in his judgments, but underneath his quiet and serious manner there is a keen sense of humor which makes him a most delightful associate. His knowledge of law is wide and deep, and he has a force of character which permits no interference from officials. The Toronto "News" has accurately characterized him in the following words: "A man of integrity, a sound lawyer, of great industry, and with a mind that turns naturally to considerations of equity."

On October 3, 1894, he married Elizabeth W. Gundy, of Toronto, daughter of the late Rev. S. C. Gundy and Susan C. Gundy.

HON. COLONEL HARRY COCKSHUTT, who has been Lieutenant-Governor of Ontario since 1921, was born in Brantford, Ontario, July 8, 1868, son of Ignatius and Elizabeth (Foster) Cockshutt. After completing his education in Brantford High School he entered business life and since 1884 has been associated with the Cockshutt Plow Company, Limited. In 1888 he was made secretary-treasurer, in 1893 managing director, and is now president and managing director. He is also president of the Frost & Wood Company, of Smith's Falls; president of the Brantford Carriage Company, Brantford; president of Adams Wagon Company, Toronto; and director of the Bank of Montreal.

In 1898 Mr. Cockshutt was president of the Brantford Board of Trade, and after a year's useful service in that office was elected mayor of Brantford, serving in 1899-1900. He was president of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association in 1906. In 1921 he was elected lieutenant-governor of the Dominion of Canada and stills holds that office. His term at Government House has been marked by an earnest effort to bring together for conference all the varied interests of the Province and the Dominion. Farmers, laboring men, manufacturers and other business men foregather from time to time with Parliamentarians and have free course to discuss National and Provincial problems. Early in 1923 a group of eminent French-Canadians was invited by His Honor to meet some of the Ontario leaders in order to revive the movement for a better understanding between Ontario and Quebec.

He is honorary colonel of the 25th Brant Dragoons, and organized the 215th Battalion, as lieutenant-colonel, in 1916. His clubs are The Brantford, Toronto, National, Golf (Toronto), Mount Royal (Montreal), Manitoba (Winnipeg), Hamilton (Hamilton), and Rideau (Ottawa). His recreations are hunting and fishing.

Colonel Cockshutt married Isabelle Rolls, and they are the parents of two daughters. The family home is on Dufferin avenue, Brantford, Ontario.

HON. JAMES KIRKPATRICK KERR, K.C., P.C.—When the Hon. James Kirkpatrick Kerr was called, in the seventy-sixth year of his life, from the scenes of his work and activity, he had received from his associates in professional, business, public, and fraternal affairs many of their highest honors and the sincere tribute of their respect and esteem. Those distinctions which came to him, such as Masonry's thirty-third degree, were not highly bestowed, but were given in appreciation of conspicuously useful service and of abilities that raised him far above the throng. Men of his calibre appear only too rarely, and when one such is found, countless and pressing are the duties that fall to him. The following paragraphs, carrying in them the spirit of pride in his career and gratitude for his distinguished gifts to his time, stand in Toronto's history as another memorial to a worthy son.

James Kirkpatrick Kerr was the eldest son of Robert Warren Kerr, city chamberlain of Hamilton, Ontario, and Jane Hamilton (Kirkpatrick) Kerr, daughter of James Kirkpatrick, county treasurer of Wentworth, Ontario. James Kirkpatrick Kerr was born in Puslinch, near Guelph, Ontario, August 1, 1841, and obtained his early education in the Galt Grammar School (Dr. Tassie's). This was followed by local study, and in 1862 he was called to the bar, successfully practicing his profession with the Messrs. Blake until 1885, when he formed the firm of Kerr, Macdonald, Davidson & Paterson. Mr. Kerr remained at the head of this firm throughout his active career and rose to a position of unusual eminence in his calling. He was created a King's Council in 1874 in Ontario, and in 1881 in Lorne. In several important cases he appeared before the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, and in 1911 was honored by creation as a Privy Councillor of Canada. He had been elected a Bencher of the Law Society in 1879.

Early in his career he became interested in politics, and his strong Liberal convictions, supported by unusual talents in public life, brought him to a place of influence in the counsels of his party. He was president of the Ontario Liberal Association and unsuccessfully contested Central Toronto for the House of Commons in the general election of 1891. Mr. Kerr was called to the Senate by the Earl of Minto, March 12, 1903, and was appointed Speaker of that body, January 16, 1909. His was an intellect that readily comprehended affairs of state, and his career in the public service was marked by a wise and judicious discharge of the duties devolving upon him.

Senator Kerr was a man of exceptional energy, and the breadth of his field of endeavor was limited only by his time and strength in giving his varied interests attention. He held many responsible and important positions in the industrial world, being a director of several large corporations, including the Great Northwestern Telephone Company and the Canadian General Electric Company. He was one of the founders of Havergal Ladies' College of Toronto, and a loyal friend of this institution.

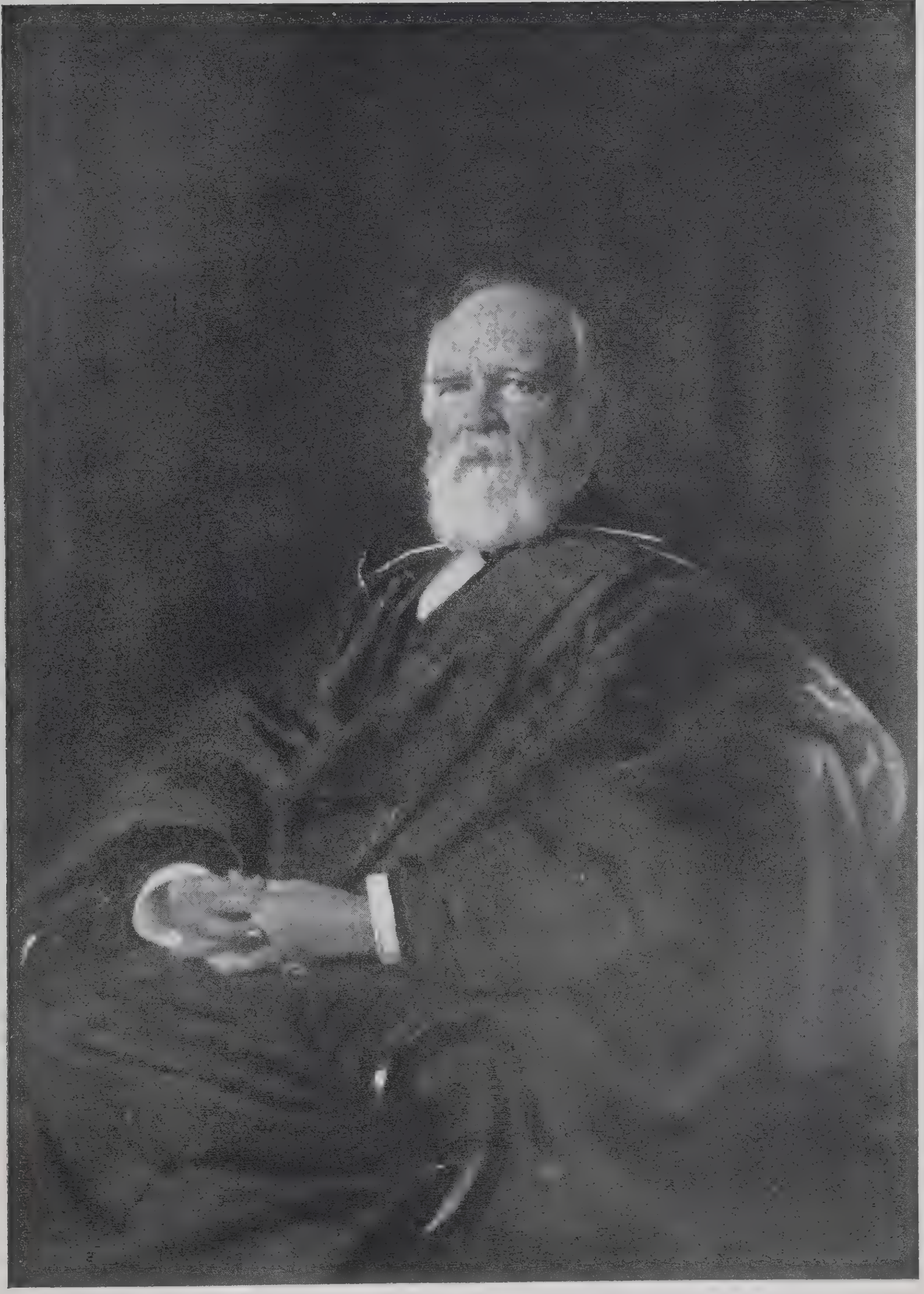
Senator Kerr was a devout adherent of the Church of England, and served as a lay delegate to the Diocesan Synod of Toronto and to the Provincial Synod of Canada, while for many years he served as church warden of his congregation, St. James' Cathedral. He was the recipient of many honors in freemasonry, and was elected grand master of the Grand Lodge of Canada in 1875, filling this office until 1877. Among his many other noteworthy offices in the craft were those of past provincial prior of the Sovereign Great Priory of Knights Templars in Canada, Sovereign Grand Inspector General of the Supreme Council, thirty-third degree, of Canada, and of the Supreme Council of England. Senator Kerr received from King Edward, when that monarch was Prince of Wales and grand master of Knights Templar, the Distinguished Order of the Grand Cross of the Temple. He was also a grand representative in the Grand Lodge of Canada, of the Grand Lodges of Indiana, New Jersey, Missouri, Texas, and Utah. Senator Kerr was present at the coronation of King George and Queen Mary in 1911, and in June of that year was presented to Their Majesties at Buckingham Palace.

Mr. Kerr married (first) in 1864, Anne Margaret Blake, who died in 1882, youngest daughter of Hon. W. H. Blake, Chancellor of Upper Canada. He married (second) in December, 1883, Adelaide Cecil Stanley Pinhorne, daughter of Rev. George Stanley Pinhorne, a minister of the Church of England. Children: 1. Cecil Vivian, who married Colonel George Hamilton Cassels. 2. Nadine Jane Hamilton, who married Major E. F. Osler, second son of Sir Edmund Osler. 3. Evelyn Adela, who married Captain William Harty, of Kingston, Ontario. 4. Captain Stanley S., a barrister of Edmonton, Alberta; served as a member of the Canadian Headquarters Staff at London, England. 5. Florence, married Colin Gibson, third son of Sir John Gibson. Hon. James Kirkpatrick Kerr died December 4, 1916. He gave of splendid qualities and talents to life's finest works, and his rewards were worthy and enduring.

DR. JAMES LOUDON was born in 1841, on the site of the present City Hall, and died at No. 83 St. George street, on December 29, 1916. By his death there was removed one of the most interesting and remarkable figures of Canadian history.

His early education was obtained in the public school on George street, and at the "Blue Grammar School" on Church street. Later he attended Upper Canada College, where he soon outdistanced all the other pupils, passed through the six ordinary forms into the seventh form, (especially created for him) and matriculated as "Head Boy" at the University of Toronto at the age of sixteen years. In the University classes he regularly stood first in Classics as well as in Mathematics and graduated in 1862 as Gold Medallist in the latter department. Two years later he received the degree of Master of Arts.

On graduation in 1862 he became articled as a law student and fully intended to follow law as a profession. In October, 1863, at the request of Dr. McCaul, President of the University, he took charge of some of the mathematical classes pending the arrival of Professor Cherriman from England. This step was followed by his acceptance of the new position of Mathematical Tutor for the Easter term. In the next session he temporarily accepted the three-fold position of College Registrar and of Tutor in Classics and Mathematics. In the summer of 1865, he decided to confine his attention exclusively to law and opened negotiations with this object in view. Before any arrangement could be effected, however, he was offered a permanent position as Mathematical Tutor and Dean of Residence in University College, and after much hesitation and deli-



J. Loudon

beration, decided to follow the Academic career. At the end of the first year in his new position, he went to the front with the University Company of the Queen's Own Rifles to assist in repelling the impending Fenian invasion.

In 1875, on the retirement of Professor Cherriman, he was appointed Professor of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy, with the notable distinction of being the first native Canadian to be appointed to a chair in the University of Toronto. In the same year he was invited by the Provincial Government to prepare a report on the organization of technical instruction in Applied Science. This report was dated December 17, 1875, and was most comprehensive in character. It led to the organization of the School of Science in connection with the University, and also to the establishment of University laboratories for practical instruction in Physics and Natural Sciences. It may be truly said that the whole subsequent scientific development of the University of Toronto has been based upon the fundamental reforms which resulted from Dr. Loudon's masterly report of 1875.

In 1882 his recommendations for the extension and strengthening of the Arts Faculty were adopted by the University Senate, and it is remarkable how closely the subsequent development of the University has followed these recommendations which included the establishment of many new departments, a Physiological Laboratory and an Astronomical Observatory, as well as the fellowship system to encourage the study and research among the graduates of the University who alone were eligible for appointment as Fellows. A little later he proposed that the Ph. D. degree should be granted for original investigation. From 1876 to 1878 Dr. Loudon was President of the Canadian Institute, which was established for the purpose of popularizing Science by demonstrations and lectures. At a later date he was made an Honorary Life Member in acknowledgement of the assistance which he had given to place this institution on the sound foundation which it now occupies.

In 1889, when the American Association for the Advancement of Science met in Toronto, Dr. Loudon was chosen as its President for the ensuing year, and a sum of money was voted by this Association for use in his branch of science. This donation was later utilized to found the James Loudon Medal and the American Association Scholarship in Physics.

When the Presidency of the University became vacant, in 1892, through the death of Sir Daniel Wilson, Professor Loudon was appointed to the position. No appointment in the history of the University was ever more unanimously approved, and the new president continued, often in the face of much opposition, the reforms and improvements for which the foundation had been laid many years before. These changes impress one by the breadth of view, the foresight and the high ideals which led to their inception as well as by the tenacity of purpose and singleness of aim through which they were finally realized.

When the Royal Society of Canada was founded, Dr. Loudon was chosen as one of the original Fellows by the Duke of Argyll, and in 1901-2 was President.

The honorary degree of LL.D. was conferred upon him by Queen's, Princeton, Toronto, Glasgow, Laval, McGill, Johns Hopkins, Dalhousie and McMaster. The degree of D.C.L. was conferred by Trinity (Toronto). In 1906, owing to the fact that his physical strength was unequal to the constant strain imposed upon him by the multifarious duties of teaching and administration as well as to his disapproval of the recent report of the University Commission, he decided to resign his office, and was granted the honour of having his full salary continued.

The following extract from an editorial of the Toronto "News" of May 11, 1906, will give some idea of the esteem felt for Professor Loudon: "Under President Loudon the University has extended its activities into new fields, has increased in dignity and power, and steadily improved its position amongst the great universities of the continent. He has had to labour with limited means and inadequate equipment. At times the zeal of its graduates seemed to burn low. Now and then there was ungenerous criticism. Too often there was public apathy and indifference. But his zeal never slackened; his work was unceasing; his loyalty to the University stood strong and unshaken. He gave to the institution all that he had of mental and physical force, a zeal and devotion which could not be overmatched and an energy which was often beyond his strength."

The remaining ten years of Dr. Loudon's life were spent amongst his family and in association with numerous friends. He also found time to write Memoirs, which are as yet unpublished.

In 1909 a fund was raised by his former students and admirers for the purpose of procuring a lasting remembrance for the University in the form of a painting in oils and, as Dr. Loudon's comprehensive knowledge was known to extend to the field of the Fine Arts, the selection of the artist was left to him. His choice fell upon William Orpen, a rising young Irish artist, whose work was much admired by Dr. Loudon, although the fame of Mr. Orpen had not spread to Canada at that time. Accordingly, in the summer of 1910, while Dr. Loudon was visiting Great Britain, a portrait was painted by Mr. Orpen and proved to be a most successful work of art, as evidenced by the remarks of C. H. Collins Baker in the "Studio" for May, 1911, where this portrait is mentioned as: "An instance of gained mastery in subordination and interpretation." Writing in the "University of Toronto Monthly" for November, 1911, Professor James Mavor says: "The painting has indeed the inevitability of all significant works of art." Under a reproduction of this portrait in the prospectus of The Ontario College of Art for 1917-1918 are the following lines: "On the establishment of the Ontario College of Art in 1912, the interest in Art matters shown by Dr. James Loudon, ex-President of the University of Toronto, induced the University to appoint him their representative on the Council of the College. The Council, in choosing him as Chairman, secured for the College a service not only of great sagacity and experience, but also of devotion. This service, generously given throughout the last four years of Dr. Loudon's life, was rendered with that thoroughness and cleanness of vision which characterized his work in the University, and is here gratefully acknowledged by the Council and Staff of the College."

The family history of Dr. Loudon was a mixture of happiness with many sorrows. His father, William Loudon, of Londonderry, and his mother, Elizabeth (Farrel) Loudon, of Koolshinny, emigrated from Ireland soon after their marriage, and had a large family.

In 1872 James Loudon married Julia McDougall, the daughter of John Lorn McDougall, M.P., of Renfrew, Ontario. Mrs. Loudon was a woman of indomitable courage and sterling worth. She was a devoted wife and ideal mother. The family consisted of nine children, the majority of whom were carried off by illness in childhood and early youth. The youngest son, Captain Brian Melville Loudon, was killed on September 1, 1918, while engaged in the advancement against the Drocourt-Queant Switch Line. He had previously been through the Battle of Amiens, and had been dangerously wounded at Courcelette during the Battle of the Somme in 1916. Captain Loudon was in his twenty-sixth year when killed; was a graduate in Arts of the University; and fought with the 15th Battalion (48th Highlanders). Mrs. Loudon died suddenly on June 14, 1922. The surviving members of the family are Dr. Julian Derwent, a sketch of whom follows; Frederick and Isabel.

DR. JULIAN DERWENT LOUDON, son of the late Dr. James and Julia (McDougall) Loudon, was born in Toronto, Ontario, May 27, 1881. He studied under private tutors and at Harbord Collegiate Institute prior to entering the University of Toronto, where he took both Natural Science and Medical courses, receiving the B. A. degree in 1903, and the M.B. degree in 1906. He afterwards spent five years in post-graduate study and work in London, England, being awarded M.R.C.S., England, and L.R.C.P., London, 1908. At the meeting of the American College of Physicians in Chicago in 1920, the degree of F.A.C.P. was conferred upon him in acknowledgment of his contributions to Medical Science.

During the five years spent in London, he worked at the London Hospital in Whitechapel continuously for over one year with Dr. Henry Head in Neurology; with Dr. Percy Kidd in Medicine; and with Dr. Russell Andrews in Obstetrics and Gynæcology. He also did work in Pathology and Surgery during that time, and later held the appointment of Senior Resident Physician to Victoria Park Hospital for Diseases of the Chest for one year, there working with Sir H. Beevor, Doctors W. H. Hadley, E. H. Colbeck, Thomas Lewis and others. After leaving Victoria Park Hospital he was Resident Physician and Senior Resident Surgeon at the Great Northern Central Hospital for one year, and there worked under Doctors Symes-Thompson, C. E. Beevor, Morrison, W. F. Price, Horder, E. H. Shaw, Mower White, Warren Low, Peyton Beal and others. Dr. Loudon also held shorter appointments at Mount Vernon, Metropolitan and Tottenham hospitals, and attended weekly clinics at Queen Square Hospital over a period of several years. These clinics were given by Doctors Risien Russell, Beevor, Buzzard, Batten, Grainger, Stewart, Gordon Holmes, Sir James Taylor, Sir Victor Horsley and others. He also frequently attended Great Ormond Street Hospital for Children and University College Hospital.

When Dr. Loudon announced his intention of returning to Toronto to engage in private practice, he found the medical men with whom he had worked anxious to testify to the value of his service to them during the five years he had spent in London. The many testimonials which he received all spoke of his possession of sound knowledge, excellent judgment, tact, skill and kindness.

After his return from England in 1912, Dr. Loudon began practice in Toronto as a consulting physician. He was immediately appointed to the staff of St. Michael's Hospital, and since 1921 has been its Chief Physician. He also holds appointments of Associate in Medicine in the University of Toronto; Associate Coroner for the city of Toronto; Physician to the Hospital for Incurables; and Medical Examiner to the Great West Life Assurance Company of Winnipeg. During the war he held the rank of Captain in the Canadian Army Medical Corps; was a member of the Standing Medical Board of Military District No. 2; member of the Traveling Medical Board of Review under the M.S.A., and Consultant in Medicine in Military District No. 2.

Dr. Loudon, belongs to many societies and organizations, including the Academy of Medicine, Toronto; Canadian Medical Association; Ontario Medical Association; American Medical Association; American Congress on Internal Medicine; Catholic Hospital Association of the United States and Canada; Association for the Study of Internal Secretions; Aesculapian Club, and The Royal Canadian Institute, Toronto.

In politics Dr. Loudon is a Conservative, and in fraternity affiliated with University Lodge, No. 496, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons. His clubs are the Albany and Scarborough Golf; his church affiliation is with St. Andrew's Presbyterian Church.

He has enriched the literature of his profession during the last two decades, the Canadian and American journals showing the following sixteen articles on various subjects: 1. "Cobalt" ("University of Toronto Monthly," November, 1905). 2. "Examination of the Nervous System." (1912). 3. "Acromegaly with Localized Muscular Atrophy" ("Canadian Practitioner," December, 1913). 4. "Subacute Combined Degeneration of the Spinal Cord." (Same journal, July, 1913). 5. "Frontal Tumors" ("Canadian Medical Association Journal," December, 1913). 6. "Haematomyelia" ("Canadian Journal of Medicine & Surgery," March, 1914). 7. "Traumatic Lesions of the Lower end of the Spinal Cord and Cauda Equina" ("University of Toronto Medical Bulletin," May, 1914). 8. "Clinical Electrocardiography" ("Canadian Practitioner," July, 1914). 9. "Headaches due to Diseases of the Nervous System" ("Canadian Practitioner," December, 1914). 10. "A case of Extramedullary Angioma of the Spinal Cord" ("Canadian Medical Association Journal," March, 1915). 11. "A System for Case-taking—" ("The Macmillan Company," 1916). 12. "Cyclic Vomiting in Relation to Acid Intoxication" ("Canadian Medical Association Journal," December, 1917). 13. "Disseminated Sclerosis" ("Canadian Practitioner," July, 1922). 14. "Hodgkin's Disease or Lymphogranuloma" ("Canadian Journal of Medicine & Surgery," July, 1922). 15. "A Case for Diagnosis" ("St. Michael's Hospital Bulletin," August, 1922). 16. "Multiple Sclerosis" ("Annals of Clinical Medicine," January, 1923).

Dr. Julian Derwent Loudon married, in St. James' Cathedral, Toronto, July 11, 1921, Dr. Esther Doan Harrison, daughter of the late Dr. George and Anna (Bridge) Harrison, and granddaughter of the late Dr. T. T. S. Harrison (M.D., University of Michigan and Queen's), president of the Dominion Medical Association and prominent in politics as a supporter of the late William L. Mackenzie, and as co-editor of the first "Reform" newspaper published in Haldimand county. Dr. Esther Harrison was for four months, in 1918, with the Greenfield Medical Mission to Labrador, and house doctor at St. Michael's Hospital in 1918 and 1919 She received her M.B. degree in Toronto in 1921, and during the summer of that year pursued a post-graduate course in gynæcology in London, England. Dr. Loudon is continuing her practice and is an assistant gynæcologist at St. Michael's Hospital, Toronto.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL GEORGE TAYLOR DENISON, one of the most remarkable of Canadians, was born in 1839, in Toronto, the son of George Taylor Denison, one of the founders of the Canadian militia, and his wife, Mary Anne (Dewson) Denison, the grandson of George Taylor Denison, and the great-grandson of Captain John Denison, the friend of Colonel Simcoe and Hon. Peter Russell, the founders of the city.

Colonel Denison was educated in Upper Canada College and Toronto University, and was called to the

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bar in 1861. By this time he had been six years an officer in the Governor-General's body guard, and was an accomplished cavalryman. He was in command of that corps in the Fenian Raid of 1866, and also saw active service in the Northwest Rebellion of 1885. In the year 1877 he won the first prize offered by the Czar of Russia to the military officers of the world for a "History of Cavalry," and visiting St. Petersburg was presented at the Russian court. The book was uncommonly well done, not only in the range and authority of the facts assembled, but in the cogency of its argument. The author expressed the view that the day of the sword and of shock tactics had been ended by the invention of the long-range rifle, and prophesied the metamorphosis of the traditional cavalry into a sort of mounted infantry. The campaign in South Africa at the beginning of the twentieth century gave proof of the accuracy of Colonel Denison's forecast.

He is also the author of "Soldiering in Canada," "The Struggle for Imperial Unity," and "The Recollections of a Police Magistrate," and is a fellow of the Royal Society of Canada. He was president of the Society in 1903.

In 1877 Colonel Denison was appointed police magistrate of Toronto, and served in that capacity for over forty years, with acceptance and even with distinction. His main interest aside from his office was in stimulating a broader British Imperial patriotism and in combatting all movements open or veiled towards the separation of Canada from the Empire.

He was the president of the British Empire League in Canada, and was a member of the Royal Colonial Institute, vice-president in 1910. As a member of the "Canada First" party he was one of the founders of the National Club.

Colonel George Taylor Denison married (first), in 1863, Caroline Macklem, daughter of O. T. Macklem, of Chippawa, who died in 1885. He married (second) Helen Mair, daughter of James Mair, of Perth, Ontario. His home is the fine estate of Heydon Villa, only a short distance from his father's homestead "Rusholme," on the old Denison farm.

Despite his eighty-four years Colonel Denison is one of the youngest of men, sturdy in his prejudices, broad in his sympathies, definite in his opinions, and radiant in his humor. He has the respect and affection of all classes of the community.

FRANK ARNOLDI, K.C.—Preceded in Dominion life and affairs by a great-grandfather, a prominent merchant in Three Rivers and later in Montreal, and a grandfather and father, distinguished members of the medical profession in Montreal, the father latterly in Toronto, whose records form a brilliant page in the Canadian history of healing, Frank Arnoldi, Esquire, King's Counsel, in the course of a long career in the law and in public affairs, has in his turn found many avenues for valuable service. Sons and daughters of his blood rendered devoted allegiance to the allied cause in the World War, and thus, for close on two centuries, the name of Arnoldi has been worthily and honorably borne in its Canadian home.

Frank Arnoldi was born in Montreal, April 3, 1848, fourth son of Dr. F. C. T. and Christina M. (Telfer) Arnoldi, and grandson of Dr. Daniel Arnoldi. His grandfather, whose death occurred in 1849, was founder and dean of the Montreal School of Medicine. Dr. F. C. T. Arnoldi practised his profession in Montreal from 1828 to 1855 and was prominent as a learned and skilful surgeon. He came to Toronto in October, 1855, and at the time of his death, in January, 1861, was widely known as one of the few surgical practitioners of the day here.

Frank Arnoldi obtained his preparatory education in the Model School of Toronto and subsequently entered Upper Canada College, where he completed his classical education. At the end of his college course he studied law, was called to the bar in 1870, and at once entering active practice, built up a large and profitable clientele. In 1889 he was created King's Counsel (Earl of Derby), and with the passing years his position in his profession became assured. He was much employed by the Crown at various assizes, and his practice has led to his choice as counsel in important cases before the judicial committee of the Privy Council in England.

Despite the responsibilities of a large practice and the incumbency of positions of a public nature, Mr. Arnoldi has found time for social and club affiliations. In 1893-97 he was president of the National Club of Toronto and effected a reorganization which started the club on a career of prosperity, ever since enjoyed. He is also a member of the Colonial Club of London, England. He was prominent in connection with the Toronto branch of the British Empire League and was a delegate to the Third Congress of Chambers of Commerce of the Empire, held at London in 1896, where he supported the Toronto Board of Trade's resolution, favoring trade arrangement within the Empire in the nature of a zollverein.

In 1895 Mr. Arnoldi was appointed a member of the Board of Governors of Upper Canada College and has remained in office until the present time. He became president of the Canadian Institute in 1913, continuing in office in 1914 and 1915, and during this period his efforts were directed toward a revival of public interest in the Institute and in the widening of the scope of its work and its sphere of influence. In these aims he was successful and in 1914 the title "Royal" was conferred and the organization became the Royal Canadian Institute. From that time its importance as a public institution was assured and the Institute rose to high prominence as one of Canada's learned bodies. Mr. Arnoldi is still a member of the Council, the governing body of the Institute, which has continued to foster scientific and scholarly endeavor throughout the Dominion. In politics Mr. Arnoldi is a Conservative, and his religious belief is Anglican. For a long term of years he has served as a delegate of the Synod of his church.

Mr. Arnoldi married, July 15, 1880, Emily Louisa Fauquier, second daughter of Aemilius H. Fauquier, of Woodstock, Ontario, and they are the parents of the following: 1. Joan Louise, National President of the Imperial Order of the Daughters of the Empire, 1920-22. During the World War Miss Arnoldi was in the army with the rank of lieutenant and acted as joint commissioner with Captain Mary Plumner of "The m Canadian Field Comforts Commission" at Salisbury Plains and at Folkestone, England, from September, 1914, until after the signing of the armistice. 2. Marjorie Frances, married E. Douglas Warren, of Toronto, now of New York City. 3. Errol Louis Fauquier, who held the rank of captain in the Royal Engineers during the World War. 4. Frank Fauquier, major in the 15th Battery Canadian Field Artillery, later commanded the 67th Battery, C.F.A., in the expedition to Archangel, North Russia. He received the Distinguished Service Order decoration with bar and was on several occasions mentioned in despatches. 5. Percy Fauquier, lieutenant in the Royal Canadian Dragoons from 1914 to 1918; he was wounded at St. Quentin.

DR. ANDREW SAMUEL MOORHEAD—Educated in Canada and further trained in England, Dr. Moorhead's professional activity has included private and institutional surgical work in Toronto since 1912, and nearly four years in the medical corps of the Canadian and British armies. He is a specialist in abdominal and rectal surgery, and has a record of success and service covering a decade.

A son of John Moorhead, a farmer of Uxbridge, Dr. Moorhead was born in the township of Uxbridge, Northern Ontario, May 19, 1877. His general education was obtained in the Markham High School and the Normal School at Newmarket, after which he entered the University of Toronto, receiving the degree of M.B. upon graduation in 1906. He was honor graduate in medicine and third silver medalist of his class. The following six months were spent as house surgeon in the Niagara Hospital of Buffalo, and for one and a half years thereafter he was house surgeon in the old Toronto General Hospital. Dr. Moorhead then went to England, and during 1909-1910 attended London General Hospital clinics, receiving his L.R.C.P. and M.R.C.S. in 1910, and his F.R.C.S. in 1911 at the London General Hospital. In 1911 he entered St. Mark's Hospital, City road, London, as house surgeon. He returned to Toronto in June, 1912, and began surgical practice, specializing in abdominal and rectal surgery, and in the fall of that year became clinical assistant in surgery at the University of Toronto, and also in the Toronto General Hospital.

From 1915 until the summer of 1917, he held the rank of captain in the Canadian Army Medical Corps, assigned to service in Canada, later going overseas and being transferred to the Royal Army Medical Corps. In the course of the transfer he was reduced to lieutenant's rank, but was later promoted to a captaincy, and served at Stationary Hospital No. 8 in France, later being transferred from there to No. 2 Base Hospital. Thereafter he was officer commanding Surgical Team No. 27 at the front, was stationed at various casualty clearing stations with the third and fourth British armies, and after the armistice was signed was attached to No. 2 Base Hospital, until January, 1919. In April of that year Dr. Moorhead returned to Toronto, resuming his practice, to which he has since devoted himself with effective zeal. He is a member of the Toronto Academy of Medicine, the Dominion Medical Association, and the Ontario Medical Association, and is a fellow of the American College of Surgeons. His clubs are: the Royal Canadian Yacht, the Granite, the Mississauga Golf and Country, and the Lions. His political convictions are Liberal, and he has served the North Toronto Liberal Association as president since 1921. He is a communicant of St. Andrew's Presbyterian Church.

Mr. Moorhead married Olive Hazel Umphrey, and has one son, Andrew Robert.

J. CASTELL HOPKINS, F.S.S., F.R.G.S., F.R.S.L., eminent man of letters, resident in Toronto, was born in Dyersville, Iowa, the United States of America, April 1, 1864, son of John C. and Phelia (Heudebourck) Hopkins, his father a British subject. He was educated in the Bowmanville (Canada) public and high schools, and for seven years was in the service of the Imperial Bank of Canada. From 1890 to 1893 he was engaged in journalism, being associate editor of "The Toronto Daily Empire." In 1893 he resigned to devote himself exclusively to literary work. He has greatly enriched Canadian literature by the product of his pen and has preserved, for all, the history of the Dominion from the time when Canada was New France. He is the author of seventeen volumes, dealing with Canadian history and biography.

"The Canadian Annual Review of Public Affairs," of which Mr. Hopkins is the author from year to year, is now in its twenty-second year. The last published work was a volume of one thousand pages, recording in detail, with clear historical analysis and in attractive form, every important development from one year to another in the life and progress of Canada. The Imperial relations of Canada and its international status; its National evolution and political and Provincial history; its development in finance and industry, and in agriculture and other material interests; its position in literature and the arts, in labour and sociological matters, in religion, and in education and science; the development of woman's position and influence and the public work of our great public organizations, are all dealt with by the author in elaborate detail and lucid style.

He was founder of the first branch of the Imperial Federation League in Canada (Ingersoll, 1886), and later became honorary secretary of the league; in 1896 he was a delegate at the meeting of the Chamber of Commerce of the Empire at London, representing the Canadian Manufacturers' Association; he was honorary secretary of the Sir John Macdonald Memorial Committee, Toronto, 1893-4; president of the Toronto and Ontario Young Men's Conservative Association, 1891-2; president of the Empire Club of Canada, 1910-11; and chairman of the Educational Committee, Navy League of Canada, 1918-21. He is a Fellow of the Royal Statistical Society, Royal Geographical Society, Royal Society of Literature, and a member of other learned societies. The following list of Mr. Hopkins' writings constitutes an interesting record of authorship—perhaps the most considerable in Canada: "Toronto: An Historical Sketch," Montreal and Toronto, 1893; "Life and Work of Sir John Thompson," Toronto, 1895; "Life and Work of Mr. Gladstone," Toronto, 1895; "The Sword of Islam; or, Annals of Turkish Power," Toronto, 1896; "Queen Victoria; Her Life and Reign," Toronto, 1896; "The Story of the Dominion," Philadelphia and Toronto, 1899; "The Story of the Dominion," in "World's Great Histories, New York," 1900; "The Story of the Dominion," French translation by Benjamin Sulte, F.R.S.C., 1899; "History of South Africa," Chicago, Philadelphia, Toronto, 1900; "The Progress of Canada in the 19th Century," Edinburgh, Philadelphia, Toronto, 1901; "Morang's Annual Register of Canadian Affairs for 1901," Toronto, 1901.

Between 1902 and 1910 Mr. Hopkins was engaged in writing the volumes of "The Canadian Annual Review of Public Affairs," which commenced in 1902, and carried in the idea conceived in the idea concerned in what was first called "Morang's Annual Register," together with various pamphlets and monographs. The following books were then issued, as well as the current volumes of "The Review:" "Life and Reign of Edward VII," Toronto and Philadelphia, 1911; "French Canada: Historic, Picturesque, Descriptive," Philadelphia and London, 1914; "The Book of the Union Government," Toronto, 1917; "The Province of Ontario in the War," Toronto, 1919; "Canada at War," Toronto, 1919; "The Story of Canada," Toronto and Philadelphia, 1922.

In addition to this record of authorship Mr. Hopkins edited, in 1899, 1900 and 1901: "Canada: An Encyclopædia of the Country," six volumes, with a seventh comprising special indices, containing three hundred contributions by the leading authorities upon Canadian conditions, history and affairs: Vol. I—Preface (1899) by H. E., The Earl of Aberdeen, P.C., G.C.M.G., Governor-General of Canada. Vol. II—Preface by the Rt. Hon. Sir Wilfrid Laurier, P.C., G.C.M.G., D.C.L., Prime Minister of Canada. Vol. III—Preface by the Hon. Sir Charles Tupper, Bart, G.C.M.G., C.B., M.P., lately Premier of Canada and leader of the Conservative

Party. Vol. IV—Preface by the Rt. Hon. Sir Henry Strong, P.C., Chief Justice of Canada. Vol. V—Preface by the Hon. Sir Alexandre Lacoste, Chief Justice of Quebec. Vol. VI—Preface by Sir Gilbert Parker, D.C.L., M.P. Vol. VII—Special Index. He also, beginning, in 1904, and until 1911, edited the "Empire Club Speeches," William Briggs, Toronto.

The personal contributions which Mr. Hopkins made to "Canada: An Encyclopædia of the Country," were numerous and weighty, as shown below: "The Struggle between France and England," Vol. I; "Canada and the American Revolution," Vol. I; "The Indians of Canada," Vol. I; "The Fiscal History of Canada," Vol. I; "The Reciprocity Treaty of 1854," Vol. I; "Canada and the Canadian Pacific Railway," Vol. II; "A Review of Canadian Literature," Vol. V; "A Review of Canadian Journalism," Vol. V; "Review of Canadian Constitutional History," Vol. V; "The Fisheries of Canada," Vol. V; "French Canada and the Empire," Vol. VI; "The Imperial Federation Movement in Canada," Vol. VI; "Canada and Australasia at the Ottawa Conference of 1894," Vol. VI; "The Canadian People and Political Parties," Vol. VI; "Sketch of Sir Charles Tupper," Vol. VI.

The pamphlets mentioned below are monographs written by him and published between 1890 and 1913: "The Progress of Imperial Federation," 1890; "Links of Union between Australia and Canada," 1890; "Canada and the Empire," 1890; "A Study of British Connection," 1891; "The Position of Canada," 1892; "The Inter-Colonial Conference," 1894; "The American Situation," 1894; "Canada under the Queen," 1897; "Review of Canadian Literature and Journalism," 1899; "A Canadian View of the South African Question," 1901; "Chronology of Canadian History from 1867 to 1901," 1906; "Origin and History of Empire Day," 1910; "Historical Sketch of the Canadian Club Movement," 1907; "Continental Influences in Canadian Development," 1908; "Historical Sketch of the Bank of Montreal," 1912; "Historical Sketch of the Ontario Department of Agriculture," 1912; "Historical Sketch of the Montreal Star," 1910; "Historical Sketch of the Royal Bank of Canada," 1911; "Historical Sketch of the British America Assurance Company," 1912; "Winnipeg: The Gateway of the Canadian West," 1913; "Canadian Literature: A Record and Study," 1913; "Canada and the Empire: A Study in History and Sentiment," (published by the Imperial Federation League of Australia); "Western Canada and the Empire," 1913.

The following is a list of some special studies of Canadian affairs in the press of various countries from time to time: "A New View of the Alaskan Boundary Affair," Montreal "Standard," Nov. 3, 1906; "Series of Special Articles," Glasgow "Herald," Apr.-Oct., 1909; "Series of Special Articles," New York "Tribune," June, 1908, to July, 1909; "Series of Special Articles," Sheffield "Telegraph," June-Oct., 1912; "Canadian Problems of Language, Race and Religion," "Rand Daily Mail," Johannesburg, Feb. 28, 1911, Mar. 1, 1911, Mar. 2, 1911, Mar. 3, 1911, Mar. 8, 1911; "Imperialism; What it Means," "Canadian Century," Montreal, Mar. 12, 1910, Mar. 19, 1910, Apr. 2, 1910, Apr. 16, 1910; "Mr. T. P. O'Connor in Canada," London "Times," Dec. 14, 1910; "The Development of Canada Since Confederation," Toronto "News," June 21, 1911; "British Diplomacy in America," Montreal "Standard," Jan. 12, 1907; "Influence of Montcalm and Wolfe in Continental History," Montreal "Standard," Mar. 14, 1908; "An Historical Sketch of Englishmen and English Influence in Canada," Montreal "Standard," Aug.-Sept., 1908; "Germany and the British Empire," Montreal "Standard," Apr. 2, 1907; "What Canadian Independence Means," Montreal "Standard," Apr. 9, 1909; "Industrial Development of Canada," "Canadian News," London (Series), Aug., 1913, Jan., 1914; "Canada and the Empire: A Recruiting Study," Ottawa "Journal," Sept. 21, 1915.

Mr. Hopkins partially edited the following: "The Nineteenth Century Series," twenty-five volumes (assisted by Rev. Dr. W. H. Withrow, C. G. D. Roberts, and T. G. Marquis), Linscott, Toronto and Chambers, Edinburgh; "The Makers of Canada," twenty volumes, (preliminary editorial work, succeeded in charge by Duncan Campbell Scott and Professor Pelham Edgar), Morang, Toronto.

He contributed to Appleton's "Annual Encyclopedia," New York, 1895-1909, yearly articles upon the Dominion of Canada, the provinces of Ontario, Quebec, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Prince Edward Island, Manitoba, British Columbia and the Northwest Territories. He also contributed to the "Encyclopedia Americana," New York, 1905-1912, articles on: "The Manitoba School Question;" "The New Northwest Provinces;" "Canada in the South African War;" "The Indians of Canada;" "The Province of British Columbia;" "Relations with Great Britain," etc. Elaborate articles were contributed to: "20th Century Impressions of Canada," London and Montreal, 1914, entitled "The Evolution of Canadian Trade; An Economic Study;" to Webster's "Universal Dictionary," Canadian Edition, 1912, a "Chronological History of Canada;" and to the "United Editor's Encyclopedia," New York, 1909. Mr. Hopkins acted as editor-in-chief of the Canadian Section in the latter publication, and wrote a "Sketch of Literature in Canada," "A History of South Africa," and various other special articles.

HON. SIR WILLIAM MULOCK, K.C. M.G.—When the Toronto and York County Patriotic Association passed out of existence, October 12, 1922, Sir William Mulock, who was affectionately called the "father of the movement," was the centre of the gathering, as he had rendered as executive and of his active, ardent interest, consistent throughout, Sir William was presented by his fellow-citizens with a life size oil painting of himself, to be hung in Government House, along with the portraits of other administrators and representatives of the Crown. The lieutenant-governor of Canada unveiled the portrait with appropriate remarks; R. B. Henderson making the formal presentation said:

> As the Toronto and York County Patriotic Association has now reached the end of its activities, those of us who have been associated with you in this work felt that we should like some way to express our great appreciation of the zealous manner in which you have presided over and directed the affairs of the Association. Owing to the very nature of its work, an Association such as this is peculiarly open to criticism, and we feel that we owe it very largely to your tact and judgment that such criticism has, in our case, been turned into an almost universal approbation and appreciation of the work done.
>
> When difficulties arose (and in the early days there were many of them), we always turned to you with a sure confidence that your ability and experience would find the right solution; and that confidence was never disappointed. You were always able to point the way out of the difficulty, to make smooth the rough places, and to mould the policy of the Association upon lines which combined a broad and generous interpretation of the laws by which we were bound, with a wise economy of administration, that now enables us to declare, that for every dollar that was subscribed, practically a dollar went to some beneficiary of the fund. We hope, therefore, that we may be permitted to say here in your presence, that we feel the happy outcome of the Fund's activities has largely been brought about by virtue of the power of your personality.
>
> We feel, too, that it is fitting to this occasion to call to mind the fact that, not only did the idea of this particular Association originate with you, but that we believe you were the first in Canada to suggest this very necessary and useful class of war work, with the result that the Toronto and York County Patriotic Association had already been organized before the Can-

> adian Patriotic Fund, with which we were afterwards associated, had been founded.
>
> As a small mark of our appreciation and esteem, we ask you to accept this portrait, and we trust that it will serve as a memento to future generations of what was done by one of our public-spirited citizens, in a civil capacity, during the troubled days of the great war.

The foregoing introduces a man, who, to Canadians, needs no introduction: A man who has been characterized by Canadian journals as "the man who did:" "a man of ability, perseverance and zeal;" "broad gauged, big brained, high thinker and great hearted;" "the best executive minister and the man of greatest capacity in the government;" "a superb administrator, Sir William Mulock."

William Mulock was the second son of Thomas Homan Mulock and his wife, Mary (Cawthra) Mulock. His father was born in Kings county, Ireland, and after graduating in medicine, moved to Canada in about the year 1830. William Mulock, born at Bondhead, Ontario, on January 19, 1844, was educated in the Newmarket Grammar School and the University of Toronto, winning the gold medal in modern languages on his graduation in Art in 1863. In 1894 the University of Toronto conferred on him the honorary degree of LL.D. In 1868 he was called to the Ontario bar, became a Q.C. in 1890, and practised his profession in Toronto. For four years he was one of the lecturers in equity, and examiner for the Law Society of Upper Canada. In 1873 he was elected a senator of the University of Toronto, and in 1881 was elected vice-chancellor of his university, and was continuously reelected to that office until his resignation in 1900, when his duties as postmaster general and Minister of Labour in the Laurier Government demanded his undivided attention.

In 1882 he was elected to the House of Commons of Canada, and was continuously reelected, his last election being in 1904. His health was breaking down under the strain of public life, and in 1905 he resigned, retiring from public life. He was then appointed chief justice of the exchequer division of the Supreme Court of Ontario, and at the present time (1923) he is still on the bench. For fifty years he has in one capacity or another been engaged in the public service and has rendered unbroken, efficient and faithful service, during his long career. While a private member he took an active part in the debates, and was keenly interested in all measures affecting agriculture, banking and commerce. For years he energetically demanded lessening the conditions imposed upon the Canadian cattle trade with Great Britain. On July 13, 1896, on the formation of the Laurier cabinet, Sir William Mulock was sworn in as postmaster general, an office he held until his retirement from public life in 1905.

In 1902 the Toronto "Globe" wrote, editorially:

> It may be asked without the least tinge of partisanship, whether Canada has ever had a minister who has so many notable achievements in a like time to his credit as he has; he possesses the secrets of seeing what is required and then of compelling all things to fall in with his aims and plans.

The Montreal "Herald" said:

> The post office department has been a changed institution since the day he took charge of it. He found it honey-combed with abuses, abuses that cost the country hundreds of thousands of dollars annually and served no more useful than the gratification of a partisan worker, here and there. By dint of painstaking application, making every move tell, he has been able to considerably reduce the normal deficit and at the same time to lower the rate of postage in Canada and within the Empire.

In 1898 he attended the Inter-Imperial Postal Conference in London, and on his motion the conference adopted the penny post letter rate within the Empire. At the conclusion of this conference he proposed an informal conference between the representatives of Australasia, Great Britain and Canada, with a view to the construction of the Pacific Cable, a scheme which for a quarter of a century had engaged the attention of the different countries concerned, but had not become a reality because of the parties failing to agree upon a financial basis. At this meeting he suggested a basis that might be generally agreed to, with the result that the scheme which had become moribund was revived, and his proposal, with slight modifications, was ultimately adopted, and in 1901 he introduced and carried through the Canadian Parliament a measure authorizing Canada's uniting with other governments in the construction of the cable. This was the first legislation in any parliament authorizing any of the interested governments embarking in the plan, but the others soon followed, resulting in the construction of the Pacific Cable, a line connecting Canada, Australia and New Zealand.

Returning now to his administration as postmaster general, the Inter-Imperial penny letter rate went into operation on Christmas Day, 1898, and on January 1, 1899, he lowered the letter rate throughout Canada, and to the United States from three to two cents.

For years prior to his taking office in 1896 as postmaster general, there had been an annual deficit in the department of over three-quarters of a million dollars, but within three years, notwithstanding these reductions of rates, his administration resulted in the department first becoming self-sustaining and later producing an annual surplus, amounting to over half a million dollars, before he retired from public life.

His last act in the direction of promoting international postal communication was in 1904, when he negotiated and carried through the scheme of a two-cent rate between Canada and Mexico. For his achievement in securing penny postage, he received the thanks of the British Empire League of London. While postmaster general Sir William established the Department of Labour, and was the first minister of the department, he started the first steamship lines between Canada and Mexico; represented Canada at the first Parliament of the Australian Commonwealth, 1901; performed the same service at the Canadian Pacific Cable Conference, London, 1904; and was entrusted with important ministerial duties. He was present, by invitation, at the coronation of King Edward and Queen Alexandra, 1902, and in 1905, as above mentioned, he retired from political life.

After serving as a member of the senate of the University of Toronto for some years, he was, on the death of the late Chief Justice Thomas Moss, elected vice-chancellor and immediately inaugurated the policy of promoting the union of leading educational institutions with the University of Toronto; under his leadership the university rapidly gathered around it in close affiliation, Knox College, Wycliffe College, St. Michael's College, The Ontario College of Agriculture, the Ontario Veterinary College, the Ontario College of Dentistry, The Ontario College of Pharmacy, and the ~~Ontario~~ School of Medicine. In 1887 he promoted and established the department of medicine and was chairman of its committee of management until he retired from active connection with the university in 1900.

In 1883 he wrote to the late Senator John McDonald, a member of the senate of Victoria University, suggesting a union between that university and the University of Toronto. Senator McDonald submitted the proposal to his senate, and then followed a vigorous campaign amongst the friends of Victoria University as to the expediency of the confederation of the two universities, and the subjects having been thoroughly debated, the Methodist Conference of Canada, at its meeting held in the Metropolitan Methodist Church in Toronto in

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1885, decided by a lay majority of thirty-one and a clergy majority of thirty in favour of confederation. Five years later the next conference decided unanimously in favour of the scheme and the confederation became an accomplished fact. For over thirty years it has existed, and today this province presents to the world the unique condition of a people's university, irrespective of religious beliefs.

Referring to Sir William Mulock's letter, which initiated the confederation scheme, the late Rev. N. A. Burwash, chancellor of Victoria University, in his work entitled "The University of Toronto 1827-1906," P. 42 says: "At this juncture the University was fortunate in having as its vice-chancellor, the active leader of its financial affairs, Mr. (now Sir William) Mulock, a gentleman of broad patriotic instincts and large views, who had not been entangled in the controversies of the past. From him came an appeal to the patriotism and progressive sympathies of the outlaying colleges. In a letter addressed to them he virtually said: 'Is it impossible for this province to secure a University worthy of the name? Is there no way in which we can write to this end?'"

Other institutions and organizations with which Sir William has been connected are: The Working Boys' Home, director; St. John's Ambulance Association, director; Soldiers' Amputations Society; United Empire Club, vice-president; Toronto Reform Association, president; and Peace and Arbitration Society, 1907, president. He is a member of the York Club of Toronto, and Rideau Club of Ottawa. He is a member of the Anglican church.

Sir William Mulock married in May, 1870, Sarah Crowther, daughter of the late James Crowther, and his children (living) are: William Mulock, K.C.; Edith, wife of H. H. O'Flynn; and Ethel, wife of Col. A. E. Kirkpatrick. A younger son, Cathra, died in 1919.

WILLIAM A. LITTLEJOHN, city clerk of Toronto, Canada, for the past twenty-three years, was born at Plymouth, North Carolina, the son of William A. and Harriet (Beasley) Littlejohn. Having lost his father, he was brought to Canada by his mother at an early age, she coming to Oil Springs, Ontario, in 1867, moving to Toronto in 1869. Her sons were sent to Upper Canada College. Mr. Littlejohn entered the city service in 1874, as a junior in the city clerk's office. He thus has a record of forty-nine years of continuous service on the civic staff. From the first his ability and diligence were recognized and his promotion was rapid. Within eight years of his appointment he had become assistant city clerk, which office he held from 1882 to 1900.

It has been Mr. Littlejohn's task to organize the Department to deal rapidly and efficiently with the vast increase of business commensurate with the remarkable growth of the city. How excellently the work has been done every alderman and ex-alderman will testify. Recently, in connection with a mayoralty election recount, the presiding judge took occasion to compliment the city clerk on the careful work of his deputy returning officers and poll clerks.

Mr. Littlejohn, in his earlier life, was well known in the rowing clubs of Canada. He was successively secretary, vice-president and president of the Canadian Association of Amateur Oarsmen, and through his efforts the sport of amateur rowing was placed on a high plane, and still remains free from the taint of professionalism. Golf is his present recreation, and he is a familiar figure on the Lambton course.

Mr. Littlejohn is an Anglican in his religious views, and a bachelor. His brothers are: John, manager of the insurance department of the Hydro-Electric Power Commission of Ontario; and James E. B., vice-president and treasurer of the "Rapid" Electrotyping Company. He has one sister, Mrs. P. D. Ross, of Ottawa, whose husband is the proprietor of "The Ottawa Journal."

JAMES EDWARD REID KNOX, M.D.—Though still a young man just past thirty-two years of age, Dr. James Edward Reid Knox has had a wide and varied experience and has given much in the service of his country.

Lieutenant-Colonel James Edward Knox, father of Dr. Knox, is a cotton manufacturer who has always been associated with that industry. He was a member of the 12th York Rangers for thirty years and was in uniform from the beginning of the World War to its close. He married Ada M. Reid, daughter of Dr. John Nicholson Reid, who was a lecturer in Toronto University in the seventies.

James Edward Reid Knox was born in Thornhill, Ontario, September 5, 1890, and received his preparatory education in Queen Victoria's Public School, from which he entered Parkdale Collegiate Institute. He then entered the medical department of the Toronto University, and upon the completion of his medical course gained practical experience in Toronto General Hospital, in the Sick Children's Hospital, Toronto, and in the Harper Hospital in Detroit. He then engaged in general practice in Toronto, in 1913, continuing until the outbreak of the World War in 1914. From August 5, 1914, he was in training, having been sent to Valcartier with the first contingent. He was soon sent back to Toronto, however, to assist in the inoculating and training of the men there, and this work he continued until he was sent overseas in February, 1915. There he saw much active service. He was attached to the Imperials and sent to Suvla Bay, at Gallipoli, Dardanelles, with the 33rd Field Ambulance, 11th Division, and was down through the scene of the Egyptian campaign in command of the 33rd Field Ambulance, which he brought back to France in April, 1916. He volunteered for a regiment, and was made medical officer for the First Service Battalion of the Yorkshire Regiment, 11th Division. He was on the Somme until July, 1917, participating in the engagements at Arras, and the Somme, including Courcelette, Thiepval, Ancrette to Bapaume, and in all the actions of his division until the taking of the latter in 1917. He was injured by high explosives in December, 1916, and received treatment at the Abbeville Hospital, and again at the taking of Bapaume, in April, 1917, suffering from shell shock in each case. He was also gassed at Martincourt Wood, in 1916. In July, 1917, he was sent back to the Canadian Army Medical Corps as unfit for further service, and in July, 1918, was discharged as unfit. He was engaged in medical work at Davisville Hospital from July, 1917, to July, 1918. At the latter date he engaged in industrial medical work in Toronto, and filled some very large contracts for the big industrial concerns in Toronto. This work brought him into intimate contact with the eastern part of the city of Toronto, and realizing the rapid growth which that part of the city had made, he resolved to engage in practice there. He built for himself the finest suite of surgical and medical offices in Toronto, and in July, 1921, gave up his industrial work and engaged in general practice in East Toronto.

Dr. Knox has for many years been interested in the mining regions of the northern part of the Province of Ontario, and is identified with some of the largest mining properties in the North Country. Every summer, from 1906 to 1913, he spent in prospecting in the sections filled by the various gold and silver "rushes," and during these periods he was able to investigate and invest wisely in mining properties. He has also always been actively interested in athletics, and has played Rugby football with Toronto University, taking part in several intercollegiate and Dominion championship contests. He is a director and chairman of the executive committee of the Ontario National Developing Company, and is well known not only in professional and business circles in Toronto, but socially as well. Politically, he gives his support to the principles and the candidates of the Conservative party, and his religious affiliation is with the Church of England.

Dr. Knox married, on October 2, 1918, in Toronto, Madeline Massey, daughter of Walter E. H., late president of the Massey-Harris Company, and Susan D. (Denton) Massey, and they are the parents of three children, all born in Wellesley Hospital, Toronto; Joan, born January 19, 1920; James Edward Massey, born June 5, 1921; and Judith, born August 23, 1922.

EDWARD NEWELL—Since 1904 Mr. Newell has been active in the line of business that now claims him. His first experience in this field was obtained with the Samuel Cupples Envelope Company, the largest envelope manufacturing concern in the world, and he is now vice-president and managing director of the Dominion Envelope and Carton, Limited, the largest makers of printed envelopes and cartons in Canada. In the remarkable growth of this latter concern he has played a leading part, and he is widely known throughout the trade and in numerous circles in Toronto.

Edward Newell, son of William Newell, deceased, and Jane (Henry) Newell, was born in Toronto, February 20, 1877. He attended local schools, Dufferin School, and Jarvis Street Collegiate Institute, and after completing his studies in 1894 entered the office of Gillespie, Ansley & Dixon, wholesale dealers in hats and furs. In 1897 he resigned from this connection and entered the government service in the registry department of the post office, remaining there until 1902. In that year he went to New York City, and for a time was employed by Powell & Campbell, wholesale shoe dealers, then entered the employ of Whitall, Tatum Company, wholesale drug sundries and glass manufacturers.

It was in 1904 that Mr. Newell first became identified with the manufacture of envelopes in the employ of the Samuel Cupples Envelope Company, largest manufacturers of printed envelopes in the world. His first position was as cashier, and when he withdrew from the company's service in 1908, he filled the post of assistant manager. In that year he returned to Toronto and promoted and organized the Dominion Envelope and Carton, Limited. His training with a house operating on the scale of the Cupples organization had given him a vision of possibilities in that field, and the plans for the new company were of broad and comprehensive scope. The industry of Mr. Newell and his associates, their unflagging diligence in promoting the company's welfare, and the excellence of the product they manufactured caused the realization of the brilliant prospects with which the company was founded, and now it has a daily capacity of two million envelopes, one million cartons, and one million bags. These are disposed of in the Canadian market, and in England, New Zealand, South Africa, India and Australia, and the vast size of the business is indicated by the fact that the volume of cartons manufactured is equal to the production of their three nearest competitors. Paper bags are also made in the large plant, which is the most completely equipped for its work in America, and the construction of another factory in Ontario is planned. The present factory occupies the site of Mr. Newell's birthplace. The manufacture of envelopes was commenced in 1907, and in 1916 cartons were added to their line, the confectionery bags a later development.

Mr. Newell is a member of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association, the Board of Trade, the Canadian Bureau of Envelope Manufacturers, the Canadian Box Makers' Association, the Toronto Carton Club, and the Folding Box Makers' National Association. He is also a member of the Granite Club and the Lake View Golf Club. In politics he is a Conservative, and his religious affiliation is with the Anglican church.

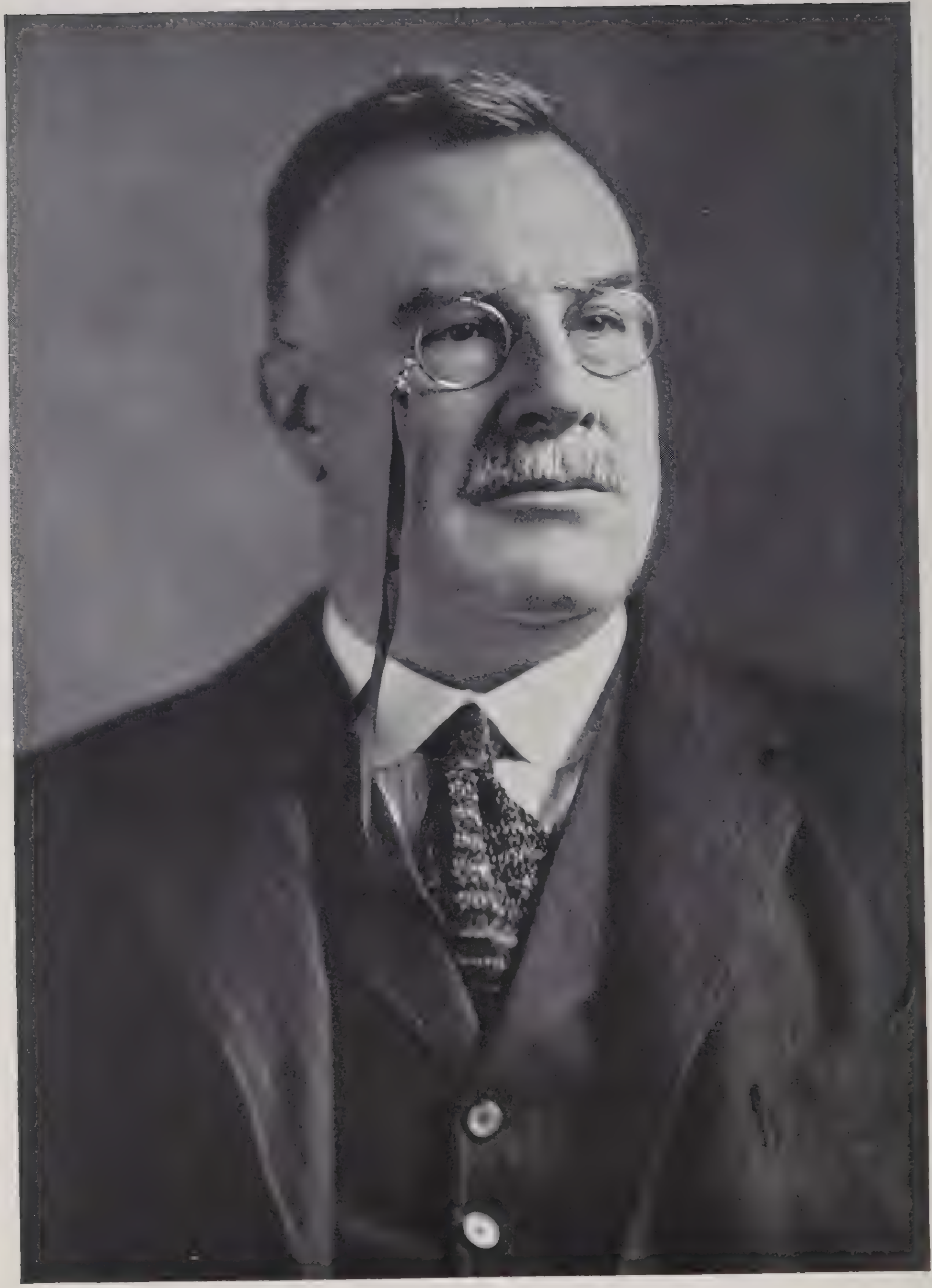
Mr. Newell married, in Toronto, in May, 1915, Elsbeth Parrish, formerly of Kentucky, and they are the parents of Paul Scudder and William Edward.

JOHN TWATT HEPBURN—The name Hepburn is one widely known in Toronto through the personality of John T. Hepburn, president and managing director of The John T. Hepburn Company, Limited, and Hepburn & Disher, Limited, a corporation devoted to the manufacture of a line of products calling for the services of engineers, foundrymen and machinists. Over these John T. Hepburn is the guiding genius and executive head, the business dating from the year 1905, when his energy, enterprise and mechanical ability gave it birth. He is a capable executive, and so well has he guided the destinies of his own business that other corporations have sought his interest and co-operation, his business associations now being wide and important. He is of Scotch ancestry, a son of Andrew and Helen (Twatt) Hepburn, both deceased, of Scotland, his father a woolsorter during his active years.

John Twatt Hepburn was born in Alloa, County Clackmannan, Scotland, May 14, 1877. He there attended the public schools. In youthful manhood he formed the connection with mechanical lines that has continued throughout his active years. In 1904 he came to Canada, locating in Toronto, and in the following year began independent business dealings, which grew in extent and importance until the year 1913, when it was incorporated as John T. Hepburn, Limited, John T. Hepburn, president.

The John T. Hepburn Company manufactures hand and electrical overhead travelling cranes, derricks, hoisting winches, and power presses; steam and power driven pumps—reciprocating and centrifugal; engines, lathes and planers; brick making machinery, fire hydrants and valves; gray iron castings, forgings and cut gears. In addition to that line of products, the company design and build special machinery and execute special machine work of all kinds. Hepburn & Disher, Limited, manufacture structural steel, steel bridges, and builders' iron work. The firm has done structural steel work on many of the large buildings in the city of Toronto and the Province of Ontario, including office buildings, schools, churches, garages, etc.; also a great many steel bridges throughout the Province.

The plant of the company covers an acre of space at Nos. 18-60 Van Horne street, and under normal conditions between three and four hundred men are employed in the manufacture of products that reach all parts of the Canadian market. While this is Mr. Hepburn's greatest interest, he has other connections of importance. He is vice-president of Miller, Florist, Limited, and is interested in the Inter-Provincial and the Atlas Brick companies. He is a member of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association, the Canadian Founders' Association, and the Board of Trade. Mr. Hepburn's fraternal affiliation is with Airdrie Lodge, No. 166, Free and Accepted Masons, and he is also a member of the Oakwood Bowling and the Weston Golf clubs. He is a member of the Parkdale Presbyterian Church, and in political sympathy a Conservative.



Geo Harris

Mr. Hepburn, married, December 22, 1915, Elizabeth Ann Aitchison, of Weston, Canada, and they are the parents of two sons: John T., Jr., and William Andrew. The family home is at No. 183 Lyndhurst avenue, Toronto.

FREDERICK CLARENCE JARVIS—In 1889, at the expiration of his "Articles" with the Toronto law firm of Moss, Falconbridge & Barwick : Moss, Hoyles & Aylesworth, with whom he had served for five years, Frederick Clarence Jarvis began the practice of his profession in the city of his birth and has there continued during the many years which have since elapsed, being a member of the eminent law firm of Clark, McPherson, Campbell & Jarvis, offices now in the Kent building, No. 156 Yonge street. He is a son of the late Frederick William Jarvis, sheriff of the County of York, and Caroline (Skynner) Jarvis. The late Sheriff Jarvis was for twenty-nine years sheriff of the County of York. Caroline (Skynner) Jarvis was a daughter of the late John Skynner, R.N., who served under Nelson, and when he retired and came to Canada, settled at the "Anchorage," near Clarkson, in the County of Peel, which property to-day bears the name he gave it.

Frederick C. Jarvis began his education in the city public schools, continued in the Jarvis Street Collegiate Institute and finished in Toronto University, passing his senior matriculation—class of 1885. The same year he entered the firm of Moss, Falconbridge & Barwick: Moss, Hoyles & Aylesworth, and at the expiration of his "Articles" became a member of the firm of McPherson & Clark, the firm then becoming McPherson, Clark & Jarvis, with offices at No. 15 Toronto street and later at No. 27 Wellington street, East. Some years later this firm merged with the firm of McPherson & Campbell, the new firm style being McPherson, Clark, Campbell & Jarvis. W. D. McPherson, K.C., retired in 1905, the firm continuing under the present title, Clark, McPherson, Campbell & Jarvis.

Mr. Jarvis is president of the Homewood Sanitarium, of Guelph; was honorary co-treasurer of Wycliffe College with the late Hon. S. H. Blake, K.C., and since Mr. Blake's death has remained sole treasurer of that institution. He is also a governor of Havergal Ladies' College, Toronto, and Ridley College, at St. Catharines, Ontario. He is an Anglican and for some eighteen years took a great interest in Sunday school work, teaching in the Sunday schools of St. Peter's, St. Paul's and St. John's, at York Mills. Mr. Jarvis has for a great number of years been a member of the Diocesan Anglican Synod and has also been a member of the Provincial and General Synods and was a member of the General Synod when the new Prayer Book was adopted. In politics he is a Liberal, and in earlier years was active in elections, but the press of legal business caused his withdrawal from active participation. He is a member of the Zeta Psi fraternity of Toronto University, and among his clubs are the Toronto, and the Tamahaac, of Ancaster.

Mr. Jarvis married, in Hamilton, on September 10, 1890, Mary Ethel Stewart, daughter of the late Charles E. and Annie (Racey) Stewart, her father, until his death in the early eighties, being proprietor and editor of the "Hamilton Times." Mr. and Mrs. Jarvis have one son, Stewart Russell Jarvis, born in Toronto. He enlisted as a private and went overseas with the 19th Battalion and subsequently obtained his commission in France. He is now connected with the Brokerage firm of Aemilius, Jarvis & Company, at No. 103 Bay street, Toronto.

COLONEL JOHN A. COOPER, in 1890, entered military life as a private in the Queen's Own Rifles, and when Great Britain, true to her every tradition, blocked the path of the invading German horde, he was one of the men, trained in military affairs, on whom the Empire relied. He is also a veteran journalist; in fact, most of his active life has been passed in that profession, and he has contributed extensively to Canadian, British and American newspapers, encyclopedias, reference works and reviews. He is a son of William and Mary (Mackenzie) Cooper, his father once a contracting builder of Clinton, Ontario. Both parents are now deceased.

John A. Cooper was born February 5, 1868, at Clinton, Ontario, and there completed courses of public grade and high school study. He then entered the University of Toronto, whence he was graduated B.A., class of 1892, LL.B., 1893. From 1893 until 1896 he pursued a course of law study at Osgoode Hall, and did not practice his profession, but instead, from 1893, turned his attention and talents to journalism. He was editor of the "Canadian Magazine" from 1893 until 1906, and both editor and publisher of the "Canadian Courier," 1906-1915. During most of the World War period, 1914-1919, he was in active military service, and upon his return from overseas in July, 1919, he was appointed special Canadian Government representative in New York City. In April, 1921, he again returned to Toronto and was elected vice-president and treasurer of Smith, Denne & Moore, Limited, advertising agents, with main offices in Toronto and branches in Montreal, New York City, and London. For a decade, 1893-1903, he was secretary of the Canadian Press Association, and in 1904 was president of the same association. In 1897 he served as the first president of the Canadian Club of Toronto, and for several years he was a director of the Canadian National Exhibition.

Colonel Cooper joined the Queen's Own Rifles in 1890, for over twenty years served in that regiment, and holds the Colonial Long Service Medal. In 1912 he was transferred to the Reserve Officers' list, with the rank of captain; was appointed to the 114th Battalion, Canadian Expeditionary Forces, in December, 1915, was promoted to the grade of lieutenant-colonel and assigned to the recruiting of a Toronto battalion, which was later known as the 198th Battalion, Canadian Buffs, Canadian Expeditionary Forces. He took that battalion overseas in February, 1917, and it was embodied in the Fifth Canadian Division in England. In February, 1918, he was ordered to France, there joining the 19th Battalion. Later he joined the staff of the Fourth Canadian Infantry Brigade and in that capacity took part in the historic battles of the final year of the war and in the Army of Occupation.

Colonel Cooper is a member of the Toronto Board of Trade, the Military Institute, the Masonic order, the National, Albany, Arts and Letters, and Rosedale Golf clubs of Toronto; the Canadian, and City clubs of New York City. He is a Conservative in politics, and in his religious faith, Anglican.

Mr. Cooper married, on June 24, 1896, at Kingston, Ontario, Agnes Massie, daughter of Lieutenant-Colonel James Massie, of the Royal Canadian Horse Artillery, and Elizabeth (Savage) Massie, well known residents of Kingston, Ontario. Colonel and Mrs. Cooper are the parents of a daughter, Marjorie M., and sons: Norman M., John M., and Donald M. Cooper.

JAMES JOHNSTON ASHWORTH—A leading executive of Toronto, Canada, Mr. Ashworth is of English descent, his parents, William Henry and Jane (Murray) Ashworth, having come from Manchester, England, to Canada, about 1848. The father was for many years a manufacturer at Newmarket, Ontario, but both parents are now deceased.

James J. Ashworth was born in Newmarket, Ontario, March 10, 1868, and receiving his early education in the private schools of that city, attended also the Newmarket Collegiate Institute, then studying architecture. In 1888 Mr. Ashworth became connected with the Edison General Electric Company in Toronto, in the capacity of architect and engineer. Active in the engineering department until 1895, he was then transferred to the contracting department, where he remained for eight years. Meanwhile, in 1902, this company was absorbed by the Canadian General Electric Company, Mr. Ashworth continuing with the new concern. In 1903 he was made manager of sales, then five years later was made assistant general manager. Becoming also a director in 1919, he was made general manager of the business in March, 1921. The offices of the Canadian General Electric Company are located at No. 212 King street, West. Mr. Ashworth is also identified with the Canadian Allis-Chalmers, Limited, as a director.

Socially Mr. Ashworth has long been prominent, being a member of the Canadian, Toronto and Engineers' clubs, also the York Club. His favorite recreations take him out into the open, and he holds membership in the Toronto Golf, Toronto Hunt, and the Toronto Skating Club. He is a member of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association and the Toronto Board of Trade.

Mr. Ashworth married (first) in 1900, Helen Mabel Hills, daughter of Fred Hills, of Toronto, and her death occurred in 1907. He married (second) on June 16, 1914, Alyce Lydia Cooke, daughter of William Cooke, of Toronto. He has one son and two daughters: Clarke G., Elizabeth G., and Lucy B., all students. The family home is at No. 72 Roxborough street, East, Toronto.

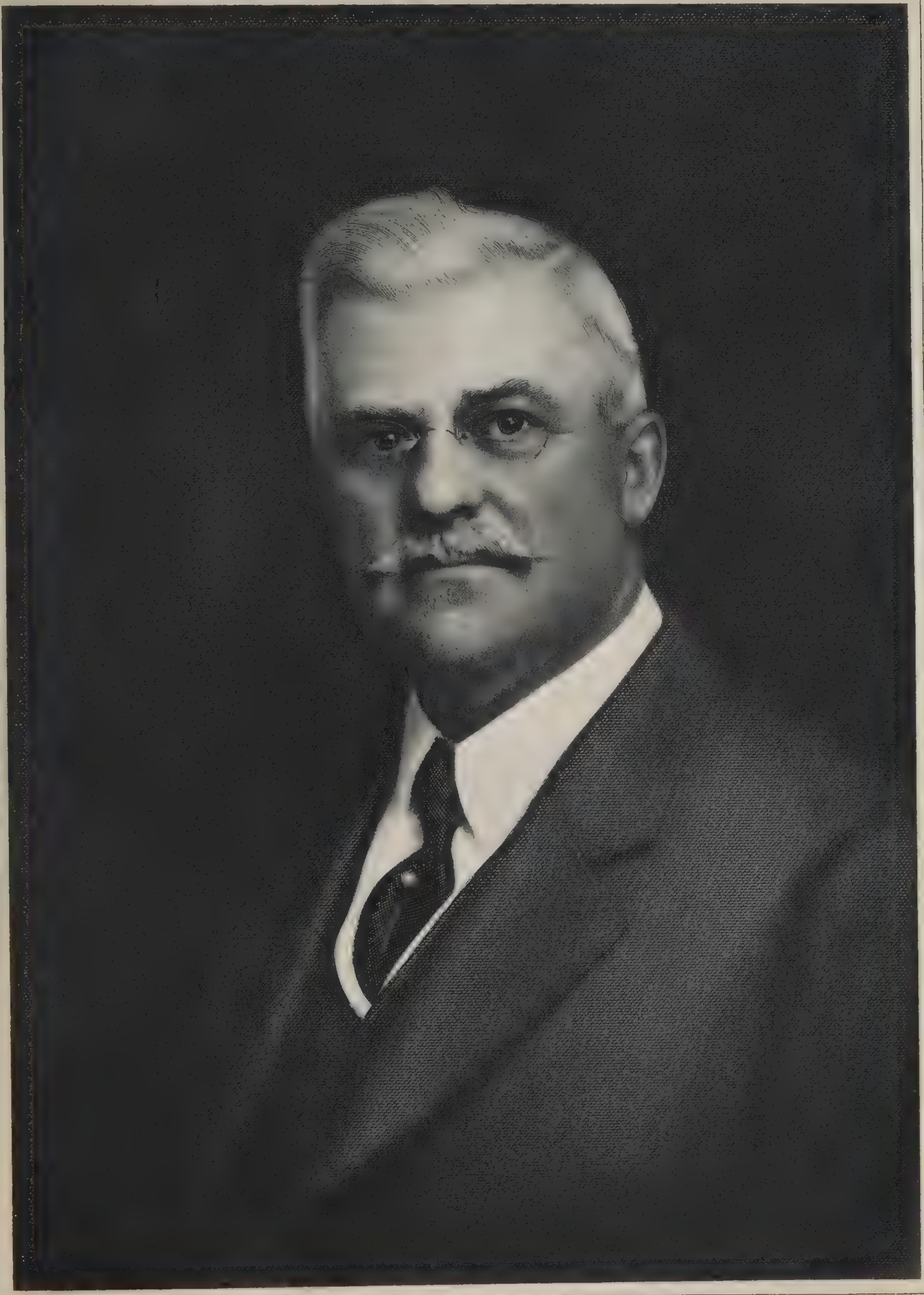
WILLIAM ARTHUR KEMP—Could there be mirrored in type the universal admiration and regard in which, throughout a busy, fruitful life, William Arthur Kemp was held by the great number of his associates and friends, then, and then only, would the perfect memorial have been created to a man whose every work, inspired by pure and lofty motives, was good. It is the purpose of this article to outline his accomplishments and to attempt to convey, for those whose experience and age did not grant them the privilege of acquaintance and intercourse with him, the impression of his stature in virtue and nobility of conduct.

The family of which he was a member had its beginnings when his grandfather came from Yorkshire, England, with four sons and four daughters, settling first in the suburbs of Montreal, in the district known as Cote de Noys, and which is now a beautiful residential section of the city. The grandfather purchased a farm with its crops, remaining here but a short time before taking his family to Toronto, where he died during an epidemic of ship fever soon after his arrival. The Kemps, however, were apparently destined to make Toronto their home, for two grandsons of the immigrant ancestor later came to this city and rose to prominence in its affairs.

During the Canadian Rebellion of 1837-38, Mr. Kemp's father, Robert Kemp, and Mr. Kemp's eldest uncle were carrying fruit and farm products in sailing boats down the St. Lawrence river, having secured their cargo on the New York shore of Lake Ontario. At the rapids of the St. Lawrence their boats were captured and sunk by the rebels, and the brothers, temporarily stranded, proceeded to Montreal, where they joined the military forces recruited to fight the enemies of the King. In the course of the subsequent military operations they were brought to Oddletown, Quebec, where some fighting took place. After the rebellion was quelled and the Kemp brothers were discharged from the militia, being favorably impressed with the character of the country, they decided to settle there, taking land on the east and west sides of the Richelieu river, two miles from the United States boundary line. This was then the only water route from Montreal to New York accessible to steamers, and here the brothers conducted farming operations, ran a ferry and country store, and supplied the needs of steamers docking there. At this place, in the county of Mississiquoi, Robert Kemp married Sarah Ann Bush, daughter of a neighbor. They were the parents of two children: Sir Albert Edward, and William Arthur, deceased, the subject of this sketch.

William Arthur Kemp was born at Noyan, Province of Quebec, Canada, July 17, 1864, and died at Summerville, South Carolina, March 17, 1919. His early education was obtained in the Noyan public schools and the Clarenceville Academy, after which he was associated with his father in lumber and coal dealings until 1886. In this year he came to Toronto to join his brother, Albert Edward Kemp, in hardware manufacture, under the name of the Kemp Manufacturing Company. This firm was formed just after the establishment of the National Policy of Protection, and Canadian business in general was feeling the beneficent effect of this measure. By most intelligently applied and progressive methods, new fields were invaded. The business of the Maritime Provinces was secured and the completion of the Canadian Pacific railway to the Pacific coast laid open the Western and British-Columbia territory, all of which was thoroughly organized by the firm's representatives. The company's line was enlarged, advanced principles of merchandising were employed, and a firm policy outlined and perfected that brought about steady continuance of the forward movement that had early been inaugurated, and the main plant was added to with frequent new buildings. In 1911 the Sheet Metal Products Company, Limited, was formed, Sir Albert Edward Kemp becoming president, and William A. Kemp, vice-president. At this incorporation a number of loyal employees were admitted to an interest in the business, which is now the largest of its kind in Canada, with plants at Montreal and Winnipeg. In addition to making large contributions to the remarkable success of this organization, a leading factor in the industrial life of Toronto and the Dominion, Mr. Kemp served as president of the Macdonald Manufacturing Company of Toronto. He was a member of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association, and a member of the board of directors of the Toronto Young Men's Christian Association. In the latter institution he was chairman of the building committee in charge of the erection of three association buildings in Toronto, and there was none of his many good works from which he derived more satisfaction and pleasure than from this. He was genuinely fond of boys and young men, a dependable friend in their time of need, and to him many youths instinctively turned when their problems became too heavy and involved for their immature strength and experience.

Mr. Kemp was a member of Sherbourne Street Methodist Church, of which he was trustee for a number of years. His recreations were those of the out-of-doors, golf, motoring, and hunting, and he owned a fine game preserve near Midland, Ontario. He was an ardent golf enthusiast, and when not afield in the hunting season, had no greater enjoyment than a round of the links with a congenial companion. He was a member of the National Club, the Royal Canadian Yacht Club, and the Lambton Golf and Country Club, being a member of the board of directors of the last-named.



M. A.

Mr. Kemp married, at Lacolle, Quebec, in 1891, Margaret D. Van Vliet, daughter of George M. and Margaret (Hodgson) Van Vliet. George M. Van Vliet, a retail hardware dealer of Lacolle, also served as postmaster of that place and, as a member of the Volunteer Militia, was out on active duty during the Fenian Raid. Mr. and Mrs. Kemp were the parents of: 1. Aileen, who married G. B. Balfour. 2. Clarence A., who is associated with the Sheet Metal Products Company, Limited; he served overseas in the World War, with the rank of lieutenant; he married Helen Balantyne, of Brantford, and they have a son, William Arthur. 3. Margaret. 4. Florence.

William Arthur Kemp passed from his accustomed places amid universal regret that his span of life had been so shortened. In him had been remarkably developed the instincts of friendliness and of helpfulness, and wherever he turned in his daily walk, he came upon an admirer and well-wisher. His name is deathlessly inscribed upon the roll of Canada's best-loved sons.

MAJOR-GENERAL MALCOLM SMITH MERCER, C. B., was born in the township of Etobicoke, York county, in the year 1859. His parents were farmers and until he was eighteen years of age he had no other ambition than to be a successful farmer himself. Something occurred to change his bent and he decided to go in for law. He got his matriculation at St. Catharines Collegiate Institute, and went from there to the University of Toronto, from which he graduated in 1885. He became articled to Beaty, Hamilton & Cassels, and was called to the bar in the latter part of 1888. In the following year he formed a partnership with S. H. Bradford, a fellow student, and they were known under the firm name of Mercer & Bradford. This partnership continued until his death.

While at the University Malcolm S. Mercer showed that he was inherently a man of parts. He was a prominent member of the famous Glee Club of that day, and later assisted J. Edmund Jones (now, 1923, police magistrate) in compiling the equally famous University of Toronto Song Book, first published in 1887. He took much interest in the Literary Society, in which he held office, and gave promise of being a public speaker. As an undergraduate he joined the militia and became a lieutenant in K Company of the Queen's Own Rifles, than known as the University of Toronto Company. It was through the latter connection that he became interested in rifle shooting—an interest which eventually had the greatest influence in his life. Lieutenant Mercer, when he began to practice law, retained his connection with the Queen's Own Rifles and eventually became captain and adjutant, major and lieutenant-colonel. He was chairman of the rifle committee of the regiment for many years, was an officer of the Ontario Rifle Association and the Dominion Rifle Association. He was not only a master of target practice himself, but he preached insistently that the only valuable soldier was one who could shoot straight. In 1912 he went to England with the Bisley team as adjutant.

Lieutenant-Colonel Mercer was one of the few Militia officers in Canada who had made up his mind in the three or four years preceding the World War that a struggle between France and Germany was inevitable and that Great Britain would inevitably be drawn into the struggle. In 1913 he was one of twenty senior officers of the Canadian Militia who accompanied the Hon. Sam Hughes, then Minister of Militia, to France to see the French manœuvres. At that period he visited the various localities in France which might be expected to be the battleground in the war which he believed was coming. When he returned to Canada he decided to fit himself for a part in that war and took a staff course. When war actually occurred, in August, 1914, Lieutenant-Colonel Mercer was one of the first to volunteer his services. He went to England with the first contingent in command of a brigade. He arrived in France early in 1915 in that capacity. When the Canadians first came to grips with the enemy in the Second Battle of Ypres, in April, 1915, when gas was used by the enemy for the first time, General Mercer was the officer on whom fell the duty of filling in the gap in the line made by the enemy. For his great services on that occasion he was made Companion of the Order of the Bath. Later, as the Canadian Corps developed, he was given command of corps troops in France and ultimately became the general officer commanding the Third Canadian Division with the rank of major-general. It was during his occupation of this command that he met his death during a sudden bombardment on the front line then being held by his division. At the moment of his death (June 2, 1916) he was inspecting the front line trenches.

Major-General Mercer was one of the most brilliant of the Canadian officers who went overseas and helped to make Canada's reputation. His memory has been suitably preserved in various ways in Toronto; a tablet erected by the Queen's Own Rifles in the armories, a post of the Veterans' Organization, a chapter of the Independent Order of Daughters of the Empire, and a Masonic Lodge,—all exist to perpetuate the glory of this great soldier.

Major-General Mercer was a Presbyterian in religion; he belonged to no clubs, and his only recreation was the study of literature and art. At the time of his death he had accumulated a celebrated art collection. He was unmarried.

EDWARD LANCELOT COUSINS, C.E.—Although comparatively a young man, Edward L. Cousins, a native son of Toronto, Canada, has risen to a position of importance as an engineer, and as consultant and chief he has been connected with a great deal of important railway, harbor, and city construction. He is a son of Edward J. and Rebecca Cousins.

Edward Lancelot Cousins was born in Toronto, Ontario, June 11, 1883, and was educated from kindergarten to university in the city of his birth. His public school education was obtained in the Lansdowne and Wellesley schools, and after finishing courses of study there, he entered St. Andrew's College, Toronto, finishing the course of Applied Science in Toronto University, class of 1906, with honors. He was awarded the degree of B. A. Sc. from Toronto University in 1907, and received the degree of C. E. from the same institution in 1922.

From graduation in 1907 until 1910, Mr. Cousins was engineer of the Middle and Southern Division of the Grand Trunk Railway, becoming assistant chief engineer in charge of the Department of Railways, Bridges, and Docks in 1910. In 1912 he was appointed chief engineer to the Toronto Harbor Commission, and during the year, 1913-14, he was consulting engineer to the Federal Plan Commission of Ottawa and Hull. In 1915 he was associated with R. C. Harris, commissioner of works, and with F. A. Gaby, chief engineer of the Hydro-Electric Power Commission, as engineer in charge of report on the Rapid Transit and Radial railway entrances for the city of Toronto. He was appointed, in 1916, chief engineer and manager of the Toronto Harbor Commission, and in 1923 was chosen third vice-president of the American Association of Port Authorities.

Mr. Cousins is an associate member of the Engineering Institute of Canada; of the Association of Professional Engineers of the Province of Ontario; of the American Railway Engineering Association; of the Masonic order, the Psi Delta Psi fraternity, and the National, Royal Canadian Yacht, the Toronto Hunt, the Lambton Golf and Country, the Engineers' and the Rideau clubs, the last named of Ottawa.

Mr. Cousins married, in January, 1910, at Toronto, Gertrude Merele Farrell, daughter of William H. Farrell, and they are the parents of a son, Douglas Cousins.

JOSEPH ALBERT KILPATRICK—While only a boy, Joseph Albert Kilpatrick, now president of the Dominion Wheel and Foundries, Limited, became a moulder's apprentice and was still a youth in years when a journeyman moulder in the city of Detroit, Michigan, where in a technical night school he finished his school studies. He was yet a boy when advanced to a foreman's position, and not yet of legal age when appointed superintendent of an important plant. Neither had he reached that period which is termed the "prime of life" when he came to Toronto and, in 1912, founded and became president of the Dominion Wheel and Foundries, Limited. That was a full decade ago, and, now from the heights of assured success, he reviews a useful and honorable career, with comparative youth and enthusiasm in which to enjoy the benefits his energy and ability have won him.

Joseph A. Kilpatrick is a son of Joseph and Johanna (Courtney) Kilpatrick, who at the time of the birth of their son were living in Rothesay, Ontario. He was born in Rothesay, April 4, 1868, and there attended the public school until 1880, when he became an apprentice to the moulder's trade, his employer, Alec Dick, of Alton, Ontario, with whom he remained three years, 1880-1883. For the succeeding two years he was a journeyman moulder, in the employ of the Griffen Car Wheel Company, of Detroit, and while there attended a technical night school. In 1885 he was made foreman in a subsidiary company, The St. Thomas Car Wheel Company, of St. Thomas, Ontario, and there spent the years 1885-1888. He was made superintendent of the same company in 1888, serving twelve years in that capacity, until 1900, when he was promoted to the position of general manager. In that position he spent three years, receiving further promotion in 1903, as general manager of plants at Hamilton and St. Thomas, filling that important post until 1905. In the latter year he severed his long connection with the St. Thomas Car Wheel Company to accept appointment as manager of foundry departments with the Canada Iron Corporation, with plants at St. Thomas, Hamilton, Montreal Three Rivers, Fort William and Londonderry, Nova Scotia. He held his position with the last-named corporation until 1912, then resigned, came to Toronto and organized the Dominion Wheel and Foundries, Limited, of which he is president.

The corporation over which he presides is an important one, but by training and experience Mr. Kilpatrick is fully equipped for any position connected with his line of work, that of the foundry. He was president of Munitions, at No. 1150 Dundas street, Toronto; is president of the Albany Car Wheel Company, of Albany, New York, organized in 1909; president of the Copp Stove Company, Munitions, Fort William, Ontario; president of the Western Wheel and Foundries, Limited, Winnipeg, organized in 1919. Mr. Kilpatrick holds no directorships in outside corporations, refusing to divert any of his energy and ability to any but his own companies.

While in St. Thomas during the years 1902-1905 Mr. Kilpatrick served as school trustee and chairman of the school board. In politics he has always cast his vote for the best man; in religious preference he is a Presbyterian. He is pastmaster of St. David's Lodge, No. 302, Free and Accepted Masons; the Knights of Pythias; and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. Mr. Kilpatrick's offices are at No. 131 Eastern avenue, Toronto, Ontario.

L. MURRAY RAY—Prominently identified with the mercantile shoe trade of this city, and an ardent worker in church affairs, L. Murray Ray has proven himself a worthy citizen in his adopted city, Toronto, in these fields of endeavor, as well as in private life.

L. Murray Ray is a native of Welland, Ontario, born there July 15, 1874, the son of William P. and Theresa (Martin) Ray. William P. Ray was for many years connected with the Grand Trunk railway. His wife taught school in Haldimand county, Ontario, for a time. The elder Mr. Ray and his family removed from Welland to Valparaiso, Indiana, in 1886, where their children completed their education. The family, with the exception of L. Murray Ray, remained in Valparaiso, but the latter, after a few years in business in Valparaiso, returned to Canada in 1900, locating at Sault Ste. Marie. William P. and Theresa (Martin) Ray were the parents of the following children: L. Murray, of whom further; E. Clarence; Lucy E.; Mable F.; and Jessie E.

When L. Murray Ray became a resident of Sault Ste. Marie he accepted a position as manager with W. J. Detweiler, who was engaged in the retail shoe business, remaining with him until 1916. He then came to Toronto, where he became identified with M. B. Young, in the wholesale and retail shoe business, as manager of the retail end of the concern. Here Mr. Ray has remained, and has become well known among the customers of this establishment.

Aside from his interest in the shoe business, Mr. Ray is vice-president and director of the Dominion Publishing Company, Limited, of Toronto, with offices also in New York City, and Chicago, Illinois. They are the publishers of the history of the "Municipality of Toronto, Canada."

Mr. Ray is a member of Keystone Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons, of Sault Ste. Marie, and has gone through a number of the chairs of this order. In religious belief he is a Presbyterian, being a member of the Dovercourt Road Presbyterian Church. He has been very active in the church; at Valparaiso he led in Sunday school work; at Sault Ste. Marie he was secretary and treasurer of the Sunday school for several years and clerk of the session of St. Andrew's Church; and here, in Toronto, was at one time a member of the board of managers, and is now (1923) a member of the session of his church.

Mr. Ray married, June 24, 1902, in Valparaiso, Mary E. Lewis, daughter of Sylvester and Maria (Hansford) Lewis. To Mr. and Mrs. L. Murray Ray two children have been born: Lewis W., and Donald E.

HON. EDMUND BRISTOL, P.C., B.A., K.C., M.P., is now consulting counsel, located at No. 179 Beverley street, Toronto. From a point of equal prominence in the business life of his city, Mr. Bristol may review his career with satisfaction, for he has done a man's work in the world and risen to a degree of eminence in professional, commercial and public life that renders him conspicuous. His Parliamentary service covered the period of the World War, 1914-18, and he was able

J A Kilpatrick

L. Murray Ray

Edmund Burke

to render active aid through his support of war legislation.

Edmund Bristol was born in Napanee, capital of the County of Lennox, Ontario, September 4, 1861, son of Dr. A. S. and Sarah (Everett) Bristol, his father a practicing physician. His preparatory education was completed in Napanee High School, his advanced education then began in Upper Canada College, and finished in Toronto University, whence he was graduated with first class honors in classics, A. B., 1883. He was president of University College Literary and Scientific Society while a student, and took a great deal of interest in that society.

Mr. Bristol was called to the bar in 1886, created King's Counsel for the Dominion Government in 1896, and for the Ontario Government in 1908. This, with his five terms in Parliament, and service as special representative of the Canadian Minister of Marine in England, 1917, and Minister without Portfolio in the Meighen administration in September, 1921, constitutes a record of valuable public service. In the business world he is president and director of the Canada & Gulf Development Company, Limited; director of the Dubitier Condenser & Radio Corporation; director of the Premier Extension Gold Mining Company, Limited; president of the American Im. Corporation; and director of the International Darco Corporation. He was representative on behalf of the Toronto Board of Trade at the meeting of the Chambers of Commerce of the Empire held in London in 1912.

Mr. Bristol was elected to the House of Commons for Centre Toronto in 1905, reelected in 1908, 1911, 1917 and 1921, and sworn in as a Privy Councillor and Minister without Portfolio in the Government of Canada in September, 1921. He was elected as a Conservative, and is a past president of the Toronto Conservative Association. He is a member of the Toronto Hunt, York Downs, Albany, York and Royal Canadian Yacht clubs of Toronto; the Rideau Club of Ottawa; the Mount Royal of Montreal; the Constitutional Club of London, England; and Bankers' of New York. His religious faith is Anglican. He was one of the founders of the Toronto Hunt Club, also of the Canadian Horse Show. While he finds his recreation in golfing and hunting, his real enthusiasm is for yachting, and in 1895 he won the Prince of Wales Cup, emblematic of the championship of the Canadian Lakes.

Mr. Bristol married Mary Dorothy Armour, daughter of Chief Justice John Douglas and Eliza (Clench) Armour, her father of the Supreme Court of Canada until his passing, and a sister of Eric Norman Armour, King's Counsel, Crown Attorney.

EDMUND BURKE—Throughout the greater part of a busy life that covered almost the allotted three score and ten years, Edmund Burke was recognized as one of the leading Toronto architects, his reputation for work of outstanding merit extending beyond the city and province. In Provincial and Dominion professional associations he was a prominent figure, and his well-rounded life of honorable usefulness contained religious activity performed in a spirit of true devotion. Splendid qualities and virtues of upright manhood make his memory the treasured possession of his many friends, and in this history of Toronto lasting record is made of his life work.

Son of William and Sarah (Langley) Burke, Edmund Burke was born in Toronto, October 31, 1850. He was a student in Upper Canada College, and entered upon architectural study with Gundry & Langley, in 1877 becoming a partner in the firm of Langley, Langley & Burke. This association continued until 1892, after which Mr. Burke followed professional work independently, taking over the business of W. G. Storm, R.C.A. On January 1, 1895, he formed, with J. R. Horwood, the firm of Burke & Horwood, which later became Burke, Horwood & White, a business relationship that continued until Mr. Burke's death, January 2, 1919. He designed plans for numerous buildings of public and semi-public nature, among them the McMaster University, Simpson's Department Store, Parkdale Methodist Church, Castle Memorial Chapel, Walmer Road Baptist Church, Sherbourne Street Methodist Church, the Meteorological building on Bloor street, the Methodist Book Room, and the Central, West End, and Broadview branches of the Young Men's Christian Association. With his partner, Mr. Horwood, he designed the Hudson's Bay department stores at Calgary, Vancouver, and Victoria, as well as large additions to the Toronto Gas Works. Mr. Burke also designed the architectural treatment of the Bloor street viaduct, and during his later years his work had been almost entirely confined to the designing of office buildings, stores, factories, and similar structures for business and industrial purposes.

Mr. Burke was a member of the Guild of Civic Art, and was untiring in his efforts to promote an appreciation of beauty and art among the citizenship of Toronto, and to rally his professional colleagues to the support of standards unvaryingly high. He was president of the Ontario Association of Architects in 1894, 1905, 1906, and 1907, was for several years counsellor for the Ontario Association of Architects, and was vice-president of the Architectural Institute of Canada at the time of its organization. He was at one time president of the Engineers' Club of Toronto. Mr. Burke was the author of numerous articles appearing in the Canadian "Architect" and other journals, and his professional writings were followed by his associates with an attention that was in itself a compliment to his standing in his calling. Socially, he was a member of National Club and Rosedale Golf Club. Mr. Burke was a Liberal in politics, and although he was a member of the Board of Assessors and a member of the Technical School Board he had little interest in party organization and activity. He was an earnest believer in temperance, and at every opportunity used his influence to advance this cause. He was a member of the Jarvis Street Baptist Church, a deacon for many years, and chairman of the church choir committee. He was also a teacher in the Sunday school for many years, a member of the Church Extension Board, and was a familiar and important figure in the Baptist conventions of Ontario. As a member of the Church Edifice Board, he was able to render specially valuable services, and personally designed more buildings for church use by the denomination throughout Canada than any other architect.

Mr. Burke married Minnie J. Black, daughter of J. L. and Jane (Humphrey) Black, her father a lumberman and general merchant, president of the New Brunswick Telephone Company, a member of the board of trustees of Mount Alice University, and member of the Provincial Parliament from Sackville, New Brunswick. Mr. and Mrs. Burke had the following children: 1. Frank Humphrey, accidentally killed at the age of eleven years. 2. Kathleen, married E. J. Tarr, a barrister, of Winnipeg. 3. Helen Humphrey, who married George H. Ross, a barrister of Winnipeg, who served in the Canadian army as captain of infantry in the World War, and was killed in action at St. Julien. 4. Nora Lawrence, married W. Ryrie Smith, of Toronto, who is the office manager for Ryrie Brothers, diamond merchants and jewelers.

JOHN NELSON E. BROWN, M.D.—Now practicing the profession of medicine in Toronto, the city in which he began his career as a physician three decades ago, Dr. Brown reviews a professional life of usefulness in different fields in different capacities, but always as a man of medicine, striving to aid his fellowmen. His work has included wide hospital experience both as physician and executive; life in the Yukon with the gold hunters as government official and health officer; service in the United States, and study abroad. He is of Canadian birth and parentage, his parents, John and Isabel Brown, of Oxford county, Ontario, where John Nelson E. Brown was born September 14, 1864.

Dr. Brown's education began in the public schools of his neighborhood and continued in the Collegiate Institute of St. Mary's and at the University of Toronto, receiving his degree of M.D. from the University, with the class of 1892, and gaining a silver medal in that year. He served the following year as house surgeon in Toronto General Hospital, then began practice in Toronto, also serving on the staff of St. Michael's Hospital. He continued in private practice in Toronto until 1898, being during that period secretary of the Ontario Medical Association and Toronto Clinical Society.

In 1898 Dr. Brown went to the Yukon and spent six years among the gold hunters, acting as territorial secretary and medical health officer. He returned to Toronto in 1905, and in July of that year was appointed superintendent of Toronto General Hospital, a post he ably filled for about six years. During his administration he completely re-organized that institution, introducing a modern cost accounting system and extending the laboratory work (partly at his own expense). He established weekly hospital clinics for post-graduates, and in connection with the new Toronto General Hospital visited the large cities of the United States and Great Britain, collecting information respecting modern hospital construction.

After his return from abroad and his study of foreign hospitals, Dr. Brown was appointed medical superintendent of The Henry Ford Hospital (Detroit General Hospital) and there spent five years. At the expiration of his term of service there he returned to Toronto and there engages in the practice of his profession. When Dr. Brown resigned his position as superintendent of Toronto General Hospital he was tendered a banquet by the members of the medical staff of that institution, and presented with an illuminated address which follows:

> Dear Sir: The occasion of your departure from the Toronto General Hospital, where you have for the past six years so successfully filled the office of General Superintendent, is one which your colleagues, the members of the Medical Staff, desire to take advantage of by uniting to testify to the sound character of the work performed.
>
> You succeeded to the post of Superintendent at a time when circumstances combined to render it a matter of great difficulty to discharge the duties thereto attached; the staff was in process of reorganization, the sympathies of many of the general public had become alienated, and the task of a complete remodelling of the institution very largely devolved upon your shoulders.
>
> You brought to your assistance in this emergency a considerable knowledge of affairs and a marked business ability, gained by years of private medical practice, followed by the training derived by residence in the Yukon during the days of its maddest rush for gold, in the capacity of Territorial Secretary to the Government of that District; and thus equipped, you set about your task.
>
> That you have succeeded we are here to-night to bear witness, and you may go forth with the assurance of the staff that a wonderful degree of harmony in the working of the whole complicated machinery of the hospital has been effected under your management. No member of the staff has ever required to cross words with you, and it is well known that never in the history of the hospital has it been less difficult to induce private patients to enter our wards, while the constant and insistent demand for accommodation which exists is the best evidence that the public have learned to look upon the General Hospital as a valued friend.

Dr. Brown is the author of "Evolution of Law and Government in Yukon Territory," and he has contributed various articles to hospital literature on Hospital Planning, Construction, Organization and Management, the more important of these appearing in "A Hospital Hand Book" published by W. B. Saunders & Company, of Philadelphia. He initiated the formation of the Canadian Hospital Association and the Ex-House Officers' Association; served the American Hospital Association as secretary and the British Hospital Association as corresponding secretary. He is a member of the editorial staff of the "Hospital World," "The Canada Lancet" and "The Canadian Journal of Medicine and Surgery." He is also one of the editors of his "History of the City of Toronto."

Dr. Brown married, in Dawson City, Yukon, Alaska, January 1, 1900, Faith Fenton Freeman, daughter of William H. and Mary A. Freeman. Miss Freeman was a trained journalist, and at the time of her marriage was engaged professionally in the Yukon, having gone in with the rush of gold seekers.

Dr. Brown's offices are at No. 238 Bloor street, West, Toronto. In politics he is a Liberal, in religious faith a Methodist Episcopal, and affiliates with the Masonic order.

DAVID BLYTHE HANNA—When in 1918 the lines of the Canadian Northern railway were acquired by the government of the Dominion and rechristened the Canadian National railways, David Blythe Hanna, then third vice-president and general manager of the Canadian Northern was chosen president of the Canadian National. This promotion to highest official position in the railway service came as a fitting capsheaf to a career of efficient railroad service which began when President Hanna, a boy of fourteen, across the seas in his native Scotland, was made assistant agent at a station on the Caledonian railway. That was in 1872, and in 1882 the scene of his activity shifted to Canada, where he has now rounded out four decades of official railroad service, his connection with the Canadian Northern beginning in 1896 as general superintendent. Continuous and weighty as his railway service has been, it by no means measures the extent of his activity in Dominion business affairs, for he has taken a part in Canada's wonderful development and his name is found in the official roster of many corporations, manufacturing, commercial and financial. He has gone further away in his transportation activities and in South America has interests in tramways and other public utilities. He reviews a life of achievement, now perhaps at its zenith, as an executive, for he has been in active business life for half a century and has never spared himself.

David Blythe Hanna, son of William and Janet (Blair) Hanna, was born at "Thornliebank," County of Renfrew, Scotland, December 20, 1858. He attended grade and high schools until 1872, then entered the employ of the Caledonian railway, as assistant to the station agent, later was advanced to a head clerkship, and finally to the cashier's desk. Ten years were spent in railroad employ in Scotland, then in 1882 he came to Canada, securing a position as a clerk with the Grand Trunk railway, continuing until 1885 with that road. He spent a year in the auditor's office of the New York, West Shore & Buffalo railroad, then for ten years, 1886-1896, he was with the Manitoba & North Western railway, six years as chief accountant, four years as treasurer. In 1896 he became general superintendent of the Canadian Northern Railway; in 1902 was elected third vice-president; in 1907 was made general manager; and in 1918, upon the organization of the Canadian

Frank Stollery

National railways, which acquired the Dominion railways, was elected president of that great corporation and now holds that office (October 10, 1922).

Mr. Hanna is president of the Canadian Northern Prairie Lands Company, Limited; Canadian Western Lumber Company, Limited; Western Salt Company, Limited; vice-president Western Canada Flour Mills Company, Limited, and serves as a member of the directorates of the following: British Empire Trust Company, Limited; Chartered Trust and Executor Company; Canadian Mortgage Investment Company; British American Assurance Company; Western Assurance Company; Canada Steamship Lines, Limited; Brazilian Traction Light and Power Company, Limited; the Sao Paulo Tramway Light and Power Company, Limited, and others. According to a statement made in the Montreal "Standard," Mr. Hanna is one of the twenty-eight men at the basis of Canadian finance. "His splendid grasp of accounts and finances, together with the intense and increasing interest in his work, render him a most valuable citizen." ("Canadian Men and Women 1912").

Mr. Hanna is affiliated with Prince Rupert's Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons; is president of the Scottish Collegemen's Club, and a member of the Albany, National, Toronto, York, Mississauga Golf and Country clubs of Toronto; Caledon Mountain Trout Club, of Inglewood; Rideau Club of Ottawa; Manitoba Club, of Winnipeg; and the Canadian Club of New York. In religious faith he is a Presbyterian.

David Blythe Hanna married, in Portage La Prairie, Manitoba, April 3, 1889, Margaret Garland, daughter of Thomas A. and Mary (Rennick) Garland. Mr. and Mrs. Hanna are the parents of three children: Mary Garland (Hanna) Hall, born at Portage La Prairie, January 3, 1891; William Blythe, born in Winnipeg, August 24, 1894; and Margaret Jean, born in Winnipeg, March 12, 1903. The family home is beautiful "Thornliebank," at Rosedale, Toronto.

FRANK STOLLERY—One of the city's leading merchants, Mr. Stollery has a wide reputation as an energetic and public-spirited man-of-affairs. He was born at Toronto, June 30, 1879, son of William and Sarah (Scully) Stollery. His paternal grandfather, Lieutenant-Colonel William A. Stollery, was the commanding officer of the Tenth Royals during the seventies. Before attaining the rank of lieutenant-colonel, he had held a captain's commission and saw service during the Fenian Raid. Mr. Stollery's father was a builder and contractor, widely known throughout the city's business circles.

Mr. Stollery received his education at the Wellesley Public School and also at Parker's Private School, where he was for some time a student. During his school days he took an active part in athletic contests, winning first place in many sprinting and jumping contests. This taste for games and sports has always distinguished Mr. Stollery and he still finds his chief pleasure in such contests.

After having completed his studies, Mr. Stollery, who had an unusual ability and liking for business and finance, decided to enter the business field without delay. He was offered a position with M. J. Quinn, a well known manufacturer of shirts, and this position he accepted. He spent two years with Mr. Quinn, acquiring a good first-hand knowledge of trade and manufacturing conditions in that branch of business activity. In 1896, however, he left Mr. Quinn in order to form a connection with James A. Sword, of Toronto. His new position proved to be very agreeable and for the next three years Mr. Stollery remained with Mr. Sword. His next step in the business world was the formation of a connection with Gault Brothers, in 1899. He met with no less success there than in his previous positions, and after remaining with the Gaults for a period, he decided that he could establish himself in an independent business with every hope of success.

Accordingly, in May, 1901, he founded his present business, opening a small store at No. 750 Yonge street. His venture prospered at once, and as the business grew and the number of his customers increased, he was finally obliged to seek larger premises in order to accomodate the large demands made upon his establishment. His first store was only thirteen by twenty feet, but when, in 1906, he moved to No. 772 Yonge street, he had much larger and more convenient premises. His success continued, however, and by 1911 a further enlargement of his premises became imperative. He then moved to his present location, at the corner of Yonge and Bloor streets, which is one of the best known and most centrally located in the city. He has enlarged the scope of the business to a great extent and now occupies a splendid modern building which is a notable example of architectural art applied to the problems of providing adequate housing for business enterprises of magnitude. Mr. Stollery's establishment is perhaps the most prominent one of its kind, dealing as it does in men's furnishings and hats of the best quality and style. Mr. Stollery makes a point of keeping his stocks fresh and new and of seeing that they are kept full so that customers may not be inconvenienced by any delay in having their orders filled. His efforts in this direction, and the careful and courteous service which is always rendered at his establishment, are fully appreciated by the public which will always support any venture conducted according to these principles, as Mr. Stollery's has always been.

In addition to his interests in the men's furnishing and hat business, Mr. Stollery is president of the Stollery-Metivier Company, Ltd., the well known dry goods and ladies' fittings establishment at No. 786 Yonge street, and he also holds the office of vice-president of the Decker's Delicatessens Company, Ltd., which carries on the largest business of its kind in the city.

During the World War, Mr. Stollery played a very active part in the work of aiding the Government's wartime program by the various drives designed to arouse the public sentiment and to bring about full co-operation of all classes with the government. He served as chairman of various drives conducted by the Young Men's Christian Association; as vice-chairman of the Government's Victory Loan campaigns; and as a captain of various teams engaged in Community War Service. Throughout the whole of his career, Mr. Stollery has taken the greatest interest in movements which have for their object the improvement of social conditions, the promotion of the public welfare, and the advancement of ideals of civic progress. Mr. Stollery was elected in 1923 to serve in the City Council. In 1900, during the Boer war, he was a member of the 3rd Royal Canadian Regiment, and was stationed at Halifax. He is an active member of the Board of Trade of Toronto, and belongs to the Rotary Club. In politics he is a Conservative. He holds membership in the Granite Club, the Ontario Club, the Empire Club, and the Rosedale Golf Club. His interest in athletics is still very strong, and he is a member of the summer baseball team, with which he sometimes plays. He has a record of unusual accomplishments in the field of football, lacrosse, and running, but his personal participation in sports is now almost entirely confined to baseball.

In religious faith Mr. Stollery is a Presbyterian. He has been a vigorous worker for the good of the church, and was formerly a member of the choir. Of late years he has left the active work of the parish enterprises to others, but he is always ready to support the activities of the parish and to render such aid as his position and business experience make possible.

Mr. Stollery married, on August 7, 1902, at Toronto, Annie Laurie Watson, daughter of Alexander and Mary (Grindell) Watson. Mrs. Stollery's parents are residents of Guelph, Ontario, and her early years were spent in that town. Mr. and Mrs. Stollery live at Bedford Lodge, one of the fine estates in the city, which formerly belonged to the old Dinnick estate and which lies near the golf club. Mr. and Mrs. Stollery have five children: F. Howard, C. William, Allan L., Reta B., and Arthur W., all of whom were born in Toronto.

WILLIAM E. LEMON'S career furnishes a splendid commentary on the administration of the public service department in the Dominion and upon the devotion and efficiency with which Mr. Lemon has served the Dominion. It is a tribute to the fairness and justice of the civil service administration and to the character and ability of the present postmaster of Toronto, who entered the postal service of the Dominion in 1882, as a temporary clerk in the Toronto post office, and has never known any other business interest than the faithful performance of the offices he has held in the post office during the forty years which have since elapsed. Administrations have come and gone during these four decades but Mr. Lemon has steadily remained, but in positions of constantly increasing responsibility until 1918, when he reached his present office, one, no man was ever better qualified to fill, nor more ably filled it.

William E. Lemon, son of Edward and Maria Lemon, was born in Brockton, Ontario, August 11, 1863. He was educated in the Toronto public schools and British America Business College, and began his business career September 12, 1882, as a temporary clerk in the Toronto post office. He was then just past his nineteenth birthday, and in accepting the temporary appointment had no guarantee that it would be made permanent. But it was, and so permanent that the bond which bound him to the public service of the Dominion has never been sundered. He so capably fitted into his first clerkship that his course for the first few years was a procession through the different departments of the post office until, in September, 1904, he was appointed superintendent of the office. He remained in that position three years, succeeding to the deputy postmastership in 1907. Eleven years were spent as deputy postmaster, then in 1918 he received his present appointment, postmaster of Toronto, a fitting culmination to his four decades of devoted service.

It would be idle to attempt any commentary on Mr. Lemon's fitness for the office he fills, as there is no qualification which he does not possess. His connection with the office covers Toronto's period of great expansion, and he has grown as the city and the business of the post office have grown. He is a Conservative in politics, but his business is the best possible administration of the affairs of Toronto's post office, that department of the government that more closely touches the lives of the people than any other.

During the World War Mr. Lemon labored incessantly to serve the cause through the avenue open to him, the post office, and he performed valuable service. He is a member of St. George Lodge, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons; Parkdale Canoe Club; and the Anglican church.

William E. Lemon married, October 19, 1887, Annie E. Burry, daughter of George and Eliza M. B. Burry; her father was an important building contractor for many years in Toronto. Four sons and two daughters were born to Mr. and Mrs. Lemon: Lancelot Barton, Roland George, Edward Dudley, Wilma Marie, Hilda Burry, and Alvin Victor. The family home is at No. 70 High Park Boulevard, Toronto.

GEORGE H. ROSS—The activities of George H. Ross show him to be a man of affairs, a citizen of worthy and unselfish aims, whose breadth of vision comprehends a wider horizon than the business of the day. He is commissioner of finance for the city of Toronto, and an international figure in the world of finance; is an officer of many city, Provincial and Dominion organizations whose sphere of work is the development of mental and physical vigor of the youth of the country; is president of the Kiwanis Club International, comprising over nine hundred clubs in the United States and Canada; and his activities have formed contributions of value and importance to many organizations fostering high civic and moral standards.

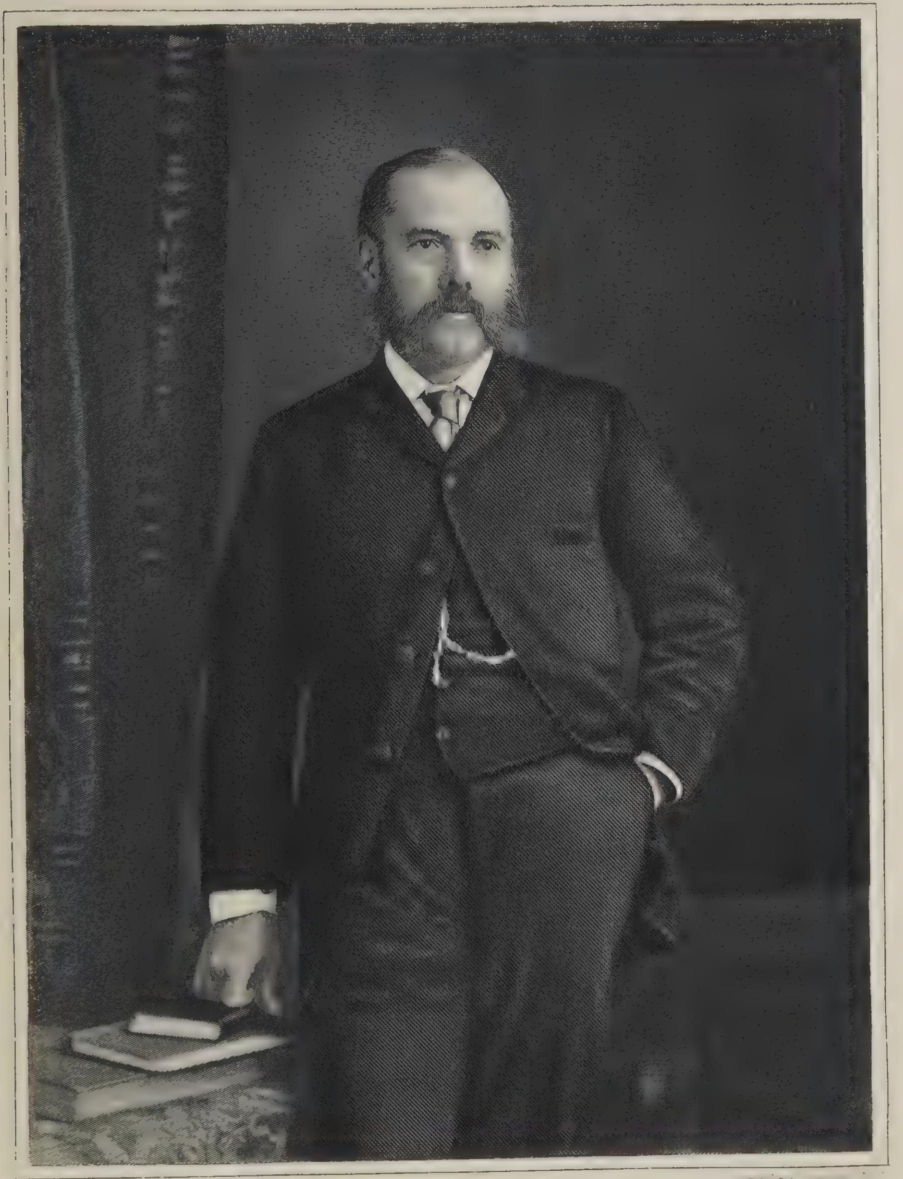
George H. Ross was born and educated in Ottawa, joining the Bank of Ottawa in young manhood. Later he became inspector, and in 1915 came to Toronto as manager of the bank's main office. Subsequently, he became a partner in a large brokerage firm, holding a seat on the New York Stock Exchange, where he was most successful. Mr. Ross was appointed commissioner of finance and city treasurer of the city of Toronto July 5, 1920, in which capacity he still serves, and the city has benefited materially through his experience and talents.

As honorary associate treasurer of the Canadian National Committee for Mental Hygiene, and as honorary treasurer of the Central Young Men's Christian Association, Mr. Ross is rendering valuable service to both of these important organizations. He is an officer of Harcourt Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons; master of the Toronto Lodge of Perfection, and an officer of Toronto Chapter of Rose Croix, Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite; honorary president of the Toronto Kiwanis Club, and president of the Kiwanis Club International; is honorary vice-president of the Humber Valley Golf Club; and a member of the Toronto, Toronto Golf, Scarboro Golf and Country clubs; and of the Toronto Board of Trade. He is a member of the Presbyterian church.

Mr. Ross married, in June, 1910, Isabel Seavey Bryson, daughter of the late Charles Bryson, of Ottawa. Mr. and Mrs. Ross are the parents of two children: Shirley and Phyllis.

WALTER NICOL ANDERSON—A lifetime spent in the world of finance took Walter Nicol Anderson from the position of clerk in a banking institution of his native land, Scotland, to responsible and leading place in Canadian banking and in the administration of the public finances. Few men were better informed concerning the fundamentals and practice of banking than he, and none ever devoted himself with greater zeal and industry to the important duties entrusted to him. His work and his home, with religious associations to which he was staunchly faithful, occupied him entirely, and those who knew him within these spheres remember a high-minded, upright Christian gentleman.

Mr. Anderson was born at Langholm, Dumfrieshire, Scotland, October 6, 1836, and after attending national schools in his native land, entered the National Bank of Scotland in the capacity of clerk. He remained in Scotland, obtaining the experience upon which his later success was founded, until the early sixties, when he went to London, England, and joined the staff of the British Bank of North America, and was immediately sent to Kingston, Ontario, where he entered the local branch. For a time he was connected with the Kingston Branch, but was transferred to Hamilton, soon there-



Walter A. Anderson

after becoming manager of the latter branch. Upon retirement from the management of the Hamilton Branch of the British Bank of North America, he was presented with a magnificent silver service of one hundred and twenty pieces, by the business and professional men of that city, a splendid tribute to a man of real worth. His reputation as a banker grew as the capable, efficient discharge of increasingly heavy responsibilities brought out the quality and sureness of his financial judgment, and as longer acquaintance made known his strict integrity and personal probity, and in 1871 he was appointed inspector of the Canadian Bank of Commerce. In the following year he was promoted to the general managership of that institution, and in this office he directed its weighty affairs with result unvaryingly satisfactory to its depositors, stockholders and directors. Until his retirement in 1886 he filled this important place, the decade and a half of his administration marked by a period of steady success and prosperity and by vigorous, healthy growth in the circle of influence of the bank. He was then appointed general manager of the Merchants Bank at Montreal, but failing health caused his retirement after a few months. He and Mrs. Anderson then spent one year in Great Britain, in recuperation of Mr. Anderson's health.

A period of activity in brokerage lines followed his return from Great Britain, and in 1894 he became assistant treasurer of Ontario. Mr. Anderson was identified with the work of the Treasury Department until shortly after the change of administration in 1905, when he relinquished his post. His record in public life is a splendid compliment to a career in private banking enterprise richly productive, and the public interests were ably served during his term of office. He was absorbed in his work, tireless in its pursuit, and found real enjoyment in the solution of a difficult financial problem. He was trained in an age when working hours were long and when executives and officials as well as subordinates remained at their desks from early until late, and business hours meant to him any time when there were affairs of importance to be transacted.

He was a member of the Presbyterian church, and numerous branches of the denomination benefited through his interested, devoted co-operation and leadership. Mr. Anderson was a member of the Toronto Club and the Royal Canadian Yacht Club.

Walter Nicol Anderson married (first) Margaret H. Burn, daughter of Rev. David Burn, of Thurso, Scotland, and they were the parents of the following children: 1. David Burn, of Chicago, Illinois, where he is secretary of the Underwriters' Laboratory. 2. Annie Macleod, deceased, married J. Murray Clarke, K.C., LL.D., of Toronto, and they had two daughters: Margaret and Katie Burn. 3. Norman, a practicing physician, and organist of St. Andrew's Church. Mr. Anderson married (second) Mary Kay, daughter of William Kay, M.A., who was master of the Cornwall Grammar School at Cornwall, Ontario, and who later removed to Godridge, Ontario, where he became a merchant, and where he died.

Walter Nichol Anderson died in Toronto, August 16, 1906. To him and to men whose lives have been guided by like aims and standards there has been created a substantial financial fabric in the Dominion, a service and debt readily and gladly acknowledged by those to whom economic paths have been made more smooth.

THOMAS LANGTON CHURCH—A native son of Toronto, educated in her schools and university, and a successful practitioner in her courts, Mr. Church has received the honor from his fellow-townsmen of an election to the highest office within their gift, that of mayor. He is of Irish ancestry, son of the late John Church, who was well known in this city. He was educated in Dufferin School and Trinity University, receiving his B.C.L., class of 1898. He has been engaged in the practice of law in Toronto, and is rated one of the leading barristers of the city. He has been in the public eye since 1905, when he was elected an alderman, serving prominently in that body until 1909. He was a member of the Board of Control in 1910 and 1911, then in 1914 was chosen mayor by acclamation, serving during the war period, 1914-18.

Young, capable and honest, Thomas Langton Church has made his imprint upon the public and professional life of his city, and has won public respect and confidence. He is a member of various legal, social and fraternal organizations, and of the Anglican church. His offices are at No. 169 Yonge street, Toronto.

FRED R. MILLER—It is a hopeful and inspiring sign in any country—particularly in a young country like Canada—when its youth make early decisions to dedicate their talents and energies to the public weal. When this is done in the sanctuary of the soul, without the blare of trumpets and removed from the plaudits of the multitude, it is all the more laudable. Such an example may be found in the life and work of the late Fred R. Miller, of Toronto, whose untimely death, in his forty-fourth year, was in truth a civic loss, and in the larger sphere of national endeavor, a matter of profound and widespread regret. These are not exaggerated statements, because in the comparatively short span of his professional career in directing engineering and industrial undertakings, Fred R. Miller achieved a success that promised to crown him, had he lived, with a continental reputation.

Fred R. Miller was the elder son of Roger and Elizabeth (McLean) Miller, the father, founder and head of the well known engineering and contracting firm of Roger Miller & Sons, Limited, of Toronto. He was born at St. Catharines, Ontario, on October 31, 1878, and died in Toronto, August 30, 1922. Boyhood days were spent in Ingersoll, where he attended the public and high schools, later studying at the University of Toronto to become a civil engineer.

The foundation of a career which was full of promise, and spectacular because of its brevity, was not laid alone in book knowledge and theoretical dogma. Fred R. Miller was endowed with an intensely practical mind. He believed in efficiency, and demanded the same quality of work from himself as he did from others. He realized, too, that no man was competent to direct the efforts of any large organization unless he himself was intimately familiar with every detail of the work which such an organization was called upon to perform. Thus, while a student in engineering at the university, his spare time and summer holidays were devoted to rounding out the practical side of his training, and he actively participated in work on the varied contracts then being carried out by his father. Zealously he served as water boy and tug captain; he became conversant with the operation of a hoisting engine, concrete mixer or steam shovel; he specialized in the handling of marine equipment, familiarizing himself with the design and construction of wharves and breakwaters—in short, every branch of engineering and contracting practice was studied and mastered.

One of the first tasks assigned to Mr. Miller after graduation was on the engineering staff of the firm of Haney & Miller, which had the contract for building the waterwork's tunnel under Toronto Bay, a work fraught with many difficulties, and only completed by dogged determination not to be beaten. In 1909 he became manager of the Port Credit Brick Company, and the succeeding year, in conjunction with his father and brother Roy, formed the firm of Roger Miller & Sons, Limited.

In the natural division of duties which followed, Fred R. Miller took charge of the field organization, and under his supervision many large and important contracts around Toronto were undertaken. These included the laying of an eighty-four inch steel conduit pipe for the waterworks system in 1913, and a similar seventy-two inch pipe in 1914. In 1919 the firm took over an uncompleted contract of the Toronto Harbor Commissioners for building a concrete breakwater from the Humber to opposite Strachan avenue, at the easterly end of the Exhibition grounds, and the turning basin in connection with the Eastern Harbor Terminals at Ashbridges Bay.

When war with Germany was declared in 1914, Fred R. Miller offered his services unreservedly in any capacity, and was asked by the military authorities to take charge of the production of munitions in the Toronto district. Here his organizing ability and zeal brought marvelous results, and marked him for still greater responsibilities. When the demand for steel for making munitions became serious, he was appointed vice-president and general manager of the British Forgings, Limited, a subsidiary of the Imperial Munitions Board. This was an undertaking of great magnitude. Although instructions were to spare neither effort nor money to hasten the completion of this plant, the War Office predicted that it could not be made ready for operation within a year. Fred R. Miller took full control of the design and erection of the immense plant, and gathered around him a staff that felt the inspiration of his enthusiasm. It was not twelve months, but a matter of only three months and eleven days after breaking ground when the first steel was poured.

When the city of Toronto was preparing to take over the street railway system on the expiration of the franchise in 1921, Fred R. Miller was chosen as one of the three commissioners to administer its affairs on behalf of the citizens. He was given supervision of the roadbed and trackage equipment, and again demonstrated his skill as an organizer and driving force. This was a task that required much courage. The street railway service was vital to the city, and the rehabilitation had to be done with a minimum of dislocation of that service. With characteristic thoroughness and determination, Fred R. Miller purchased the most up-to-date equipment that could be procured. Again he surrounded himself with a staff that had been trained in his own methods. The result was that in a year the major part of the difficult job was finished to the amazement and approval of the citizens, who, to-day, point with pride to one of the finest street railway roadbeds on the continent. P. W. Ellis, chairman of the Toronto Transportation Commission, in a tribute to Mr. Miller's work in this connection said:

> He was wholly wrapped up in the work of the Toronto Transportation Commission, and devoted all the time possible to serving the city. He applied all his engineering skill to the interests of the Commission and the welfare of the citizens. He was always willing to advise and hold conferences with the other Commissioners and engineers and frequently placed his own engineers at our disposal.

In 1921 Mr. Miller was induced to accept another public position and became a member of the Hydro-Electric Power Commission for Ontario, and at once sought to make himself familiar with the duties of this new office. Unfortunately failing health prevented him giving the Commission the full benefit of his experience, but during the short time he was on the board he rendered valuable assistance.

An enthusiastic follower of all kinds of sport, Fred R. Miller was widely known as the owner of "Heldena III," the fast motor boat which won the International Gold Cup at the Canadian National Exhibition races in 1921. With him work was play and play was work. He was intense and earnest in all things, and what he did was for the "love of the game."

In addition to the interests already mentioned, Mr. Miller was associated with the following companies: President, Owens-Elmes, Limited, Toronto; director, Roger Miller & Company (P.E.I.) Incorporated; director, Clayburn Company, Limited, of Vancouver, fire brick manufacturers. He was honorary commodore of the Parkdale Canoe Club; past commodore of the Toronto Motor Boat Club; member of the Eglinton Hunt Club, the Royal Canadian Yacht Club, Mississauga Golf and Country Club, Albany Club, Ontario Club, Engineers' Club, Old Colony Club, and the Rideau Club of Ottawa.

A prominent Mason, Fred R. Miller was a member of King Hiram Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons, Ingersoll; Zetland Lodge, Toronto; Geoffrey de St. Aldemar Preceptory, Knights Templar, Toronto; Scottish Rite, holding the thirty-second degree; and a representative to the Imperial Council of Rameses Temple of the Mystic Shrine.

Apart from these many and varied activities, there was no place where Fred R. Miller was more loved and respected than among his own employees. Of him it can be truly said that he never engaged a man to work for him, but with him. The attitude of subordinates toward him was one of affection and fondness. By courteous and impartially fair dealings on all occasions, he grouped around him men that were worthwhile, and was able to maintain an organization that could not be excelled for loyalty and competence on the American continent. Often he recalled with pride that never once had there been a strike among the men in his employ. This esteem found tangible expression after his death when these very men voluntarily raised a fund and named, in perpetuity, the "Fred R. Miller Cot," in the Hospital for Sick Children, Toronto.

Mr. Miller married, in 1903, Edna Augusta Noxon, and they had one daughter, Helen Elizabeth, born in 1914.

We live in deeds, not years; in thoughts, not breaths.
In feelings, not in figures on a dial.
We should count time by heart throbs.
He most lives, who thinks the noblest, acts the best.

ALEXANDER MONRO (A. MONRO) GRIER, K.C., well known in the legal life of the Dominion of Canada, is a son of Dr. Charles and Maria Agnes (Monro) Grier.

He is of medical ancestry on both sides of the family, his father having been a licentiate of the Royal College of Physicians, whilst, on his mother's side, his progenitors, Alexander Monro *primus* (1697-1767), Alexander Monro *secundus* (1733-1817), and Alexander Monro *tertius* (1773-1859), occupied successively the position of Professor of Anatomy at Edinburgh University.

Mr. Grier was educated at Manilla Hall, Clifton, near Bristol, England, and was admitted to practice in England in 1882. Later he came to Canada, and since 1884 has practised at the Ontario bar. He was created King's Counsel in 1902; was junior counsel for the Canadian Pacific Railway Company in arbitration cases between the Dominion Government and the railway; also in arbitration and litigation with the contractors of the Lake Superior section, and later on was largely engaged in Parliamentary practice. He has acted as counsel on several appeals before the Privy Council and has been engaged specially as Crown

F. R. Maxwell

Counsel in several trials for murder and sedition and in other special prosecutions, notably in the Spracklin trial for manslaughter. In 1901 Mr. Grier was appointed solicitor and secretary of the Canadian Niagara Power Company, Niagara Falls, Ontario, was made vice-president in 1905, and in 1919 was elected president of the company.

Mr. Grier is a member of the Anglican church, and at one time was warden of Christ Church, Niagara Falls, Ontario, and lay reader at that church and at Queenston under Archdeacon Houston. He is a well known lecturer and public speaker on a variety of subjects, and during the World War period was particularly active as a recruiting and Red Cross speaker both in Canada and in the United States. His clubs are: The Arts and Letters of Toronto; the Rideau, of Ottawa; and the Niagara, of Niagara Falls, New York.

Mr. Grier married at Plymouth, Devon, England, July 4, 1891, Mary Christiana Beatrice Douglas, daughter of John and Mary Douglas, her father being connected with the East India Company. Mr. Grier is the surviving parent of Douglas Eric Monro Grier, born in Toronto, June 28, 1892. Mr. Grier's home address is Althelma Apartments, No. 78 Grosvenor street, and his office addresses are No. 801 Dominion Bank building, Toronto, and the Canadian Niagara Power Company, Niagara Falls, Ontario.

FRANCIS ROBERT MAXWELL—As one of the city fathers of Toronto, Canada, and also well known in fraternal and social affairs, and one of the leading plumbing and heating contractors of the city, Francis R. Maxwell has lived a life of success and broad usefulness. He is now the active head of his business enterprise, and a prominent figure in the trade. He is a native of Toronto, son of Robert and Elizabeth Maxwell, his parents early residents of this city.

Francis Robert Maxwell was born August 15, 1870, and after attendance in the graded schools of the city he entered the employ of the firm of Bennett & Wright, as a youth of sixteen years. The following decade and a half was a period of preparation and experience, and at the age of thirty-two he felt that the opportunity was ripe for branching out alone. He formed a partnership as the Maxwell & Doughty Company, in the heating and plumbing business, and the admission of another partner to the firm made the title Maxwell, Doughty & Johnston. The concern won a full share of the patronage developed in its line in the rapid growth and expansion of the city, and in 1912 Mr. Maxwell purchased complete ownership, having since that time conducted a business of broad scope in Toronto and vicinity. Incorporation as F. R. Maxwell & Company, Ltd., was made in 1921, marking another era of advancement in his important affairs. He has participated in the affairs of trade organizations, believing their work of primary value both to the trade and the public-at-large, and has served the United Plumbing and Steamfitting Association as president, also filling this office in the Domestic Sanitary Heating Engineers of Ontario, and the Dominion Domestic Sanitary Heating Engineers. His business has been built up along scientific lines, and throughout the years he has always held the public confidence and esteem.

Mr. Maxwell has been honored with important office, not alone within his special field of business endeavor, but in the broad interests of good citizenship. In 1920 and 1921 he represented his ward, the eighth, on the Board of Aldermen, and was re-elected to this office in 1922. Since representing his ward in the city government he has been on a number of important committees, and is a director of the House of Industry at the present time. Besides this he is a director of the industrial exhibition at Exhibition Park. He was made chairman of the Board of Health at an especially critical period, and is also a member of the Committee of Board Works. He has numerous social and fraternal affiliations, holding membership in Orient Lodge of the Masonic Order, and various Masonic bodies; also the Loyal Orange Lodge, the Canadian Order of Foresters, the Beach Lawn Bowling Club, and St. Mathew's Lawn Bowling Club. He is a Conservative in political faith.

Mr. Maxwell married, April 12, 1899, Margaret Ellen Burry, also a native of Toronto. They are the parents of Robert S. F., Gordon E., and Frank.

JAMES ALBERT ROY GLANCY, M.B., M.D.—Dr. Glancy's introduction to the medical world of Canada and the United States was through the medium of the "Canadian Medical Association Journal" and the "American Medical Association Journal," of November, 1920, and in the printing of his valuable addition to the literature of his profession, "Botulism—A Clinical Study Of An Outbreak in the Yukon." "Botulismus (from *botulus*, Latin for sausage) was a term coined in Southern Germany in the beginning of the nineteenth century as a name for a peculiar type of food poisoning which was caused by the ingestion of spoiled sausages."

Dr. Glancy, on May 22, 1919, in company with a superintendent of one of the departments of the Yukon Gold Mining Company, called at Camp No. 54, Hunker, about twenty miles from Dawson, and partook of the noon meal with thirty-four of the men. Seven other men ate later at the noon meal serving, either at tables or in lunches, thus exposing to the poison forty-one men in all. Of that number twelve died, eight (including Dr. Glancy) were hospital patients, and three were only slightly incapacitated for work, the others escaping. Dr. Glancy's article was confined to the clinical aspect of the case and, as this was the first recorded Canadian outbreak, his description of his own case, its symptoms and treatment, with a description of the other fatal and non-fatal cases, was a valuable contribution to medical literature.

Dr. Glancy is a son of Henry M. and Mary E. (Dafoe) Glancy, his father a machinist and liberal party worker of Belhaven, York county, Ontario, Canada.

James A. R. Glancy was born in Belhaven, April 26, 1891. He was educated in the high school of New Market, and the Normal School of Peterborough, later teaching school at Mount Albert for three years, after which he took a medical course at Toronto University, receiving his M.B. and M.D. degrees in 1917 and 1920 respectively. After having spent three years in the Klondike as physician to the Yukon Gold Mining Company (A. Guggenheim Company) he left Dawson for Toronto, returning by way of San Francisco and the Southern States. Soon after his return home Dr. Glancy took a post-graduate course in New York City, later returning to Toronto.

While senior house-surgeon at St. Michael's Hospital, he became identified with Dr. T. J. Glover, shortly being made chief clinician of the Dr. T. J. Glover Cancer Clinic. While in the Klondike he was a member of the Military Examining Board for Dawson City and the Northern Yukon District.

Dr. Glancy is a member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Ontario, and of the General Medical Council of Great Britain, and is a licentiate of several States of the American Union. Dr. Glancy's chief interest for the past three years has been with respect to the clinical side of cancer research, with which he is still connected.

Dr. Glancy is a member of Pyramid Lodge, Independent Order of Odd Fellows; the Canadian Order of Chosen Friends; the Parkdale Canoe Club; and of the Methodist church.

ELIAS ROGERS—With his influence extending over the fields of industry and finance, and with equally broad interests in religious and missionary work, Elias Rogers was one of the outstanding figures of his generation, his death occurring in 1920, when he was in his seventieth year. A gentleman of fine appearance and dignified bearing, he walked a path of usefulness and honor, supporting deep convictions with the ardor of an intense and sincere nature, and wearing the mantle of confidence and respect which his associates laid upon him.

Elias Rogers was a son of Elias and Sarah (Pearson) Rogers, and maternally and paternally was a descendant of pioneer Ontario families. His great-grandfather on his father's side was the first white man to settle in Newmarket in 1801, bringing with him forty families from New England, and in 1802 his great-grandfather on his mother's side was the leader of twenty families from Pennsylvania.

Mr. Rogers was born in Whitechurch township, York county, Ontario, June 23, 1850, and after attending local schools of Newmarket became a student in Cayuga College of New York State. In 1871 he began active life in the lumber business, subsequently devoting himself to the coal industry, and purchasing the first mines opened in Jefferson county, Pennsylvania. In 1876 he founded a business in Toronto which, in 1897, was incorporated as The Elias Rogers Company, Limited, and in coal operations Mr. Rogers made a record that stands as an imposing monument in the annals of that field of endeavor. In March, 1909, he became president of the Crow's Nest Pass Coal Company, and the methods and policies that he inaugurated in this organization placed it among the most important concerns in the coal industry. About 1912 Mr. Rogers withdrew from active participation in business in Toronto, disposing of his interests to his eldest son, Alfred S., who succeeded him in the presidency of the company bearing the name of the older man. Mr. Rogers, when his operations extended into the financial field, gained high standing among the best known financiers of the East; was president of the National Life Assurance Company; vice-president of the Imperial Bank of Canada; director of the National Trust Company; director of the Imperial Accident and Guarantee Company; president and treasurer of the M. F. and M. railway; and president and treasurer of the Electric Light and Power Company of British Columbia.

Mr. Rogers took progressive part in municipal affairs and wielded strong civic influence. In 1887 he was elected to the City Council, and in 1898 he was president of the Board of Trade. He was vice-president of the Canadian Peace and Arbitration Society, and was honorary treasurer of the Canadian Bible Society; honorary treasurer of the Upper Canada Bible Society; vice-president of the British and Foreign Bible Society; and a director of the China Inland Mission. His lifelong religious faith was that of the Society of Friends, and his keen sense of duty brought him actively into the controversy between the older and newer Quaker elements of Toronto. He was affiliated with the Masonic order and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and his political action was determined by the merits of men and measures.

Elias Rogers married (first) Eliza Noble Selby, who died in September, 1910; (second) August 23, 1915, Anna Elizabeth King. He is survived by his wife, and four daughters: Mrs. A. H. Beaton; Mrs. Carlton An strome, of Toronto; Mrs. L. Whitcomb, of Indianapoli and Mrs. J. McLaughlin; and two sons: John, an Alfred S., a sketch of the latter following; a third so Clarence, served with distinction in the Royal Flyin Corps, being killed in action, June 18, 1916. Eli Rogers died April 11, 1920. He had given generousl of his time and strength to worthy causes, and the r sult of his life-work was in every sense an inspiring e ample.

ALFRED SELBY ROGERS is known in the busine world of the Province as the head of important interest and to an even wider circle as one of the promine sportsmen of the Dominion. He is identified with num erous Toronto institutions, and in a career of sustaine usefulness has met the standard of splendid famil tradition. He is a son of Elias and Eliza N. (Selby Rogers (see preceding sketch), and was born in Newmarket, Ontario, July 13, 1874, and as a youth was student in Pickering College, whence he went to Uppe Canada College. Upon the completion of his cours in this institution he entered the employ of Hutchinso Nesbitt & Auld, woolen merchants, with whom he r mained for one year, until going to Hamilton to tak charge of the interests in that place of The Elias Roge Company, Limited, of which his father was the hea For eight years he directed the affairs of the compan in this territory and then, the Hamilton branch bein sold, he returned to Toronto as manager of the hea office. In 1912 he purchased this business from hi father and is now its president. Mr. Rogers organize and is president of Alfred S. Rogers, Limited, and als organized and is president of the St. Mary's Portlan Cement Company, Limited. Mr. Rogers is presiden of the Universal Coal Company, Limited; president the Rogers Supply Company, Limited, and has othe important connections in business circles of the dis trict.

Mr. Rogers serves the Canadian National Exhibitio as director, and is also a director of Ridley College, giv ing largely of his time, means and effort to these in stitutions. As a younger man Mr. Rogers found hi chief recreation in bicycle racing, later exhibiting horse from his stables, and participating in steeple chasing He was the winner of the first Prince of Wales Cup, coveted trophy in the racing world. Motor boat racin also has absorbed his attention in sporting lines, and i 1921 he was the winner of the International Displacement Gold Challenge. Mr. Rogers is a communican of St. Paul's Cathedral (Anglican). He fraternize with the Masonic order, and his clubs are: The Toront Hunt, Ontario Jockey, Hamilton, National, Ontario Royal Canadian Yacht, Rosedale Golf, and Toronto.

Mr. Rogers married, in 1900, Winifrede May Warwick daughter of Guy Warwick, of Toronto, and they are th parents of three sons.

COLONEL GEORGE COOPER ROYCE—A vetera of the World War in which Canadian troops acquitte themselves so gloriously, and with an earned colonel's commission, Colonel Royce holds high rank in the estee of all Canadians, particularly his friends in his own city Toronto, also the place of his birth. In the busines world he is an expert in electrical engineering, and president of the Ferrantic Meter and Transformer Company. He is a son of Allan Royce, farmer and business man, now deceased, and his wife, Sarah Jane (Gilbert) Royce, who survives her husband, a resident of Toronto.

George Cooper Royce was born at the family home, No. 1614 Davenport road, Toronto, Ontario, and has been a life-long resident of the city of his birth. Afte completing his studies at Jarvis Street Collegiate Institute, he pursued courses in science at Toronto University. He began business life as an engineer, railroad and electric, with the Toronto Suburban railroad, and was one of the earlier engineers with that company. He became thoroughly skilled in general engineering, and since 1902 he has been general manager of Toronto Suburban railways and still holds that position under the National Railways System. He was vice-president of the Ferrantic Meter Electric Company, of Toronto, and is now president of the Ferrantic Meter and Transformer Company. He is also president of the Croyebert Financial Company, and is interested in gold mining in Northern Ontario.

Colonel Royce began his military career as a private in the Queen's Own Rifles and rose through all intermediate ranks to the command of the regiment, his colonel's commission bearing date of September 15, 1921. His services during the World War commenced soon after the outbreak in 1914, when he volunteered for the first contingent and was placed in command at Stanley Barracks during the organization of various units there. He joined the first contingent at Valcartier, was returned to his headquarters for further duty, then was attached to the general staff and placed in charge of organization and training of overseas units at the Toronto armories. In 1915 he was detailed to command the large prison camp at Kapuskasing, was later detailed as brigadier of the 9th Infantry Brigade at Camp Borden, afterwards raising and taking overseas the 225th Queen's Own Rifles Battalion, serving overseas until August, 1917. Shortly after returning, he was detailed to the command of the Queen's Own Rifles.

In politics Colonel Royce is a Conservative. He served a term as member of the Toronto Board of Education. He is a member of the Presbyterian church, has served on Church committees, and has always been an active working member. He is a member of the Royal Canadian Yacht Club, the Toronto Club, Lambton Golf and Country Club, Windermere Golf and Country Club, Engineers' Club, and The Military Institute.

Colonel Royce married, in Oshawa, Ontario, August 8, 1889, Margarette C. Mackie, daughter of James and Elizabeth (Moore) Mackie, her father a wholesale merchant, general business man, member of the Masonic order, and of the United Empire Loyalist. Colonel and Mrs. Royce are the parents of a daughter, Miss George M. Royce, born in Toronto.

COLONEL ALBERT EDWARD GOODERHAM—There have been many most interesting events in the life of Colonel Albert Edward Gooderham that have been made memorable by his friends and two of these perhaps are dearer to his recollection than others: First, the presentation to him of a sterling silver punch bowl by the officers of his regiment on the twenty-fifth anniversary of his wedding, October 25, 1908; second, when 1,778 officers, non-commissioned officers, enlisted men and ex-members of the 10th Battalion Royal Grenadiers (his own regiment) sat down with him at a dinner given by himself on the occasion of the fiftieth anniversary of the organization of the regiment.

A successful business man, he has passed many stations in his rise to his present position, and at each of these he stopped only till there was a vacancy "higher up," his merit gaining him every promotion. In philanthropy and charity his great love of his fellow-men has found abundant expression at Toronto University in the Connaught Laboratory, and also in the "Preventorium." He is a son of George and Harriet (Dean) Gooderham, both prominent in the Toronto of their day.

Albert Edward Gooderham was born in Toronto, Ontario, June 2, 1861, and was educated in the city, finishing at model school. With school years behind him, he entered upon a business career as a junior clerk in his father's office. That was in 1879, and his connection with the business has never ceased. He advanced to more important positions with the passing years and, when the present company was incorporated as Gooderham and Worts, Limited, he was elected a director. In 1905 George Gooderham died and his son Albert E. succeeded him as managing director, and in 1912 was elected vice-president of the company, a position he now holds. He has held other offices and directorships in Canadian industrial and business enterprises, but now retains only his connection with Gooderham and Worts, Limited, the presidency of the Dominion of Canada Guarantee and Accident Company, and a place in the directorates of The Bank of Toronto, Canadian Permanent Mortgage Corporation and The Confederation Life Association.

In 1885 he joined the 10th Battalion Royal Grenadiers, and held every rank up to lieutenant-colonel, with command of the regiment in 1907. He commanded the Royal Grenadiers at Quebec tercentenary celebration in 1908, and in October of that year was presented by his brother officers of the regiment with the silver punch bowl previously alluded to. By special request of his staff, Colonel Gooderham's term as colonel in command of the Royal Grenadiers was extended one year and again, in 1920, he was placed in command of his old regiment.

He is a Conservative in politics, and a member of the Anglican church. His clubs are: The York, Toronto, Albany, Toronto Hunt, Rosedale Golf, Ontario Jockey, Royal Canadian Yacht, Argonaut Royal Automobile and the Ontario Motor League. Other memberships include: The British Empire League, Canadian Forestry Association, St. George's Society, York Pioneers, Rosedale Association and The Royal Life Saving Society. Motoring and yachting are his favored recreations.

Colonel Gooderham's sympathies are broad and his charities noble. He built and equipped "The Preventorium," an institution with accommodations for a hundred children, who are predisposed to tuberculosis, one of Toronto's most practical and beneficial philanthropies. He also equipped a hospital for the use of officers, at No. 1 Hyde Park place, London, England, and built, equipped and presented to the University of Toronto, Connaught Antitoxin Laboratory and Farm.

On October 25, 1883, in Toronto, Colonel Albert Edward Gooderham married Mary Reford Duncanson, a lady well known in philanthropy and society, daughter of Andrew and Melinda Duncanson, of Amherstburg, Ontario. Colonel and Mrs. Gooderham are the parents of five children, two sons and three daughters: Albert E., Melville S., Charlotte Burson, Marietta Wilson, and Victoria. The family home is beautiful "Deancroft" in Rosedale, Toronto.

ROBERT SALMON HARMER—A descendant of an old English family, and president of the Sawyer, Massey Company of Hamilton, Ontario, until his death, Mr. Harmer had a long and varied business career, contributing greatly to the progress and prosperity of Toronto, where for so many years he was one of the most prominent men of affairs. He was born at Brightlingsea, England, October 4, 1853, son of John and Anna (Ames) Harmer. Through his mother he was a descendant of the Ames and Salmon families, who played so glorious a part in the annals of England's merchant marine. Long domiciled at Brightlingsea, each succeeding generation of these families gave one or more sons to the life of the sea, thus upholding and carrying on the highest and noblest traditions of the realm. His father, who was also a descendant of an old and famous Essex family, was a gentleman farmer of Brightlingsea and devoted his life to the solution of the problems presented by agriculture, experimenting with various scientific methods of raising crops and fertilizing land and with new methods of caring for and raising live stock, in all of which he took the keenest interest.

Mr. Harmer received his education at the famous school of Ipswich, in Suffolk. His attention was early drawn to the romance and power of trade and, as befitted the representative of two great seafaring, merchant families, he entered the export and import house of Shaw, Saville & Company, of London, as soon as his studies were completed. He found his work in the offices of this firm interesting and profitable, and remained with them for the space of a few years. During this time he acquired a broad practical knowledge of world trade conditions and business methods and principles. At length, however, the roving instinct which was his heritage from the sea led him to give up his London connection and to journey to the New World in search of a wider and more vital experience. In the United States fate led him to settle first at Chicago, Illinois, where he found a very advantageous business connection. His career here, however, was checked by the great Chicago Fire of 1871, and although he did not immediately leave the city, Mr. Harmer was restless and unsatisfied after this event, which upset the daily routine of life and caused a serious dislocation of business enterprises. He finally decided to leave Chicago to the regret of his associates, who appreciated his innate business ability and who hoped great things of him, and in 1876 he came to Toronto, which was ever afterwards his home.

Upon his arrival at Toronto, Mr. Harmer formed a connection with the Reaper & Mower Company, which was then widely known as one of the leading manufacturers of agricultural implements in the Dominion. Mr. Harmer found his association with this company agreeable and he never abandoned his interest in it. Some time after his coming to Toronto the company's stock was purchased by Hart A. Massey, who re-organized it and founded the new Massey, Harris Company upon the structure of the old firm. When the re-organization was complete, Mr. Harmer was appointed manager of the company's Ontario branch, with offices in Toronto. He held this position for twenty-seven years, and no small part of the prosperity and growth of the firm's business in the Province was due to his efforts and instinctive administrative ability. In 1903, however, he left Toronto in order to become president of the Sawyer, Massey Company of Hamilton, the former president, Mr. Cobourn, having lately died. Mr. Harmer re-organized the company completely, making many changes and inaugurating various new policies which established it upon a firmer foundation than ever before. Mr. Harmer remained at the head of this company as its active president until his death, June 26, 1922. He never, however, lost interest in the Toronto office of the Massey, Harris Company, but kept in close touch with it throughout his career at Hamilton.

Mr. Harmer's business interests embraced various other branches of trade, and he was president of the Seaman, Kent Lumber Company of Toronto; president of the Canada Furniture Company, of Toronto; and a director of the Gray, Dort Automobile Company, of Chatham, Ontario. He was also one of the principal stockholders of the Massey, Harris Company of Toronto. In all his interests, he was known for his sound judgment, his vigorous and energetic policies, and the high standards he maintained. His friends and acquaintances were legion and his opinions carried weight among business men of all ranks.

In politics Mr. Harmer was a Conservative, but although he was a faithful supporter of constructive legislation, he found far more pleasure in the problems of his business career and the activities of his home and family than in political meetings and debates. Until his death he was an active member of the Toronto Hunt Club; the Caledon Trout Club; the Old Colony Club; the Hamilton Club; and the Minneapolis Club. His greatest delight was in his flowers and garden. This love of gardening and the care of beautiful flowers was doubtless an inheritance from his father, who also loved the soil and the beauty of growing things, although his interests lay rather in larger crops. Mr. Harmer's flowers were among the finest grown in the vicinity of Toronto and his specimens were always sure of the greatest admiration wherever they might be exhibited at flower shows and fairs. In religious faith Mr. Harmer was an Anglican and belonged to the Church of St. Michael and all Angels.

On April 23, 1871, Mr. Harmer married, at London, England, Emily Almond Richardson, daughter of John and Emily (Almond) Richardson. Like Mr. Harmer's father, Mr. Richardson was a gentleman farmer of Brightlingsea, Essex, England. He was a descendant of an old county family, in whose possession the Thorington Hall Estate, which he owned, had been for many years. Both of Mrs. Harmer's parents are now dead. Mr. and Mrs. Harmer have six children: Edith Clara, who is now Mrs. Theodore Hunt, of Winnipeg; John, who was born February 11, 1874, and who died December 5, 1912; Mabel Violet, who is now Mrs. E. A. Johnston and who lives near Ottawa; Harold Robert, who was born September 2, 1878, and who is now secretary and treasurer of the Williams Machinery Company of Montreal; Charles Gerald, who was born August 1, 1883, and who was formerly a member of the staff at the British Embassy at Paris, and who is now engaged in the practice of medicine in France, having graduated from Toronto University, with the degree of Doctor of Medicine, and being established in an independent practice at Paris; and Marie De Vere, who is now Mrs. Herbert R. Patterson, of Winnipeg.

Mr. Harmer's death was a great shock to his friends and acquaintances, who felt the deepest sympathy for Mrs. Harmer and his children. The complete appreciation of his high character and unusual gifts was everywhere evident in the sorrow expressed even by those whose knowledge of him was most casual. During his life Mr. Harmer devoted all his energies to the making of a greater Canada and a greater Toronto, and his ideals and his career may well serve as incentives to men of a younger generation, who, perhaps, have less time for certain expressions of tradition, but who, nevertheless, are quick to recognize and understand the worth of such men as Robert Salmon Harmer.

MAJOR-GENERAL HARRY MACINTIRE CAWTHRA-ELLIOT—Son of one of those brave men who in far distant climes have maintained English supremacy and planted civilization to the outposts, General Cawthra-Elliot embraced the profession of arms and has served with the British Army in various parts of the Empire, including Bermuda, Gibraltar, South Africa (during war of 1900), North China (Boxer Rebellion) and elsewhere, closing his military career with the advance to the Rhine with the Canadian Corps in 1918, winning the C. B. and C. M. G. for service in the

Arthur G. Peuchen

World War, 1914-18. He is now on the retired list, with the rank of major-general. He is the eldest son of Major-General Henry Riversetate and Carmina (Macintire) Elliot, of Cheltenham, England, his father in the military service of Great Britain for thirty-two years, assigned to the Indian Army, and with that army rose to the rank of major-general. He was with the Indian Army during the Abyssinian War and during the "Indian Mutiny," times that tried the mettle of men and proved their worth.

Harry Macintire Elliot was born at Bangalore, India, December 3, 1867, and was sent to England to be educated. He was a pupil at Carshalton, Surrey, England, after which he entered the Royal Military Academy, at Woolwich, England, and upon completing his training there joined the Imperial Royal Artillery, as second lieutenant, in February, 1888. Since that year he has served with British forces practically all over the world, first serving in Bermuda, and then transferred to Halifax, Nova Scotia, in 1890, spending six years at that station, leaving in 1896. He was in the South African War in 1900, and in 1906 returned to Halifax as instructor in gunnery to the Canadian forces. He was ordered away in 1909, but returned to Canada in 1911, where he was stationed at Ottawa in 1911 as director of artillery, and served in various capacities at Ottawa and Toronto, and was camp commandant in Manitoba in 1915. He was a member of the Militia Council at Ottawa all through the war, relinquishing that appointment at Ottawa in 1920; subsequently he held position as commissioner of Provincial Police from May 1, 1921, to May, 1, 1922. In 1918 he accompanied the Canadian forces in the advance on the Rhine, and for his service in the war with Germany was awarded the decorations, C. B. and C. M. G. His promotions followed in regular order all through his career, and he gained the rank of major-general for "satisfactory service," as he had his previous promotions. He was placed upon retired pay July 1, 1921. General Elliot is a member of the Church of England.

General Elliot married for his second wife, in St. Alban's Cathedral, Toronto, June 29, 1921, Grace Millicent (Kennaway) Cawthra, U. E. L., youngest daughter of Henry Cawthra, of Yeadon Hall, Toronto, youngest son of John and Anne Cawthra, of Newmarket, Ontario. John Cawthra was the first representative from the County of Simcoe to the Parliament of Upper Canada. In 1812 he distinguished himself in the attack on Fort Detroit, where he conveyed across the river in scows the heavy guns, and later to took part with the Twelfth York Rangers at the battle of Queenston Heights. For his services he received from His Majesty, King George III, a grant of land, which later was known as Long Branch, which within recent years has been purchased by the Militia Department. Henry Cawthra married Anna Cilista Mills, daughter of the Hon. Samuel Mills, Senator for Upper Canada, who resided in Hamilton, and married Aurora Holton. General Elliot's home is at No. 158 Crescent road, Toronto. He assumed the name of Cawthra-Elliot by deed poll in June, 1921.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL ARTHUR GODFREY PEUCHEN—Canada is indebted to Colonel Peuchen, capitalist and retired manufacturer, for first suggesting the conversion of a former waste product into a new and vast source of wealth. After Colonel Peuchen had grasped the possibility and determined in his mind the practicability of utilizing the coarse, unmerchantable hardwood that the Canadian lumberman was leaving behind him in getting out the choice hardwood, he interested Sir William McKenzie and others and organized the Standard Chemical Company with a small capital and began in a scientific way to create wealth from waste. From this valueless, coarse hardwood he brought forth, by the aid of science, valuable chemicals, such as acetic acid, acetate of lime, acetone, wood alcohol and formaldehyde. Just what this has meant and is meaning to Canada is little understood. The dyeing industry profits from an abundant supply of acids; the wheat grower of Canada has formaldehyde in quantity and price to enable him to successfully grow his crop; the admiralty and the British war office found an unfailing supply of acetone, which they use to manufacture high explosives like cordite, Colonel Peuchen being the first man living under Britain's rule to make acetone from the wood. These were but part of what Colonel Peuchen's enterprise has meant to Canada. The export trade that it developed is tremendous; factories are operated in many places, and refineries in Montreal, London (England), France and Germany, refine the crude wood alcohol produced in the Canadian factories from waste wood left by Canadian hardwood lumbermen. For seventeen years, 1897-1914, Colonel Peuchen was president and general manager of the Standard Chemical Company, and like an Aladdin, rubbed this wonderful lamp of progress that brought wealth untold to his beloved Canada.

Colonel Peuchen is a native son of the Dominion, his parents being Godfrey E. and Eliza Eleanor (Clarke) Peuchen, of Hull, England, who at the time of the birth of their son were residents of Montreal. Godfrey E. Peuchen was a railroad contractor, and in the course of his career built railroads in different places, including a line from Laguero to Caracas in Venezuela, South America. Grandfather Clarke was manager of the London, Brighton & Midland railway in England, so Colonel Peuchen comes rightfully by the energy, initiative and ability that has so greatly benefitted his country.

Arthur Godfrey Peuchen was born in Montreal, Canada, April 18, 1859, and was there educated in private schools. He began business life early and has since youthful manhood, been active in military life, and since 1888 has held official rank, being in that year commissioned lieutenant of the Queen's Own Rifles. In 1894 he was promoted to a captaincy; in 1904 was commissioned major; and on May 21, 1912, lieutenant-colonel. In 1910, while major, he accompanied the Queen's Own Rifles to Salisbury Plain (England) for the Imperial fall manœuvres and part of that period was in charge of the regiment under General French. In 1911 he was marshal in command of the escort of officers of Indian Cavalry, in the Royal procession at the coronation of King George, and during the first two years of war with Germany, 1914-15, he was the officer commanding the Home Battalion of the Queen's Own Rifles. He wears the officer's long service decoration and is deeply interested in the welfare of the service.

It was not until 1897 that Colonel Peuchen perfected his plans for utilizing the coarse hardwood of the Canadian forests in manufacturing chemicals and in that year the Standard Chemical Company was organized and the manufacture of chemicals begun. The original capital was small, but the tremendous energy of the man behind it kept it so profitably employed that additional funds were forthcoming when needed, until the capital stock was $5,000,000. At the original plant twenty-two tons of wood were distilled daily, and by 1913 the distillation had increased to a thousand tons. Colonel Peuchen, president of the company, erected factories at Fenelon Falls, Deseronto, Longford Mills, South River, Sault Ste. Marie, Fassette and Cookshire, and operated factories at Thornbury, Parry Sound and

Mount Tremblant; erected refineries in Montreal, London (England), France and Germany, where crude alcohol was shipped and refined; and bought and operated blast charcoal furnaces at Deseronto. The company officially is the Standard Chemical, Iron & Lumber Company of Canada, Limited, producers of chemicals, charcoal and charcoal iron. He continued at the head of this vast enterprise until 1914, then retired, and during the war with Germany, 1915-18, resided in London, England, at Queen Anne's Mansions, St. James Park. He is president of the Imperial Land Company, owner of the McLaren Lumber Company, of Blairmore, Alberta, which controls all the large green timber in Southern Alberta, also saw mills and branch retail lumber yards. He owns a horse ranch in Alberta, located at Mountain Mills.

Despite the facts as narrated, Colonel Peuchen is not a slave to his business interests, but lives wisely and well, and has that love for the recreations of the out-of-doors that befits so vigorous and energetic a man. For several years he owned the yacht "Vreda," which crossed the Atlantic under her own canvas, and in home waters won many races in her class, as she did at home, having to her credit more victories than any other Canadian yacht of her class. On pleasure, business, or duty bent, he has crossed the Atlantic perhaps half a hundred times, has travelled extensively in many lands, and in addition to yachting, enjoys golf and riding. He is a governor of Grace Hospital, member of St. Paul's Anglican Church, and in politics a Conservative. His clubs are: The National; Toronto Hunt; Ontario Jockey; life member of the Military Institute; ex-flag officer, and life member of the Royal Canadian Yacht Club, having held the positions of vice and rear commodore.

Colonel Arthur Godfrey Peuchen married, in 1893, Margaret Thompson, daughter of John Thompson, of Orillia, and they are the parents of a son and daughter: Lieutenant Godfrey Alan, of the Imperial Royal Field Artillery, assistant-adjutant, H.Q., to the 26th Brigade of artillery during the war; and Jessie, who married Lieutenant Harry C. Lefroy, M.C., of the Imperial Royal Field Artillery. Colonel Peuchen's business address is at No. 313 Ryrie building, Toronto, that city his winter home. The summer home of the family is "Woodlands," a beautiful spot on Lake Simcoe. A man of strong, pleasing personality, genial and open in manner and an interesting conversationalist, Colonel Peuchen has many friends and all admire the spirit, energy and ability that have made his life one of success along a line that he developed and in which he was a pioneer.

FRANK EBEN MUTTON—A native son and a man thoroughly in love with his "ain countree," Frank E. Mutton has in every field of activity which he has entered demonstrated his ability to build up and create new sources of wealth. He undertook the Canadian sale of the National cash register when it was practically unknown, and established it in every city and district in the Dominion, and is repeating that accomplishment in his present position of vice-president and general manager of the International Business Machines Company, Limited. He is a son of Samuel Sydney and Sarah Mutton, his father a prominent lumberman of Canada, member of Toronto Council, and a leading Sunday school worker.

Frank E. Mutton was born in Toronto, County of York, Ontario, in 1872. He was educated in the Toronto Model School, Jarvis Street Collegiate Institute, and the Ontario Agricultural College, at Guelph, Ontario. In 1894 Mr. Mutton became associated with the National Cash Register Company, of Dayton, Ohio, in their Canadian office, continuing with that company until January, 1912, being general manager for Canada during the decade 1902-1912. When he entered the employ of that company there were only four salesmen in all Canada handling National cash registers. When he surrendered the Canadian management of the company after eighteen years, there were fifty trained salesmen, with offices and service stations in every principal city in the Dominion.

With this record of efficient, energetic management, Mr. Mutton, in 1912, became associated with J. J. Gibbons, Limited, as managing director, continuing until the spring of 1915, when he became vice-president and general manager of the International Time Recording Company. The business of that company at that time did not exceed $50,000, and in the entire Dominion but two salesmen were in the company's employ. During the first two years of Mr. Mutton's managership the sales reached $500,000, and twenty salesmen were in the field, with offices and service stations in all principal Canadian cities. In December, 1917, a merger was effected between the International Time Recording Company, the Dayton Computing Scale Company, and the Hollerith Tabulating Machine Company, under the name of the International Business Machines Company, Limited, with a capital of $2,000,000, headquarters in Toronto, Frank E. Mutton, vice-president and general manager. This company are the only manufacturers in Canada of every type of time recorders, master clocks, wall clocks, time stamps, elapsed time machines, job time machines, recording door locks, also manufacturers of "Dayton" computing scales of all types, Dayton meat slicers, cheese cutters, Dayton bread slicers, also the Hollerith tabulating machines, sorting machines and key punches. The company maintains an operative sales force of about eighty representatives, with offices and service stations in St. John, Halifax, Quebec, Montreal, Ottawa, Toronto, Hamilton, Walkerville, Winnipeg, Saskatoon, Calgary, Edmonton and Vancouver. The business of the company has shown a large annual increase and now (1922) exceeds $1,000,000 annually. This growth has come largely through the general manager's modernized selling methods, his strong belief in the value of bringing the selling and office forces together in local, district, and national conventions, a wise, liberal use of printers' ink, and a product of high quality and proved utility. Normally, the factory employees exceed two hundred, and the company have already plans and specifications out for doubling the size of their present manufacturing premises. The International Business Machines Company, Limited, are one of Canada's largest advertisers and their list of customers includes thousands of the principal Canadian manufacturers, the entire list of prominent insurance companies, and many thousands of retail merchants.

Mr. Mutton is a director of the Fairchild Aerial Company of Toronto; member of the Toronto Board of Trade; and of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association. He is the author of many articles on "salesmanship" published in Canadian journals, and is a ready convention speaker, brimful of his subject and an adept in "thinking out loud." He is fond of the out-of-doors recreations, motoring, sailing, and golf, and believes that the best worker should also be the best player. He is a man of energy and has proven well his ability to handle a selling force and bring them up to a high plane of efficiency. He is a member of the Masonic order, affiliated with the lodge, chapter, commandery and shrine; is a member of the Sons of England; a past president and present director of the Ontario Motor Club; member of the Scarboro Golf and Country, the Cedarbrook Golf and Country, and the Old Colony clubs. In religious preference he is a Methodist; in political faith, a Liberal.

Frank E. Mutton married, in Toronto, September 26, 1906, Fannie C. Mill.

FREDERICK H. MILLER—In the autumn of 1874 Frederick C. and Ellen M. (Sleigh) Miller, both born in Portsmouth, England, came to Canada, accompanied by their son, Frederick H. Miller, then a boy of eight years. Frederick C. Miller, a graduate of Oxford University, taught school after arriving in Canada, and settled at Seaton Village, which is now part of the city of Toronto. After three years of school teaching he gave it up and went into market gardening. As his sons grew to a helpful age Frederick C. Miller enlarged his lines and added a floral department, the outcome being Miller & Sons, Toronto, wholesale florists, manufacturers and importers of florists' supplies, one of the largest wholesale and retail florists in North America, and as members of the Florists' Telegraph Delivery, doing business in all countries. The business founded by the father has been wonderfully developed by the sons, Frederick H. and Edwin T. Miller, the plant of Miller & Sons covering six acres of glass, modernly equipped with heating and ventilation, the various departments so vast that each has a director in charge. Prosperity has attended Miller & Sons, a prosperity that has been won through energy, ability and close application. They have some twenty acres of land connected with their plant bordering on the city of Toronto, which are devoted to the uses of Miller & Sons, and they require many hands in their cultivation and care, while the vast greenhouses have called to that section a great deal of skilled labor. This has all attracted population, and Miller & Sons may justly be held responsible for the upbuilding of that part of Toronto, their own share in the actual construction running as high as thirty large residences in one year.

Frederick H. Miller was born in Yorkshire, England, September 9, 1866, and was brought to Canada by his parents in 1874. He was educated privately, and when school days were over he became his father's assistant in his market gardening. He has, since that time, developed deep interest and knowledge in those allied branches of agriculture, market gardening, flower, plant and fruit growing, and is now head of the great florists of Canada, Miller & Sons, of Toronto. The members of this firm of florists, have, in addition to their acres and greenhouses, a large and splendid building of their own planning and erection, forming a warehouse, with work rooms, refrigerating and cold storage plant, and full equipment to conduct the large manufacturing, growing and distributing business the house transacts, both domestic and foreign. Eight trucks are constantly in commission, and one hundred hands are employed in the business. In addition to the plant in Toronto, Frederick H. and Edwin T. Miller have taken out a million dollar charter with the Ontario Government and the company is to be known as the Miller Florists, Limited, Frederick H. Miller, president, general manager and director, and Edwin T. Miller is also a director of the company. They have located this company at Concord, Ontario, where they have purchased a very large tract of land, and have built a large block of greenhouses in which they have planted 62,000 rose plants up to the present time. They also have built an immense heating plant, which is modern in every way, and the very latest apparatus in heating. This plant, in a few years, will be the largest of its kind in the world.

Miller & Sons are long-time exhibitors at floral exhibitions, where they have carried off many honors in Canada and the United States, and in their specialties, roses, carnations, lilies of the valley, chrysanthemums, and palms, are unsurpassed. For twenty-three years Frederick H. Miller has been a member of the Woodbridge Agricultural Society, and has also represented the farmers and gardeners at the Canadian National Exhibition for a number of years. For twelve years he has been a member of York County Council, and for twelve years has been a member of York Township Council, serving four years as reeve, and is also a membre of the Board of Trade. He also holds the office of justice of the peace.

During the World War, 1914-18, he served his country's cause with patriotic zeal, giving freely of his time and means to the different activities, and was generous to the families of those in the employ of Miller & Sons, who went overseas. He is a member of York Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons; Doric Lodge, Independent Order of Foresters; York Pioneers Society (life member); director of Oakwood Bowling and Recreation Club; and his religious connection is with the Church of England. For eighteen years he has been a member of the school board and for sixteen of those years chairman of the board. He has liberally supported the church and society with which he affiliates, his personal assistance always being as freely rendered as his financial support. He is a Conservative in politics. He is a devotee of out-of-door sports, bowling, touring, curling, hunting and fishing all appealing to him, and he takes a deep interest in the local sports organizations. Mr. Miller is president and honorary president of many societies and clubs.

Frederick H. Miller married, in York township, Toronto, January 10, 1900, Isabella Lucinda Anderson, daughter of James and Margaret (Spencer) Anderson, her parents coming from the North of Ireland to York township about 1850, her father a prosperous farmer. Mr. and Mrs. Miller are the parents of three children: Frederick W., Alma, and Edna. The family home is at No. 298 Lauder avenue, Toronto, and is one of the finest homes in that locality.

EDWIN T. MILLER—Born in Canada and from an early age associated with his father and brother in market gardening and flower growing, a love for the farm and the out-of-doors is bred into every fibre of Mr. Miller's being, and the business to which he came in boyhood still holds him. As a member of Miller & Sons, he is associated with one of the most important firms of wholesale and retail florists in North America.

Edwin T. Miller, youngest son of Frederick C. and Ellen M. (Sleigh) Miller, and brother of Frederick H. Miller (see preceding sketch), was born May 18, 1875, the year following the arrival of the family from England. He was educated in the public schools and later pursued special courses in horticultural and in floral designing. He became associated with his father and brother in their market gardening early in life and has been connected with this business of Miller & Sons from its beginning until the present (1923). In addition to his close and important interest in Miller & Sons, Edwin T. Miller owns a fine stock farm in Vaughan township, in which he takes a genuine pleasure, particularly in the fine cattle there bred and owned. Like his brother, he is an ardent out-of-door man, fond of fishing, hunting and all water sports, and has an ideal sportsman's summer home near Ottawa, on Lake Dalousie. He is a Conservative in politics, and a high churchman; is a member of the Masonic order, and of several clubs, and liberal in his support of church, charity, and helpful institutions.

Edwin T. Miller married, in Toronto, Kate Isabelle McClain, daughter of George McClain. Mr. and Mrs. Miller are the parents of two children: Edwin and Elsie Miller. The home address is No. 295 Lauder avenue, Toronto.

ROBERT JOHN FLEMING—In a double connection Mr. Fleming has long been a public servant, for while he has been the incumbent of important and honorable office, including two terms as mayor of Toronto, his wide business interests have been for many years in leading public utilities. He has exercised a strong and beneficial influence upon his time and holds a respected place in many circles of Toronto life.

Robert John Fleming is a descendant of Irish ancestry, son of William and Jane (Cauldwell) Fleming, and was born in Toronto, November 23, 1854. He obtained his educational training in the Toronto public schools, and for a number of years in his early business life was engaged in real estate operations. Later he became identified with the Toronto Railway Company, and in 1905 was appointed to the general managership, a position he has since efficiently filled.

Mr. Fleming early became a participant in public affairs, and from 1886 to 1890 filled a seat upon the Board of Aldermen of Toronto. He was mayor of the city in 1892-1893, and in 1896 was elected for a second term, his administrations marked by faithful discharge of the public business. He was again a candidate for election to the office of mayor in 1923, his opponent being Mayor Charles A. Maguire. From 1898 to 1904 he was assessment commissioner of Toronto, an office in which his industry and ability contributed as effectively to the general welfare as his work in the chief magistracy. In 1894 he presided over the National Exhibition Convention at Montreal, and in 1895 he was elected president of the Dominion Prohibitory Alliance. The cause of prohibition has ever had in him a most zealous champion, and he has fought the liquor traffic with courage and tenacity born of deep-felt conviction.

In addition to the general managership of the Toronto Railway Company, Mr. Fleming is general manager of the Toronto & Niagara Power Company, general manager of the Toronto Electric Light Company, and general manager of the Electrical Development Company. He is a director of the Toronto Board of Trade. In 1921 he was appointed a member of the Toronto Harbor Commission.

Mr. Fleming is a liberal in politics, and his church is the Eaton Memorial Methodist. His intercourse with his fellows in business, civic, or social life is marked by a hearty cheerfulness that is the outward reflection of friendliness and good will. He bears a reputation against which blame has never rested, and is held in enduring regard by a broad circle of friends.

Mr. Fleming married (first) in December, 1879, Margaret Jane Breadon, who died in March, 1883, daughter of Christopher Breadon, of Montreal; (second) in October, 1888, Lydia Jane Orford, daughter of William Orford, of Toronto. He is the father of four sons and five daughters. The family residence is at St. Clair avenue and Bathurst street, and their summer home is a large thoroughbred stock farm near Whitby, Ontario, in which Mr. Fleming takes an active interest

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HENRY SPROATT, LL.D., R.C.A.—One of Toronto's leading architects for about a quarter of a century, Henry Sproatt has been an important factor in the upbuilding of the city of his birth. He is a son of Charles and Frances Jane (Lawrence) Sproatt; his father, a civil engineer, being chief engineer of the Wellington, Grey, and Bruce railroad; the chief of a party of engineers, seeking for a pass through the Canadian Rockies; long city engineer of the city of Toronto, and one of the important men of his profession.

Henry Sproatt was born in Toronto, June 14, 1866. His education began under private tuition and was continued at Collingwood Collegiate Institute, and in New York City, where he spent the years, 1886-1889. In the latter year he visited France, Italy, and other European countries, paying particular attention on this tour to the architectural beauties of the cities of the Old World. He returned to Toronto in 1893 and became a member of the firm, Darling, Curry, Sproatt & Pearson, continuing that connection six years. In 1899 he entered into partnership with E. R. Rolph, an association that has existed now for twenty-four years. Among the buildings constructed by Messrs. Sproatt & Rolph, in Toronto and vicinity, a few of the best known would include the Metropolitan parsonage; the Library; residences and great Hall of Victoria College; Bishop Strachan School; Hart House, Toronto University; Royal Canadian Yacht Club; Lever Brothers' Manufacturing Plant; Southam Press, and many others. Among the buildings they are now erecting are the Lower School of Trinity College School, Port Hope; Toronto University Memorial Tower and a memorial chapel at Ridley College, St. Catharines. On June 3, 1920, in recognition of his work in architecture, the University of Toronto conferred upon him the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws.

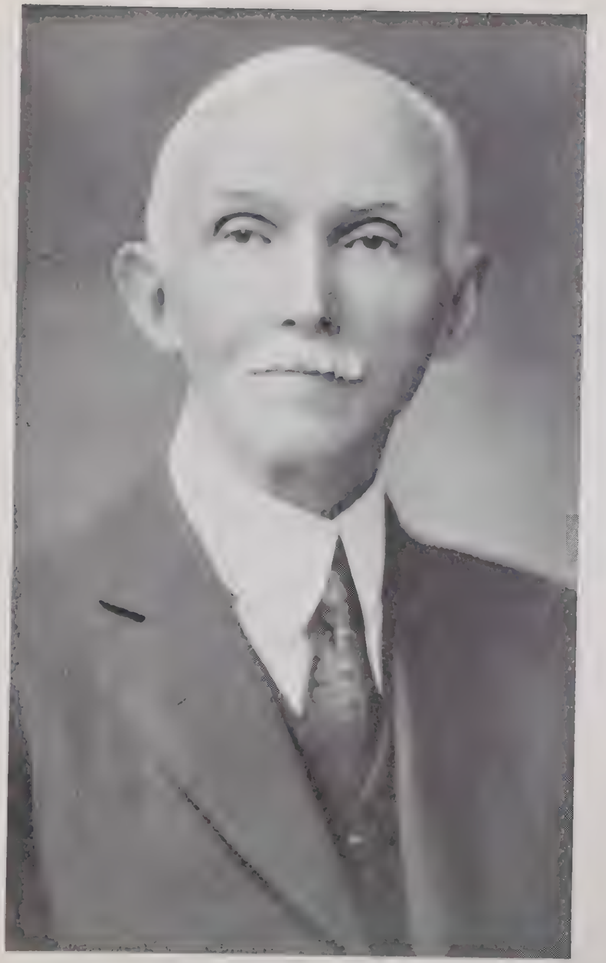
Under Captain Sankey, Mr. Sproatt served in Company H of the Queen's Own Rifles, Toronto, and during the World War, 1914-18, he rendered the government all possible service. He is a Conservative in politics; a member of St. Paul's Church (Episcopal); vice-president of the Royal Canadian Academy; member Canadian Yacht Club; National Club; Arts and Letters Club; member of the executive committee of the Ontario School of Art; and member of the Toronto Art Gallery. He is an ardent collector of antiques, and his home and his offices are rich in treasures of art. He is especially interested in china and silver.

Henry Sproatt married, in Toronto, in August, 1895, Anna E. Harris, daughter of Beverly and Eleanor (Rutledge) Harris. Three children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Sproatt: Charles, flight commander in the Royal Naval Air Service, ranking as captain, and the wearer of a Distinguished Service Medal; Eleanor and Margaret. Mr. Sproatt's business address is No. 36 North street, Toronto.

R. O. WYNNE-ROBERTS—From an experience in sanitary engineering that had taken him from Wales, where his professional work began, to England, to South Africa, and thence to England once more, R. O. Wynne-Roberts came to Canada in 1911 and to this city in 1915. His early Canadian activity was in Saskatchewan, and in Toronto he was active independently, before forming an association with Frank Barber and H. L. Seymour as Barber, Wynne-Roberts & Seymour. Mr. Wynne-Roberts is now vice-president of Frank Barber & Associates, Ltd., his special province of the firm's affairs, sewers and water-works.

R. O. Wynne-Roberts was born in Liverpool, England, in 1864, son of Owen Roberts, of Llangwm, Wales, and Ann Wynne, of Felin-y-wig, Wales, the name Wynne derived from Wynne of Wynnstay. His father was manager of the gas works at Llandudno. The family took up its residence in Llandudno, Wales, in 1866, and R. O. Wynne-Roberts was here educated and trained as a gas engineer, being, in 1884, appointed assistant town engineer of Llandudno, in charge of all civic works. In 1889 he received appointment as borough and water

Henry Sproatt



J. B. Speight

A. J. Van Nostrand

engineer of Carnarvon, Wales, and for a time he was also gas engineer. He was unanimously selected in 1894, out of one hundred and twenty candidates, as borough and water engineer of Oswestry, Shropshire, and there he greatly improved the water works at a small cost, also effecting subsequent economies. During this period he inspected more than sixty sewage treatment works, published a book on this subject, and constructed experimental bacteriological sewage disposal plants, which were visited by over one hundred deputations. The City Council passed votes of thanks to Mr. Wynne-Roberts on three occasions, and also presented him with a handsome honorarium.

In 1898 he was chosen from seventy candidates for the office of city and water engineer of Capetown, South Africa, and there completed many public improvements, whose cost totaled about $7,000,000. He investigated ten water schemes, whose estimated costs varied from $1,250,000 to $10,000,000 each, and published full printed reports, although financial depression after the Boer War suspended operations. This work was recognized by the City Council by the presentation of a large honorarium, addresses and other evidences of appreciation.

Mr. Wynne-Roberts returned to Britain in 1907 and opened an office in Westminster, London. Here he was consulted by various municipal authorities and was twice appointed by the government as sole arbitrator for the settlement of disputes between several London metropolitan authorities. He interrupted this work for a visit to Canada in 1911, and at this time decided to remain in the Dominion, locating in Regina, Saskatchewan, where he made comprehensive investigations, submitting a report concerning water supply for the city and for neighboring towns. He also made investigations and reports to the Saskatchewan Provincial Government upon the utilization of the lignite coal fields for the development of power.

Mr. Wynne-Roberts came to Toronto in 1915, and was for two years in practice as a consulting engineer before forming an association with Frank Barber, as previously stated. He carried out the York Township waterworks at a cost of over $2,000,000, and also the Sault Ste. Marie water pumping station and the waterworks extension at Port Colborne. He designed sewerage works at Port Colborne; water and sewerage works extension at Dunnville and Tilbury; waterworks at Long Branch; sewers of Weston; large sewerage schemes for York Township; and numerous other important municipal and sanitary engineering propositions. Frank Barber & Associates, Ltd., is one of the prominent engineering organizations in Canada, and under Mr. Wynne-Robert's direction the branch of the business specializing in sewers, disposal works and waterworks has taken high rank among the organization's activities. He has written extensively on various subjects, generally in relation to municipal engineering, and the learned and technical organizations with which he is identified are as follows: Member of the Institution of Civil Engineers; member and councillor of the Engineering Institute of Canada; member of the American Society of Civil Engineers; the British Institution Water Engineers; the American Water Works Association; the British Institution of Municipal and County Engineers; the Town Planning Institute of Canada; fellow of the Royal Sanitary Institute; and in 1920-21 was chairman of the Toronto branch of the Engineering Institute of Canada, an organization with seven hundred members.

While at Capetown Mr. Wynne-Roberts was chairman of the Cambrian Society, and was one of the founders of the Cape Society of Civil Engineers. He assisted General Owen Thomas in the organization of the Prince of Wales Light Horse during the Boer War, and carried out work for the Royal Engineers during this campaign. He offered his services to the Canadian and British authorities several times during the course of the World War. He has long been interested in things musical, and served as chairman of the Capetown Eisteddfod, continuing his participation in musical affairs as chairman of the Toronto Eisteddfod Committee. Mr. Wynne-Roberts is highly regarded in the Toronto community and has improved opportunities for commendable service in the city, Province and Dominion. Politically he is an Independent.

R. O. Wynne-Roberts married Nellie Lewis, formerly of Quellyn, Carnarvon, daughter of Alderman Lewis Lewis, J.P., several times mayor of that city. Children: Captain Lewis W., R.E., Hon. B.Sc. London, who served in Mesopotamia and Persia during the World War, and is now resident engineer for Frank Barber & Associates, Ltd., at Chatham, Ontario; Buddug, who served three years in France, and is a graduate of the social service department of the University of Toronto; Robert Iorwerth, a graduate in chemical engineering in the University of Toronto; and Owain Llewelyn, preparing for commercial work in the University of Toronto. The family home is at No. 20 Selby street.

THOMAS BAILEY SPEIGHT—In his lifelong activities as land surveyor, Thomas Bailey Speight has won a position of recognized prominence. He and Colonel Van Nostrand are the two senior members of the firm of Speight & Van Nostrand, formed in the year 1885. Descended from old English ancestry, Mr. Speight is a son of William and Ann (Bailey) Speight, both natives of Bingley, England. Mr. Speight's parents came to Canada in the year 1868, and his father being a shoemaker by trade has followed that occupation throughout his career. He is now living at an advanced age, at Maple, Ontario, and is practically retired from all activity, but the mother died in the year 1913.

Thomas Bailey Speight was born in Bingley, Yorkshire, England, February 8, 1859, and attended the public schools of his native place. Coming with the family to Canada in 1868, he lived at the new home in Fisherville, Ontario, and was employed at farm work until 1877. In that year he entered the employ of Silas James, Dominion land surveyor and Provincial land surveyor, as chairman. During the latter part of the same year Mr. Speight came to Toronto and for a short time was a student at the Model School. After leaving school he passed the necessary preliminary examinations and was articled to Mr. Silas James, at that time superintendent of York roads. Passing the examinations as Ontario land surveyor in 1881, he was within the year accepted as a partner by Mr. James, his former preceptor, and under the name of James & Speight this partnership endured for four years. Meanwhile, in November, 1882, Mr. Speight passed the examinations for Dominion land surveyor, thus broadening the field of his activities.

In 1885, upon the dissolution of the above partnership, Mr. Speight became the head of the present firm of Speight & Van Nostrand. Mr. Van Nostrand, whose life is reviewed on the following page is also a veteran land surveyor of the Province and Dominion, and during their association of thirty-seven years, the partners have handled work of large significance in the city of Toronto, in the Province of Ontario, and also throughout the Dominion, especially in Northern Ontario, where Mr. Speight was engaged continuously for thirty-eight seasons in the survey of new townships, timber limits, base and exploration lines, the latter chiefly during the past twenty years, for the Department of Lands, Forest & Mines.

In the course of these various activities, Mr. Speight won his way to a position of wide prominence in the profession. For many years a member of the Association of Ontario Land Surveyors, he served for one year as president of that body. He is now chairman of the council, also chairman of the board of examiners, succeeding in both these offices the late George B. Kirkpatrick, late director of surveys of the Department of Lands & Forests of Ontario. Mr. Speight has been a member of the board of examiners during the past twelve years. He is a member of the Dominion Land Surveyors' Association, and a member of the Toronto Board of Trade. Fraternally, Mr. Speight holds membership in Vaughan Lodge, No. 54, Free and Accepted Masons. He is a charter member of the Engineers' Club, is a member of the Ontario Club, the Canadian Club, and of the Lake Shore Country Club. Politically he supports the Liberal Party, and he is a member of the Congregational church.

Mr. Speight married, at Maple, Ontario, on November 12, 1903, Jennie Phillips, of that place, and they now reside at No. 64 Douglas drive, Toronto.

ARTHUR JABEZ VAN NOSTRAND—A veteran surveyor, with experience in many sections of the Dominion, and also with a long and honorable military record, Mr. Van Nostrand is broadly representative of the citizenship of the Canadian Provinces. With offices at Toronto in the Temple building, he is still active as a member of the firm of Speight & Van Nostrand.

The family of Mr. Van Nostrand came to Ontario from Long Island, New York, United States of America, in 1800, and settled at York Mills, Ontario, and in this section subsequent generations were born. John Van Nostrand, Mr. Van Nostrand's father, was for forty years engaged in the lumber business at North York, and married Anna M. Marsh, who was born in England.

Arthur J. Van Nostrand was born in North York, Ontario, October 14, 1861, and attended the public and high schools of that community. In 1879 he was articled to a local land surveyor for three years, and during that period spent six months in the Dominion land survey in the great Northwest. In 1882 Mr. Van Nostrand received his commission as provincial land surveyor, and within the year received his commission as Dominion land surveyor. For the next two years he was engaged on the prairies of the Northwest in summer, and in winter was employed on the survey of the Murray Canal. Thereafter, practicing his profession with Toronto as the centre of activity, he has for many years been a member of the present firm, and has been engaged in general practice in and about the city, including work for various departments of the Dominion and Ontario governments.

Military duties have many times interrupted Mr. Van Nostrand's professional work. He entered the militia in 1903, with the rank of lieutenant, in the Corps of Guides. In 1911 he was a member of the military contingent from Canada which was in attendance at the coronation of His Royal Majesty, George V, serving as divisional intelligence officer, with the rank of lieutenant-colonel. From July, 1915, until March, 1916, Mr. Van Nostrand was in Canada with the 74th Battalion, then going overseas as second in command of that battalion, with the rank of major. With the absorption of this battalion, he was made divisional bombing officer in England, and twice, for short periods, served in France. He was returned to Canada in February, 1919, and now holds the rank of lieutenant-colonel.

For years Mr. Van Nostrand has been a member of the Ontario Land Surveyors' Association, which he has served as president, and he has also been president of the Engineers' Club of Toronto. He is a member of the Canadian Military Institute, which he has served as vice-president. Politically he has always been a Conservative, and fraternally holds membership in Doric Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons; member of the Canadian Club, which he has served as a member of the executive committee; is a member of the Rotary Club, and the Aero Club, and is a member of the Anglican church.

Mr. Van Nostrand married, in 1887, at Fenelon Falls, Ontario, Kathleen G. Logan, daughter of the late Canon Logan of that place, and they have four daughters: Elsie M., wife of Robert D. Campbell of Delhi, Ontario; Nora M., wife of W. Basil Wedd of Toronto; Louisa L., wife of Harold A. S. Molyneux of Toronto; and Katherine M., who resides at home. The family residence is in York Mills, Ontario.

SIR DANIEL WILSON was born in Edinburgh on January 5, 1816, the son of Archibald Wilson, a wine-merchant, and Janet Aitken. After studying at the high school and the University of Edinburgh, he spent the next ten years in journalism and in other forms of literary work (London 1837-1842, Edinburgh 1842-1847). In 1845 he became secretary to the Scottish Society of Antiquaries, and in 1848 published "Memorials of Edinburgh in the Olden Time," of which the chief value lies in the numerous illustrations, done by himself. In 1851 appeared his most important work, "Prehistoric Annals of Scotland," which placed him in the front rank of archæologists. In 1853 he became professor of History and English Literature in the University of Toronto, where his practical ability and energy soon made him the most important member of the staff. While writing extensively on the archæology and anthropology of Canada, and giving an impetus to the study, he produced nothing of lasting importance. His main work lay in asserting the claims of the University of Toronto, and of University College, the teaching body in connection with it, against the sectarian universities of the province which denounced the provincial university as godless, and against the private medical schools in Toronto. Largely owing to Wilson's energy in fighting for what he called "the maintenance of a national system of university education in opposition to sectarian or denominational colleges," the provincial university gained the chief position in the intellectual life of Ontario. Two of the sectarian universities, the Methodist and the Anglican, have now become united to the provincial university, but the Baptist and the Presbyterian still retain a vigorous existence. He was equally successful in his struggle against the rival medical schools in Toronto, the chief of which is now incorporated with Toronto University. In his efforts to escape the control of local politicians he was less successful, and in some cases appointments to the provincial university were made for political rather than academic reasons. Though seeing that in a young and democratic country the Scotch-American model must be followed rather than the English, and though resisting attempts to follow the practice of Oxford or Cambridge, Wilson was a believer in the merits of a modified form of the residential system. He was one of the first in Canada to cast aside the classical tradition, and as early as 1860 had the courage to say: "It is just because . . . German and French are now the keys of so much modern philosophy and science that all wise university reformers are learning to give to modern languages the place they justly claim in a liberal education." In 1881, he was made president of Toronto University; and in 1885, president of the literature section of the Canadian Royal Society; in 1888, he was knighted; and in 1891, given the freedom of the city of Edinburgh. He died at Toronto on August 6, 1892.

JOHN ROSS ROBERTSON, the direct descendant of Duncan R., chief of the clan of Robertson of Strowan, 1347, and eldest son of the late John Robertson, wholesale dry goods merchant, Toronto, and Margaret R. (Sinclair) Robertson, daughter of Hector Sinclair, Stornoway, Island of Lewis, Scotland, was born in Toronto, December 28, 1841.

He was educated at Upper Canada College. While still at college he occupied his spare hours in acquiring a knowledge of the printer's craft, and was a fairly rapid compositor; commenced a small office which he established in his father's residence, John street, Toronto, and with a few fonts of type he issued to the boys at Upper Canada College a paper under the name of the "College Times," which later took the name of the "Boys' Times," a monthly publication that existed 1857-60. He also published in succession to the "Boys' Times," during a year at the Model Grammar School, a newsy paper for boys called "Young Canada." Picking up a general knowledge of setting type and small job work in city offices, his face was a familiar one in the old "Christian Guardian" office, where occasionally he used to work off odd jobs, the composition of which he did in his own office; in the "Globe" office, where in 1859, when opportunity offered, he sometimes used to feed one of the Hoe single cylinder presses when printing the inner pages of the four-page "Globe," for the inside was always printed the afternoon before the morning issue; in the "Leader," where he at times worked off on a small job cylinder Hoe press, the "Grumbler," the weekly that he issued in 1860; the following year he equipped a newspaper and job office, and issued "Sporting Life," the first paper in Canada to be devoted to athletic sports, and subsequently continued the publication of the "Grumbler," a weekly satirical paper, at one time edited by W. J. Rattray, W. A. Foster, and the late Chief Justice Thomas Moss. He worked on the reportorial and advertising staff of the "Leader," when Charles Lindsey and Charles Belford were editors, and Ephraim Roden, city editor, continuing at the same time the management of his printing office. He also issued for a year Robertson's Canadian Railway Guide, the first of its kind in Canada, and early in 1865 joined the Toronto "Globe" staff as city editor, in May, 1866, becoming one of the founders of the "Daily Telegraph," a journal that had a high reputation among the newspapers of Canada. Owing to political complications it ceased publication in 1872. Prior to this, in December, 1869, Mr. Robertson, then of the "Daily Telegraph," made a trip to the North-West, accompanied by Mr. Robert Cunningham, of the "Globe." They travelled by rail from Toronto to the end of steel at St. Cloud, Minnesota, and there with a French half-breed guide and a two-horse farmer's sleigh, fully equipped, began a journey of about 400 miles over the prairie. Snow storms raged and the thermometer ran from zero to 20 below. The travellers camped every night in the woods along the Red river, and arrived in Fort Garry after a perilous journey of ten days, to be locked up by the so-called "President" Riel, in Fort Garry for a week, and only allowed out to see their friends in the town, under a guard. They both secured interesting information, but were ordered out of the territory, as Riel thought they were "dangerous characters," so they left Fort Garry for Pembina, United States, the boundary post, one day when the thermometer was about 40 below zero. They declared they would not do the trip again for the whole North-West. Mr. Robertson, after the "Daily Telegraph" ceased publication, proceeded to London, England, where for three years he acted as resident correspondent and business representative of the Toronto "Daily Globe." On his return to Canada, in 1875, Mr. Robertson assumed the business management of the "Nation," edited by the late Professor Goldwin Smith. It is said that during his managership of the "Nation," his friend, Mr. Goldwin Smith asked his opinion as to the opportunities offered for an independent daily evening paper in Toronto, and that this conversation led up to the establishment of the "Evening Telegram," which first saw light in April, 1876. It is said to be the only daily paper in Canada that has paid its way from the start. Mr. Robertson continued to conduct it until his death, May 31, 1918. "The immediate success of this paper," said the "Globe," in a sketch of his career published during his lifetime, "is ample evidence that he has graduated from a good school of journalism. Neither accident nor luck had aught to do with his success. He launched out in new and original lines, and the good fortune that attended his efforts was the outcome of his energy, enthusiasm and experience, reinforced by a persistence and resource that would admit of no failure; it is these qualities that he brings to his every undertaking and on the 'Globe' he left behind him a reputation that is worthy of his later achievements."

This was publicly demonstrated by his Masonic career and his management of that great charity—the Hospital for Sick Children. From the first he has held high rank in the Masonic order. He entered the Craft in 1867, and was worshipful master of his Mother Lodge, King Solomon's, in 1880-81, and of Mimico Lodge, No. 359, in 1879-80. After having served successively as grand senior warden, as district grand master of the Toronto District in 1886, he became in 1890 grand master of the Grand Lodge of Canada, and was subsequently chosen grand first principal of the Grand Royal Arch Chapter of Canada, 1894-95, and provincial grand prior, Ontario Centre, sovereign great priory of Canadian Knights Templar, 1882; was grand representative of the Grand Lodge of England in Canada, having been appointed to succeed Sir John A. Macdonald in that office on the latter's death, 1891; indeed, every honor at the disposal of his fellow craftsmen had been accorded him. In September, 1902, in commemoration of the coronation of His Majesty King Edward, the Duke of Connaught was pleased to confer the honorary rank of past grand warden of England upon several eminent personages, including the subject of this sketch. For many years Mr. Robertson was president of the Canadian Copyright Association and rendered important services in that regard, and also vice-president and president of the Canadian Associated Press, and honorary president of the Toronto Press Club. He was present, with his wife, by invitation, in Westminster Abbey, at the coronation of King Edward and Queen Alexandra. As an author of Masonic works, Mr. Robertson is well known, having written the "History of the Degree of the Cryptic Rite in Canada," etc. (1888); "History of the Knights Templar of Canada, from the Foundation of the Order to the Present Time" (1890); "Talks with Craftsmen" (1893); "Freemasonry in Canada," two volumes, 1,000 pages each (1899). He was a contributor to the U.C. College Memorial Volume, 1893, edited the "Diary of Mrs. John Graves Simcoe, wife of the First Lieutenant-Governor of Upper Canada, 1792-96" (1911), as a press notice said, "The book of the year, a superb work," and the author and compiler of "Robertson's Landmarks of Toronto" (seven volumes).

In 1888 the ambulance system in Toronto was unsatisfactory, and with a view to making it efficient he imported from London, England, a modern ambulance fully equipped, and presented it to the city. There are about sixty ambulances in Canada made from this model. The presentation marked a new era in this branch of humane work. He later gave a collection of 4,000 Canadian historical pictures to the Toronto Public Library, the largest collection of its kind in the world, valued at $150,000. In January, 1917, he acquired and presented to the Public Library a magnificent ornithological collection of birds and game of Canada, done in water-color by William Pope, an English sportsman and artist, who resided for forty years at Port Ryerse, Ontario. This collection of water-colors is pronounced by eminent Canadian biologists to be the equal of and in some respects superior to the work of Audubon. Mr. Robertson later added to this another collection of Canadian birds, exquisite reproductions in color of hundreds of birds that are not in the Pope Collection, so that the entire collection is unparalleled in Canada. He founded and gave three magnificent silver cups, made by eminent British silversmiths, from special patterns, for the promotion of cricket, hockey and bowling; but it was as chairman of the board of trustees of the Hospital for Sick Children, Toronto, that he will be most gratefully remembered. For thirty-five years he carried the chief burden of this important charitable institution, bringing to its needs not only much money of his own, but aiding it with the full force of his powers as a financier and organizer. He took an active part in the management and visited the hospital every day. His gifts to the hospital amounted to about $500,000 during his lifetime, for he completely equipped the hospital buildings on College street, and on Elizabeth street, and built and founded, in connection with the hospital, the Lakeside Home for Little Children, at Lighthouse Point, Toronto Island, with an accommodation for 250 patients and an entire hospital equipment; here, during the summer months, the suffering little ones are won back to health and strength with the aid of the cool breezes which sweep across Lake Ontario. Included in his benefactions to the hospital he erected, equipped and presented to the hospital (as a memorial of his first wife) a five-story nurses' brick residence, containing 125 rooms, which has been declared to be the most perfect building of its kind ever erected; in July, 1911, he presented to the Heather Club an extension to the pavilion for tubercular children in connection with the Lakeside Home. He built and established a complete plant for the pasteurization of milk, on the hospital grounds, College street, Toronto, the only one of its kind in the Dominion. By his will the whole of his estate will ultimately go to this philanthropy.

He was an all-round amateur athlete, and has been sometimes called "The Father of Amateur Hockey in Ontario"; was president of the Ontario Hockey Association, 1899-1905. He sat for East Toronto in 1896-1900 in the House of Commons as an Independent Conservative, pledged to oppose any Government which would attempt to establish separate schools in Manitoba, to support the "National Policy," and to vote for the general good of the country. According to Sir Charles Tupper, he was in all respects "a model member," and a devoted Imperialist. In religion he was a Presbyterian. In February, 1917, Mr. Robertson was offered in the New Year's honors a knighthood and a senatorship, both of which honors he gratefully declined. A well-known politician said "It is the first time in the history of Canada that anyone declined a knighthood and a senatorship in the same day." He was a member of the National, Victoria, and Arts and Letters clubs, and the Constitutional (Conservative) Club, London, England.

The following items appeared concerning Mr. Robertson: "A born journalist"—"Canada," of London, England; "A truly independent man,"—D. McCarthy, Q.C., M.P.;"Possesses a heart as big as that of an ox,"—Hamilton "Spectator"; "The good angel of many of Toronto's charitable institutions"—Hamilton "Times"; "No man need desire a more noble monument than these hospital buildings, which would keep Mr. Robertson's memory green if all other achievements were forgotten"—Toronto "Globe"; "He has risen step by step until he is today recognized as one of the keenest, most practical and successful publishers of the Dominion. The blind goddess had nothing to do with his success"—Ottawa "Citizen."

HECTOR CHARLESWORTH was born at Hamilton, Ontario, September 28, 1872, the son of Horatio G. and Charlotte (McEachern) Charlesworth. He is a Canadian of several generations, some of his forbears having come to Quebec after the British conquest in the eighteenth century. His maternal grandfather, John McEachern, whose parents went to Manitoba with Lord Selkirk's party, was born at Fort Garry on the site of the present city of Winnipeg, in 1811.

When Hector Charlesworth was very young, his parents travelled in canoes through the waterways of Northern Ontario to Montreal, and later made their home at Chateauguay Basin, Quebec. Mr. Charlesworth has lived in Toronto since 1876, and was educated at Wellesley School and Jarvis Street Collegiate Institute. His father was a shoe manufacturer; and in 1887 he was articled as a chartered accountant with a view to his ultimately becoming office manager of the firm. At seventeen he commenced writing anonymously under the *nom de plume* of "Touchstone" for Toronto "Saturday Night." In 1891, Mr. E. E. Shepherd, editor of the journal, inserted an advertisement asking the contributor to disclose his identity, and on learning it offered him a position on the staff of that journal. He remained with Mr. Shepherd for a year, and then resolved to qualify himself by practical experience as a reporter. During the next eighteen years he worked on several daily newspapers, including "The World," "The News," and "The Mail and Empire," of which latter journal he was city editor from 1904 to 1910. Shortly after the reorganization of "Saturday Night" as a national weekly, he was offered and accepted the post of assistant managing editor, which he still holds. Though he has been a copious writer on political, financial and social topics, he is perhaps best known as a musical and dramatic critic. He acted as chairman of the Board of Judges at the Earl Grey dramatic competitions, Toronto, 1911, and of Winnipeg, 1912, and eliminating judge in the Duke of Connaught's competition, 1913. He was also chief judge in the "Collier's Weekly" competition to secure suitable English words for "O Canada" in 1909. He has written essays and sketches for many publications, including the "International Studio," the "New York Evening Post," "Christian Science Monitor," "New York Times," the "Canadian Bankers' Journal," and the "Canadian Magazine." His name appears among the contributors to volume one, number one, of the latter publication. He was one of the special writers engaged in connection with the Victory Loan Campaigns of 1918 and 1919, his work being syndicated throughout Canada, and has edited and contributed to many Canadian books of reference. His other published work includes a treatise on modern methods of treating tuberculosis, published by the National Sanitarium Association, and the narrative introduction to Dr. Herbert A. Bruce's controversial book "Politics and the Canadian Army Medical Service."

In 1900 he was personally thanked by the family of the late Robert Louis Stevenson for two sonnets protesting against a movement to remove the remains of that author from Samoa, which have since been reprinted in the "Oxford Book of Canadian Verse." He was also one of nine accredited Canadian correspondents who accompanied the present King and Queen (then Duke and Duchess of Cornwall and York) on the Royal tour of 1901, and later reported His Majesty's visit to the Quebec Tercentenary in 1908.

On February 15, 1897, he married Katherine, second daughter of Peter Ryan, Toronto, and has two children, Constance Charlotte, born 1904, and Lionel Victor, born 1906.

REV. JAMES B. DOLLARD is one of the most distinguished lyric poets of the day, whose residence in this country must be regarded as fortunate for the cause of Canadian letters, though he is not a native of this country. He was born in Kilkenny county, Ireland, on August 30, 1872, the son of Michael Dollard, a farmer, and Anastasia (Quinn) Dollard. He was not without Canadian connections, however, since a grand uncle, Bishop Dollard, of Fredericton, New Brunswick, had had a distinguished career in the Roman Catholic church in this country. His early education was received in Kilkenny, and he later qualified for admission to the priesthood at the Grand Seminary, Montreal, Canada. He holds the scholastic degrees of Bachelor of Theology, Bachelor of Canon Law, and Doctor of Letters (Laval University). He was ordained as a priest in 1896, and his later years have been spent in the city of Toronto, where he is now parish priest of St. Monica's Church, Forty-four Broadway avenue. Despite the duties of a hard-working clergyman, zealous for the welfare of his parish, he has employed his limited leisure in literary activity which has won him fame on both sides of the Atlantic. He has published three volumes of poems and one book of short stories. His literary work is nearly all Irish in theme and inspiration, for he has never forgotten the happy days he spent as a lad in the beautiful isle that holds the enduring love of so many patriots, whose duties have called them far from its shores. The growth of his fame as a lyric poet is the more notable in that he is of modest, retiring nature and has never sought publicity of any kind. Irish legend and Irish scenery are woven by him into the most delicate and rhythmical verse, verse that is instinct with music, and alive with lovely imagery. One tribute to him from the pen of the late Joyce Kilmer, himself a poet of distinction, and prior to his death with the American troops at Chateau Thierry, the literary critic of the "New York Times," may be quoted. Of the poem "Fairy Anvils," which appears in the volume entitled, "Irish Lyrics and Ballads," Kilmer wrote: "here is some genuine Celtic magic—a beautiful blend of melody and fancy. It should be set to music—the words almost carry a tune with them—and sung by John McCormack." The same tribute could be paid to many other lyrics by Father Dollard. He is a member of the Poetry Society of America and of the Arts and Letters Club, Toronto.

GOLDWIN SMITH was born at Reading on August, 13, 1823. He was educated at Eton and Magdalen College, Oxford, and after an undergraduate career of exceptional brilliancy was elected to a fellowship at University College. He threw his keen intellect and trenchant style into the cause of university reform, the leading champion of which was another fellow of University College, Arthur Penrhyn Stanley. On the Royal Commission of 1858 to inquire into the reform of the university, of which Stanley was elected secretary, he served as assistant-secretary, and he was secretary to the commissioners appointed by the act of 1854. His position as an authority on educational reform was further recognized by a seat on the Popular Education Commission of 1858. In 1868, when the question of reform at Oxford was again growing acute, he published a brilliant pamphlet, entitled "The Reorganization of the University of Oxford." Besides the abolition of tests, effected by the act of 1871, many of the reforms there suggested, such as the revival of the faculties, the reorganization of the professoriate, the abolition of celibacy as a condition of the tenure of fellowships, and the combination of the colleges for lecturing purposes, were incorporated in the act of 1877, or subsequently adopted by the university. He gave the counsel of perfection that "pass" examinations ought to cease; but he recognized that this change "must wait on the reorganization of the educational institutions immediately below the university, at which a passman ought to finish his career." His aspiration that colonists and Americans should be attracted to Oxford has been realized by Mr. Rhodes' will. On what is perhaps the vital problem of modern education, the question of ancient *versus* modern languages, he pronounced that the latter "are indispensable accomplishments, but they do not form a high mental training"—an opinion entitled to peculiar respect as coming from a president of the Modern Language Association. The same conspicuous openness of mind appears in his judgment, delivered after he had held the regius professorship of Modern History at Oxford from 1858 to 1866, that "ancient history, besides the still unequalled excellence of the writers, is the best instrument for cultivating the historical sense." As a historian, indeed, he left no abiding work; the multiplicity of his interests prevented him from concentrating on any one subject. His chief historical writings, "The United Kingdom: A Political History (1899)" and "The United States, an Outline of Political History (1893)", though based on thorough familiarity with their subject, make no claim to original research, but are remarkable examples of terse and brilliant narrative.

The outbreak of the American Civil War proved a turning point in his life. Unlike most men of the ruling classes in England, he warmly championed the cause of the North, and his pamphlets, especially one entitled "Does the Bible Sanction American Slavery?" (1863) played a prominent part in converting English opinion. Visiting America, on a lecture tour in 1864, he received an enthusiastic welcome, and was entertained at a public banquet in New York. In 1868, he threw up his career in England and settled in the United States, where he held the professorship of English and Constitutional History at Cornell University till 1871. In that year he removed to Toronto, where he edited "The Canadian Monthly," and subsequently founded "The Week" and "The Bystander." He did not, however, cease to take an active interest in English politics. He had been a strong supporter of Irish Disestablishment, but he refused to follow Gladstone in accepting Home Rule. He expressly stated that "if he ever had a political leader, his leader was John Bright, not Mr. Gladstone." Speaking in 1886, he referred to his "standing by the side of John Bright against the dismemberment of the great Anglo-Saxon community of the West, as I now stand against the dismemberment of the great Anglo-Saxon community of the East." These words form the key to his views of the future of the British Empire. He always maintained that Canada, separated by great barriers, running north and south, into four zones, each having unimpeded communication with the adjoining portions of the United States, was destined by its natural configuration to enter into a commercial union with them, which would result in her breaking away from the British Empire, and in the union of the Anglo-Saxons of the American continent into one great nation. These views are most fully stated in his Canada and the Canadian question (1891). Though describing himself as "anti-Imperialistic to the core," he was yet deeply penetrated with a sense of the greatness of the British race. Of the British Empire in India he said that "it is the noblest the world has seen . . . Never had there been such an attempt to make conquest the servant of civilization. About keeping India there is no question. England has a real duty there." His fear was that England would become a nation of factory-workers, thinking more of their trade-union than of their country. These borebodings were intensified in his "Commonwealth or Empire" (1902), a warning to the United States against the assumption of imperial responsibilities. Among other causes that he powerfully attacked were liquor prohibition, female suffrage and State Socialism. All these are discussed in his "Essays on Questions of the Day" (revised edition 1894). He also published sympathetic monographs on Cowper and Jane Austen and attempted verse in "Bay Leaves" and "Specimens of Greek Tragedy." In his "Guesses at the Riddle of Existence" (1897), he abandons the faith in Christianity expressed in his lecture of 1861 on "Historical Progress" (where he forecast the speedy reunion of Christendom on the "basis of free conviction") and writes in a spirit "not of Agnosticism, if Agnosticism imports despair of spiritual truth, but of free and hopeful inquiry, the way for which it is necessary to clear by removing the wreck of that upon which we can found our faith no more." In his later years he expressed his views in a weekly journal, "The Farmer's Sun," and published, in 1904, "My Memory of Gladstone," while occasional letters to the "Spectator," showed that he had lost neither his interest in English politics and social questions nor his remarkable gifts of style. He died at his residence, "The Grange," Toronto, on June, 7, 1910. Goldwin Smith left in manuscript a book of reminiscences which was edited by Mr. Arnold Haultain, his private secretary.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL WILFRID SERVINGTON DINNICK, one of the leading financiers and public men of Toronto, was born at Guildford, England, on July 19, 1874, the son of Rev. John Dunn and Charlotte Matilda Dinnick.

He was educated at York School, Brighton, England, and came to Canada in 1889. In that year he obtained a position in the office of the Provincial Loan Company, Toronto, where he remained for two years, joining the Canadian Birbeck Investment Security and Savings Company with which corporation he remained until 1895. By the time he was twenty-one he had acquired through his natural aptitude for finance a very complete knowledge of the Canadian investment field and before he was thirty had become a prominent figure in Toronto financial circles. He is at present vice-president of the Standard Reliance Mortgage Corporation, eighty-four King street, East, Toronto, and president of the Sterling Trusts Corporation. Notable among his business achievements was that of founding and organizing Lawrence Park, one of the exclusive suburban residential districts of Toronto, which by virtue of the policy which he adopted in the matter of planning and building restrictions, is one of the beauty spots of a city renowned for its palatial homes. His services of a public character became especially noteworthy during the late war. On December 21, 1914, he organized the 109th Regiment in which he holds the rank of lieutenant-colonel. This organization largely through the energetic methods of Col. Dinnick sent to the front over two hundred officers and five thousand men, who served chiefly in the 84th and 169th Overseas Battalions and seven other quotas also. It also contributed the C.D.F. Battalion for home defence in Canada. As an organizer of public benefactions Colonel Dinnick also showed indefatigable energy and organizing talent. He was largely instrumental in securing $2,400,000 for the Toronto and York Patriotic Fund in 1916, $3,400,000 for the same object in 1917. He was also the organizer of the British Red Cross Appeal in 1915 and raised $550,000, which was increased to $740,000 in 1916. He has likewise willingly given his services to numerous appeals of a minor character, and many organizations have profited by his unique abilities in that field. He has been active in support of schemes of civic improvement and was the originator of the Back Garden development idea in Toronto, which has been blessed with excellent results. He is a Conservative in politics, a member of St. Paul's (Anglican) Church, Toronto, and is Honorary Secretary of the Canadian Council of the Pocket Testament League. His recreations are motoring and horse-back riding, and he is the president and one of the founders of the Lawrence Park Lawn Bowling Club. He is also a member of the Albany, National, Toronto Hunt, Lambton Golf, Rosedale Golf, and Royal Canadian Yacht clubs, Toronto, and of the Ancient Free and Accepted Masons.

In New York, on June 16, 1905, Wilfrid Servington Dinnick married Alice Louise Conlin, and they are the parents of two sons and two daughters. His residence is at Bedford Lodge, Toronto.

ARTHUR V. WHITE was born in Woodstock, Ontario, August 21, 1871. His father was the late James White, Esq., a prominent merchant, well known throughout Southwestern Ontario, and for more than twenty-five years clerk of the county of Oxford, in which office he succeeded his father, who was one of the early Scotch pioneers of Woodstock. His mother was Dorothy Jessie (McLeod) White, eldest daughter of W. C. McLeod, Esq., one of the most widely-known merchants and financiers of pioneer days in Ontario.

Mr. White's early education was carried on in the Woodstock public and high schools, after which he entered the University of Toronto, where he graduated from the School of Practical Science with high standing, in 1892. He later obtained from the University of Toronto the degree of M.E. (mechanical engineer), being the first graduate of that institution to receive this degree. After graduating, Mr. White followed his profession in connection with manufacturing establishments in Canada and the United States, and for some years was chief draughtsman for the Canadian General Electric Company, at Peterboro. Subsequently, he was lecturer in Mechanical Drawing and Machine Design at the Toronto Technical School. He spent about five years in London, England, as engineering expert to Messrs. Brown Brothers, for whom he executed important commissions on the continent, as well as in the United States, travelling extensively in connection therewith.

Returning to take up his residence in Canada in 1902, Mr. White continued his professional work. In 1905, representing the noted engineers, Messrs. Ross & Holgate, Mr. White personally canvassed leading manufacturers in South-western Ontario respecting power requirements and collected much of the field data basic to the recommendations of the Ontario Power Commission, the precursor of the present Hydro-Electric Power Commission of Ontario. Later he worked chiefly upon constructional engineering and devoted considerable time to designing in connection with Harbor Works for the department of Public Works, Canada. In 1910, he was engaged by the Commission of Conservation, Ottawa, with which he still remains as consulting engineer. He has reported for this Commission upon the water powers of the Provinces of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Ontario and British Columbia; also upon the St. Lawrence Long Sault Rapids; the Chicago Drainage Canal; Niagara Power and other matters. In 1911, he was appointed consulting engineer representing Canada to the International Joint Commission, under the Boundary Waters Treaty, to report jointly with the consulting engineer from the United States upon the official reference relating to the levels of the Lake of the Woods, including the control and utilization of its waters and those tributary thereto. The report upon this subject was completed in 1917, and is a comprehensive work to which the engineering press has referred as reflecting great credit on its authors. Mr. White has written extensively upon engineering subjects, but his principal efforts have been devoted to his various reports for the Federal Government. He is regarded as a high authority on many questions connected with International waters, and has made a special study of Niagara power and the exportation of electric energy with its relationship to coal supply. To the important subject of Canada's fuel problem, Mr. White has, for many years, devoted special attention. Since as early as 1910 he has contributed valuable articles to such periodicals as "The University Magazine," the "Monetary Times," and prominent engineering and technical journals, as well as to the daily press, urging that this subject be viewed and dealt with in its broad national aspect, and that Canada take immediate steps to secure the greatest possible independence with respect to her fuel supply. Mr. White possesses a very comprehensive collection of rare books dealing with the early history of astronomy. He is opposed to the views of modern theoretical astronomy as represented by the Copernican System, and an article from his pen in the "University Monthly," in 1909, entitled "The Shape of the Earth," has excited considerable comment. In religion, Mr. White is a protestant. He is non-sectarian, but of strong Christian belief and is a staunch supporter of the Scriptures. In politics, as in religion, he is independent.

On August 28, 1901, Mr. White married Aidine Squire, eldest daughter of Hon. Watson C. Squire, LL.D., of Seattle, Washington, ex-United States Senator from that State, and formerly governor of Washington Territory, and Ida (Remington) Squire, eldest daughter of Philo Remington, Esq., the noted manufacturer of fire-arms. Mr. White has three children: James Arthur, Remington and Caroline Lathrop.

WILLIAM BROUGH CAMPBELL—The late William B. Campbell, of Toronto, insurance publisher and editor, was of Scottish extraction and was born in Shannonville, Ontario, (then Canada West) on July 17, 1854. He was the eldest of four children who reached maturity.

While he was still a child, his parents removed with their family to Toronto, where he continued to reside until his death. He was educated in the public schools, and went to work while only a lad, serving under his father, who held an administrative position in the Toronto office of the old Lancashire Fire Insurance Company. About 1880 he joined his father in the publication of a monthly insurance journal called "The Budget." From its first issue the new paper was independent in policy and aggressive in tone, and its strictures upon some of the loose practices of insurance companies, and especially its denunciations of wildcat concerns carrying on a business of plunder in the name of insurance, made it a power in its field. A fairly extensive printing business was developed as a side line of the business, but ultimately this proved too complex a load for the periodical to carry. The result was that other people acquired the rights in the "Budget." But the Campbells, father and son, at once came out with a new venture, "The Bulletin," virtually a continuation of the old. In 1905, feeling the need of greater freedom in editorial and business policy than his surroundings permitted, Mr. Campbell dissociated himself from his father, and began the publication of "Office and Field," a weekly, in its time the only weekly journal in the world wholly devoted to life insurance. The world-wide upheaval in life insurance business arising from the investigation by a committee of the legislature of the State of New York in 1905 threatened the new venture with early extinction, but by daring and skilful guidance Mr. Campbell brought his craft to success. He demanded and insisted upon service of the public as the one justification for life insurance. It was largely through his influence that the life insurance agents were organized as the Life Underwriters' Association of Canada, an institution which carrying out the policy which he and other leaders laid down, has achieved a splendid success. His work, both as editor and propagandist was a distinct factor in making life insurance in Canada the great financial and social force it has become.

In September, 1887, William Brough Campbell married Jessie G. Rose, eldest daughter of the late George MacLean Rose. Of this union there were born two daughters and a son. The son, Wilfrid MacLean Campbell, answered the call to the colours, and served as a private in France and Flanders from February, 1916, to the end. He was one of the glorious Canadians at Vimy Ridge, was wounded at Hill 70, but returned to the ranks, and was among those who marched as victors into Germany. Too great devotion to his business broke down Mr. Campbell's health, and after a short illness he died in June 1914, in his sixtieth year.

GEORGE BROWN was born in Edinburgh on November 29, 1818, and was educated in his native city. With his father, Peter Brown, who died in 1863, he emigrated to New York in 1838, and in 1843, they removed to Toronto, and began the publication of "The Banner," a politico-religious paper in support of the newly formed Free Church of Scotland. In 1844 he began, independently of his father, the issue of the "Toronto Globe." This paper, at first weekly, became in 1853, a daily, and through the ability and energy of Brown, came to possess an almost tyrannical influence over the political opinion of Ontario. In 1851, he entered the Canadian parliament as member for Kent county. Though giving at first a modified support to the Reform government, he soon broke with it and became leader of the Radical or "Clear Grit" party. His attacks upon the Roman Catholic church and on the supposed domination in parliament of the French Canadian section made him very unpopular in Lower Canada, but in Upper Canada his power was great. Largely owing to his attacks, the Clergy Reserves were secularized in 1854. He championed the complete laicization of the schools in Ontario but unsuccessfully, the Roman Catholic church maintaining its right to separate schools. He also fought for the representation by population of the two provinces in parliament, the Act of Union (1841) having granted an equal number of representatives to each. This principle of "Rep. by Pop." was conceded by the British North America Act (1867). In 1858 Brown became premier of "The Short Administration," which was defeated, and compelled to resign after an existence of two days.

He was one of the earliest advocates of a federation of the British colonies in North America, and in 1864, to accomplish this end, entered into a coalition with his bitter personal and political opponent Mr. (afterwards Sir) John A. MacDonald. Largely owing to Mr. Brown's efforts, Federation was carried through the House, but on December 21, 1865, he resigned from the Coalition government, though continuing to support its Federation policy, and in 1867 he was defeated in South Ontario and never again sat in the House. In great measure owing to his energy, and in spite of much concealed opposition from the French-Canadians, the North-West Territories were purchased by the new Dominion. In December, 1873, he was called to the Canadian Senate, and in 1874 was appointed by the Imperial Government joint plenipotentiary with Sir Edward Thornton to negotiate a reciprocity treaty between Canada and the United States. The negotiations were successful, but the draft treaty failed to pass the United States Senate. Soon afterwards Mr. Brown refused the lieutenant-governorship of Ontario, and on two subsequent occasions the offer of knighthood, devoting himself to the "Globe" and to a model farm at Bow Park near Brantford. On March 25, 1880, he was shot by a discharged employe and died on May 9, 1880.

His candour, enthusiasm and open tolerance of the opinions of others made him many warm friends and many fierce enemies. He was at his best in his generous protests against all privileges, social, political and religious, and in the self-sacrificing patriotism which enabled him to fling aside his personal prejudices, and so to make Federation possible.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL ALFRED TAYLOR HUNTER was born at Dundas, Ontario, son of John Howard Hunter and Anna (Gordon) Hunter, October 25, 1869.

After having received a thorough primary and elementary education at the public and high schools, he entered the Toronto University, where, in 1890, he had the distinction of having the degree of LL.B. conferred upon him. He was duly admitted to the Bar in 1892, and at once embarked in the active practice of his profession, in which he has been very successful. He maintains a handsome suite of offices at 706 Temple Building, Bay and Richmond streets, where he enjoys a large and lucrative practice, his services being constantly retained by some of the leading firms and corporations of the city and province. Colonel Hunter is prominently identified with the Masonic craft, and is an active and influential member of the I.O.F., A.O.U.W., and a Past Master of the L.O.L., No. 613. As an author Colonel Hunter is well known, and among the works emanating from his pen may be named "Power of Sale Under Mortgage," "Foreclosure Under Mortgage," and "Real Property Statutes." The Colonel, prior to this war, was courageous in pointing out in speeches and contributions to the "Military Gazette," absurdities in our military organization. Colonel Hunter has devoted some time to politics and was candidate for the riding of West Toronto in the Dominion House, of the McCarthyites in 1896, and of the Liberals in 1904.

In 1914, when war was declared by Germany on England and her colonies, Colonel Hunter at once responded to the call to duty, laid aside his business and other connections, and went overseas with the 4th Battalion C.E.F. On April 23, 1915, he was wounded in the battle of St. Julien, but returned to duty in time for the battle of Festubert; after this he was placed on duty in England, and later returned to Canada on leave of absence; while in Canada he acted as brigade-major at Camp Borden in 1916. He again returned to England on active service, and in February, 1917, was attached to the Princess Patricia's on service in France and was present with them at Vimy Ridge. He returned to Canada in November of the same year and has been gazetted lieutenant-colonel of the 12th Regiment, York Rangers.

JAMES LOCKIE WILSON is of Scottish ancestry, the third son of Robert Wilson and Agnes Logie, was born at Alexandria, Ontario, November 12, 1856, and educated at the public and high schools of Glengarry. He is present superintendent of agricultural and horticultural societies of Ontario; managing director of the Ontario Vegetable Growers' Association; secretary of Fairs and Exhibitions Association; secretary and managing director of the Ontario Ploughmen's Association; secretary of the Ontario Horticultural Association; was president of the Glengarry St. Andrew's Society; president of the Agricultural Society; president of the Farmers' Institute; president of Patrons of Industry of Canada; president of Farmers' Association of Canada; president of Sons of Scotland Athletic Association, Toronto; president of Burns Literary Society; Grand Master of Ancient Order United Workmen; Grand Chieftain of Sons of Scotland; director of Toronto Playgrounds Association; director of Vacant Lots Garden Association; vice-president of American Civic Association, Washington; was first president of the Ontario Civil Service Association; Farmers' Candidate for Glengarry, House of Commons, 1896; his opponent being Colonel R. R. McLennan.

The most successful breeder of pure-bred cattle (Ayrshires, Shropshires and Berkshires) in Eastern Ontario, and a large prize winner at all the leading exhibitions in Canada; the author of various official reports. The great success of the fairs and exhibitions throughout the Province held under the auspices of the various agricultural societies are in a large measure due to the untiring efforts of Superintendent Wilson. He is a member of the following clubs and societies: Empire Club, Toronto; the Canada Lawn Bowling Club; Burns Literary Society; Ancient Order of United Workmen; Sons of Scotland. In religion he is a Presbyterian, and a supporter of the Conservative party.

James Lockie Wilson married Mary Hodge, daughter of the late Andrew Hodge, of Cornwall, Ontario, and they are the parents of six children: Winnifred May (deceased); Jennie; Margaret; Georgina; John Ruthven, winner of Military Cross, 1918; Marion.

HERBERT COPLIN COX, son of the late Hon. George A. Cox, Senator, and Margaret (Hopkins) Cox, was born at Peterborough, Ontario, on June 29, 1873, and received his education at Jarvis Street Collegiate Institute and Victoria University, Toronto.

Mr. Cox was trained to business life and in an extensive experience under his father early developed aptitude and ability as a financier. On completing his education, Mr. Cox entered the service of the Canada Life Assurance Company and rapidly rose to the management of the company's largest branch. He entered into partnership with his father under the firm name of George A. & H. C. Cox, in the management of the Eastern Ontario and Michigan branches of the company in July, 1899, and became sole manager of the business of that territory upon his father's appointment to the presidency. In October, 1912, he was invited to accept the presidency of the Imperial Life Assurance Company, where he obtained an invaluable experience in executive work. He retired from this position in August, 1914, to become president of the Canada Life Assurance Company on the death of his brother, E. W. Cox. He also assumed the responsibility of various other offices and directorates held by his late brother. While, however, his career as an insurance man and financier has been such as very few men of his age have attained, that represents but one side of a character remarkable for activity and public spirit, as well as ability. In movements toward the betterment of conditions in the life insurance business, Mr. Cox has naturally taken a keen interest, but his pursuits outside of business, especially in the field of social betterment, are varied and important.

Mr. Cox took a deep and active interest in the erection of Toronto's General Hospital, serving upon several committees in this connection. He is a director of the Toronto Conservatory of Music, and is a member of the Music Committee of the Metropolitan Church, of which he is also a trustee. He is likewise chairman of the Toronto Symphony Orchestra, and honorary colonel of the Mississauga Horse. Mr. Cox is president and general manager of the Canada Life Assurance Company; president of the Imperial Guarantee and Accident Company; president of the Toronto Savings and Loan Company; president of the Provident Investment Company; vice-president of the Central Canada Loan and Savings Company; director of the Dominion Securities Corporation; director of the National Trust Company; director of the Canadian General Electric Company; director of the British American Assurance Company; director of the Western Assurance Company; director of the Dunlop Tire and Rubber Company, and director of the Robert Simpson Company. He is a member of the following clubs: Toronto, York, Toronto Hunt, Toronto Golf, Mississauga Golf, Royal Canadian Yacht, National, Ontario, Arts and Letters. In religion Mr. Cox is a Methodist.

In July, 1895, he married Louise Bogart Brown, daughter of Charles Brown, of Toronto.

JAMES C. FORMAN, assessment commissioner, and a son of the late James Forman, one of the 93rd Highlanders, was born November 23, 1851.

He received his education in the public and model schools and British-American Commercial College. He occupied a position in a broker's and insurance office for about two years, and then entered the employ of the wholesale dry goods firm of Dobbie & Carrie, remaining there for over four years. Mr. Forman, afterwards, while in the employ of the late George Warin, was offered a temporary position in the City Hall by the late Stephen Radcliff, city clerk. He was permanently appointed in 1878 as assessment clerk, and gradually worked his way up the ladder until he assumed his present position in 1905, succeeding Mr. R. J. Fleming on the latter's resignation. Mr. Forman has taken a close interest in assessment matters, having read papers before the Ontario Municipal Association and the International Tax Association and is frequently selected to represent the City Council at their meetings. In 1903 he was in close touch with former attorney-general Sir John Gibson in the preparing of the new assessment act. In October, 1908, he read a paper before the International Tax Association on "Business Assessments as a Substitute for Personal Property." He takes the deepest interest in town planning and represented the City Council at Philadelphia, May, 1911, and the Board of Trade at Boston, reading a short paper at the latter city in May, 1912. He has prepared a report on the single tax situation as he found it in the West, from Winnipeg to Victoria. Mr. Forman is in every respect a man who has done his share toward placing Toronto on its present high pinnacle of fame, and has won the esteem of all citizens by his safe and able administration of the office of assessment commissioner. He is a man of undoubted integrity with keen instinct and a pleasing countenance. He is a warm adherent, an active worker and for several years occupant of the post of "People's Warden" of St. Matthew's Church, First avenue. He has refused several flattering offers from the leading real estate concerns of this city, preferring to remain in his present position.

THOMAS FRASER SUTHERLAND, chief inspector of mines for the Province of Ontario, is recognized in his own and other countries as one of the leading mining engineers of Canada. He is the son of Rev. J. M. Sutherland, B.A., a prominent Presbyterian clergyman of the Maritime Province, and was born at Pugwash, Nova Scotia, on February 23, 1879.

His professional education was received at Queen's University, Kingston, Ontario, from which he graduated in 1904 as a fully qualified mining engineer, with the degree of Bachelor of Science. On graduation he went to British Columbia and worked in various gold camps of that province and also of Alaska as a practical miner, assayer, operator and prospector. For two years he acted as Western representative of a prominent New York mining firm with important interests in British Columbia. After six years' experience on the Pacific coast, he returned to the East in 1910, and was engaged by the Ontario Bureau of Mines in 1911 as assistant inspector at Cobalt, Ontario, the centre of one of the great silver districts of the world. Subsequently in1913, he became chief inspector, and in 1916 was attached as expert to the Royal Ontario Nickel Commission to inquire into various problems in connection with that important industry. His duties in this capacity required him to visit the famous nickel mines of the French colony of New Caledonia, which are second only to those of Northern Ontario in extent, and also the nickel fields of Tasmania. In connection with his investigations and other official duties he is the author of various reports to the Ontario government, which are documents of value to those interested in the mining industry, and is also a contributor to technical journals in connection with his profession. He is a member of the Canadian Mining Institute and in religion is a Presbyterian.

In 1908, he married Ethel Young and has three children, Jack Fraser, Gordon McRae, and Margaret Jean. His home is at 133 St. Leonard's avenue, Toronto.

EBENEAZER FORSYTH BLACKIE JOHNSTON was born in Berwickshire, Scotland, December 20, 1850, and received a thorough scholastic training in his native country. He came to Canada in boyhood, and for a short time looked to farming as an occupation and became also interested in educational matters. The bent of his mind being in the direction of the law, he pursued the studies thereof, and in 1876 was sworn in as a solicitor, and in 1880 he was called to the bar, and practiced at Guelph for a few years, where he met with big success. Upon receiving the appointment (in 1885) as deputy attorney-general and clerk of the executive council, he came to Toronto, and held the position for four years. He then resumed the practice of his profession and was subsequently appointed for three years inspector of registry offices, which office by reason of his increasing practice, he was compelled to resign in 1894. He has frequently acted as crown counsel at the Provincial Assizes, being retained in several important murder trials, and in that capacity has won distinction and success, by reason of the fact that he has perhaps conducted more criminal cases than any man in Canada. To cite a complete or anything like a complete list of the cases which he has been retained for, would read like a city directory.

He was a man of pleasing address, yet withal a forceful orator, and had the faculty of being in a position through his remarkable tenacity to hold the jury and convince them to his way of thinking. He had a ready mental grasp, quick and clear conception, and was ever ready to see a point and turn it to the advantage of his client. In 1887 he was appointed a commissioner to enquire into the working of municipal institutions, and was president of the Guelph Caledonian Society, and secretary of the Reform Association for a number of years. He was appointed as Q.C. by the Ontario government in 1890.

Mr. Johnston was senior partner of the well-known law firm of Johnston, McKay, Dodds & Grant. He was a vice-president of the Royal Bank of Canada; chairman of the Standard Reliance Mortgage Corporation, director on several boards, and president of the Chartered Trust Company. He was for some years a Bencher of the Law Society. Mr. Johnston passed away January 29, 1919.

HON. WALTER GEORGE MITCHELL (Quebec City), treasurer of the Province of Quebec, was born at Danby, in the County of Drummond. He is the son of the Hon. Senator William Mitchell and his wife, Dora (Goddard) Mitchell.

His early education was matured at the Montreal High School and at the Bishop's College School of Lennoxville. Thereafter he entered McGill University as an undergraduate, finally taking his degree of B.C.L. in 1901. On being admitted to practice at the bar, he became connected with the law firm of Greenshields, Greenshields & Heneker. Two years after he became a prominent member of the firm of Laflamme, Mitchell & Callaghan, receiving his K.C. in 1912. In view of his being chosen by the lieutenant-governor to assume the duties of the Hon. P. S. G. Mackenzie, who had died suddenly, he was subsequently elected by acclamation as representative of the constituency of Richmond, a county which he continues to represent as member of the Provincial Parliament, after a second election by acclamation. Prior to his assuming the office of provincial treasurer, Mr. Mitchell was in possession of a large and lucrative practice in Montreal. While actively engaged with his professional duties, as a leading lawyer, he did not fail to take an active interest in political affairs, and came into public prominence in the administration of the Montreal Reform Club. Through his efforts in co-operation with his associate members, new and attractive quarters for that club were erected on Sherbrooke street; and in 1913 he was chosen, by way of reward for his active services, president of that flourishing institution, and in the following year was re-elected to the same office.

From the date of the famous Drummond-Arthabaska election contest in 1910, Mr. Mitchell became more and more intimately identified with the political life of the Eastern townships and its various electoral movements. During the winning of the constituency of Drummond-Arthabaska back to the Liberal interest in 1910, he was associated with Dr. Beland, later a prisoner of war in Germany, and was acclaimed everywhere as an eloquent and persuasive pleader in behalf of the naval policy of Sir Wilfrid Laurier. In fact, in 1911, it was to a large extent through Mr. Mitchell's influence as an organizer, not to speak of his father's unbroken popularity as a public man, and other influences, that the constituency of Drummond-Arthabaska was won over to the Liberal interest. As provincial treasurer, Mr. Mitchell has made a name for himself as a most successful financier, taking a prominent rank almost immediately as a parliamentary debater. Nor has he failed to share in remedial legislation whenever such came up for consideration in the Provincial Parliament. He interested himself particularly in modifying the Quebec license law, fathering amendments to that law restricting the number of licenses, increasing the license fees, prohibiting treating, increasing the age limit, shortening the hours of sale, and urging an enactment to abolish the bars, with immediate sanction to the Minister of Militia and Defence to declare any or all districts throughout the Province of Quebec "out of bonds" for soldiers and sailors. At his instance also the Quebec Insurance Act was amended from time to time, so as to give better protection to the public. One of his most notable and highly patriotic acts in Parliament was his presentation of a bill asking authority to subscribe out of the public revenues in behalf of his native province a million of dollars to the Canadian Patriotic Fund—a proposal which met with an instant and unanimous approval from both chambers. Under his mature financial advice the Province of Quebec spent millions of dollars in constructing and improving highways of nearly every district, and yet so prudently have the finances of the province been husbanded under his judicious oversight that the provincial debt has virtually remained as easy a burden on the people as it ever has been, notwithstanding the large amounts spent on the highways, and the large increase in the grants of education, agriculture, and public works. Altogether Mr. Mitchell has won the highest credit as a parliamentarian and a financier, enjoying the full confidence of his colleagues and of many of his fellow legislators, irrespective of party lines. Mr. Mitchell married February 4, 1907, Antonia Pelletier.

CHARLES JOSEPH DOHERTY, K.C., D.C.L., LL.D., son of the late Hon. Marcus Doherty, a judge of the Supreme Court for the Province of Quebec, and Elizabeth (O'Halloran) Doherty, was born at Montreal, Canada, May 11, 1855.

He was educated at St. Mary's (Jesuit) College and McGill University, Montreal, from which latter institution he graduated with the degree of B.C.L., and took the Elizabeth Torrance Gold Medal, 1876; D.C.L. 1893; LL.D., Ottawa University, 1895. He was admitted as advocate, 1887, and appointed K.C. under Lord Lansdowne in 1887; ably practised his profession in Montreal, where he became one of the leaders of the bar; successfully pleaded before the Privy Council in England; was for many years Professor of Civil and International Law, McGill University; was president of University Literary Society; appointed judge of the Superior Court for the Province of Quebec, which office he filled from October, 1891, to November, 1906, when he retired. He was a candidate for the representation of Montreal West in the Quebec Legislature, December, 1881, and candidate for the representation of Montreal Centre in Quebec Legislature in October, 1886. Defeated both times. First elected to the House of Commons for St. Ann's Division, Montreal, in the Conservative interests, and at the General elections in 1908; re-elected, 1911, and again in 1917. Sworn in as member of the Privy Council for Canada, and appointed minister of justice, October 10, 1911. After accepting office he was reelected by acclamation.

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